

J. J. F. J. J. J.

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BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

California Correspondence of the Journal.

A Voyage around Cape Horn.

The following sketch of a voyage around the Horn, to California, will give the reader a true idea of the dangers and tediousness of such a journey.—Ed.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY, 1852.

I left New York in the clipper ship Stag Hound, March 1st, at 11 A. M.—While being towed down the harbor by a steamboat, two men fell overboard, but were fortunately picked up. At 4 A. M. the pilot left us, when the sails were set, and under a strong north-east wind we stood out to sea. The wind increased to a gale, which lasted six days. Friend P.—was sea-sick for over a week, and I felt a little dizzy till I got my sea legs on, but was not sick.

March 8th, at noon we were 1745 miles from Sandy Hook, having averaged 261 3-4 miles per day, being nearly 11 per hour. We were then only 60 miles from the Cape Verde Islands and 180 from the coast of Africa. In the afternoon saw a large ship, the first we had seen for 6 days.

March 19th, signaled a Portuguese brig; 21st, weather very pleasant, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 90 in the shade, resembling the weather in Massachusetts the last of June. 22d, saw two vessels, one of which, a Dutch Bark from Amsterdam, we signaled. On the 26th, we were only 73 miles north of the Equator, having sailed but 16 miles during the previous 24 hours. In the afternoon the sailors went through the usual custom practiced on all sailors that have never crossed the line. In the first place two men disguised themselves as Old Father Neptune and Lady, and compared their latitude with the captain. They then selected their victims, which they blindfolded. Some pills made of soap and flour were then forced into their mouths, their faces daubed with tar and grease, which was shaved off with a brass razor having teeth like a saw, and to wind up the ceremony they were pitched backwards into the water.

For several days when near the equator we had very warm weather and frequent squalls of wind and rain. Crossed the line on the 26th day out, and signaled an English vessel the same day. About this time we found that the ship was very poorly supplied with provisions, which was the reverse of what we expected, as we were told by the agent in New York that we should live as well as the passengers on any vessel that sailed out of that port—that we should have plenty of live stock, but instead we found salt beef and pork and preserved meats, the latter being a poor substitute for fresh meat. We found we had been grossly imposed upon in regard to our living.

April 1st, signaled an American Bark, the first American vessel we had seen. We were then 659 miles south of the line and fairly in the south-east trade winds, which carried us along from 6 to 8 knots an hour, it being delightful weather. On the 6th, saw 4 vessels; on the 7th three more vessels came in sight, one of which we spoke. She was from Hamburg, 44 days from Lisbon, bound to Rio Janeiro, at which place the captain said he would report us. On the 13th, while going at the rate of 10 or 12 knots an hour, the wind blowing very strong and the waves running mountains high, saw a vessel coming towards us, and when within one fourth of a mile from her, would lose sight of her when she was in the trough of the sea. When she crossed our bows we came near run-

ning into her. 19th, the wind continued to blow very hard; the sky, fore and mizzen royal sails and yards were taken down on account of the rough weather we experienced off the coast of Patagonia and Cape Horn.

In the afternoon we were somewhat alarmed by the cry of rocks ahead, when the ship was immediately put about, but with the aid of the glass, they proved to be a large Sperm Whale, when we again resumed our course and passed close by it. 20th, a strong head-wind with a very rough sea, the ship rolling and pitching in every direction. The wind continued to increase until it blew a perfect gale, which lasted 3 days, during which time we broke our main top-gallant yard, and split our main royal sail. 22d, wind continued to blow a gale which, together with the heavy sea, obliged us to lay to under close reefed fore and main top sails and main spencer. During the day our flying jib-boom, outer martingale and main top weather sheet were carried away. The wind still increased, but our gallant ship rode out the gale nobly.—

24th, the ship rocked about so that it was impossible to stand up without holding on to something. In the evening had heavy squalls of rain and hail which beat against the ship with great violence, the wind all the time blowing a hurricane, and the squalls accompanied with thunder and lightning. At 9 P. M., during the severest part of the gale, lights were seen from each mast head and the upper yard arms, resembling large balls of fire. There were seven seen at one time. 28th, were again lying to under close reefed top sails in a gale—weather cold and damp.

May 2d, at 2 o'clock P. M., discovered land the first we had seen, for 61 days, which was a joyful sight. At first it looked like white clouds, but we soon came near enough to distinguish the snow capped peaks of Terra del Fuego, such as the three Brothers, Table land of Orosee and Ball Mount, the latter being 3000 feet high. At 8 P. M., sucked ship and lay to, the wind not being favorable to go through the Straits of Lemaire. 3d, arose at 2 A. M., a large ship being alongside which our Captain was about to speak. She was the Eastern State, which sailed from New York Feb. 13th, bound to California. She lost her fore mast and was 17 days in Rio Janeiro having a new one put in. We sailed in company and entered the Straits together about 4 A. M., the mouth of the Straits being 14 miles wide. As we emerged from the Straits we took a good breeze and were soon out of sight of the Eastern State, which we left in the Straits.—

4th, in the morning the land of Terra del Fuego was still in sight; at noon a fine breeze sprung up which soon carried us past Evout and Barnevelt Islands, and soon brought us in sight of the Decit Isles, and at 6 P. M. we passed Cape Horn with royal and top gallant studsling sails set, and entered the Pacific after being out 64 days from New York. We passed very near the Islands and Cape, and could not have had better luck in doubling Cape Horn—the sea smooth, the weather pleasant and the wind favorable, and what we supposed would be the most disagreeable part of our voyage we found very pleasant.—

While off the Cape the days were very short; the sun rose at 8 and set at 4, and at noon the sun was only 17 degrees high, and the thermometer stood at 34 in the shade, the land being covered with snow. 17th, signaled an English ship.—

18th came in sight of the St. Felix Islands. They are small and look barren. 21st, were put on allowance of one gallon of water to each passenger including cooking and other purposes. 22d, struck the south-east trade wind, after experiencing head winds for eight days. June 1st, crossed the line again in 100 degrees west longitude. 4th, the S. E. trades left us, after having blown for 14 days. The wind changed to the north which carried us 20 degrees west of San Francisco and lasted 13 days, the weather being very beautiful, the thermometer ranging from 75 to 80 night and day.—

16th, saw a vessel the first we had seen for 27 days. 20th, signaled an English ship steering for the Sandwich Islands.—

21st, our allowance of water was reduced to three quarts a day, and the sailors were put on allowance of provisions.—

27th, had been becalmed for the previous five days, lying in a smooth sea, with scarcely a breath of air stirring from one day to another. While we lay becalmed we began to feel very low spirited, owing somewhat to the small quantity of water we had, and the thought that our friends would feel anxious for our safety, as we then saw no prospect of reaching port for a long time. 28th, we were again favored with a good breeze, and the ship was once more bounding o'er the billows like a thing of life.

Our spirits soon revived and instead of dejected looks and long faces, joy sparkled in every eye, and we began to think there was some prospect of spending the glorious Fourth of July once more on terra firma. One that has never been to

sea can scarcely realize the exhilarating effect of a favorable wind, after long and wearisome delays. As for myself, I prefer to see a moderate gale to a calm, for there is excitement in a gale, but in a calm everything is lifeless. My health is very good and I have gained from ten to fifteen pounds of flesh, although we have lived very poor, our food consisting chiefly of boiled ham, salt beef, pork and beans, and boiled rice. As for beans, I was always very fond of them, but having them for four months every day made me rather tired of them. As for the meats, they were not the best quality.—Our vegetables lasted only to the Horn. The monotony of the voyage has been very great, there having been for weeks no change of scene, or excitement of any kind, with nothing but the restless waves of the ocean around and the sky above us, while we were suspended as it were between two elements, liable at any moment to be swallowed up by the mighty waves, which often dashed over the ship in all their fury. We spoke but two vessels and saw land but twice, and that looked barren and desolate. The monotony has often been made agreeable by beautiful weather and beautiful sunsets which we have witnessed, far surpassing in beauty anything of the kind I ever saw on land. Sailing in the trade wind is very pleasant, the sky looks beautiful; a mild and gentle breeze carries the ship along from 5 to 8 miles per hour, with delightful weather and splendid evenings.

The trade winds blow towards the Equator both north and south of it.—Those south of it blow from the south-east and those north of it blow from the north-east, and extend about 20 degrees both north and south of the Equator, and blow steady most of the year.—There were 62 persons on board the ship, thirteen of whom were passengers. We lived in perfect harmony and without any trouble, and the time passed as pleasantly as we could expect under the circumstances. The voyage has been long and tedious and consumed more time than I can well spare, and I would never advise any one to go around Cape Horn, when there is a shorter route. When we left New York we expected to make the passage in from 90 to 100 days, but we have been sadly disappointed, for we have had calm, head winds and gales most of the time, and have not had a fair wind more than 4 weeks during the whole voyage. We have sailed twenty thousand miles by log, when if we could have made our course good, the distance would have been about seventeen thousand. Our greatest day's sail has been 340 miles, and the smallest but 16 miles. Our ship was one of the fastest afloat. Her bows are as sharp as a river steamer, and we passed every vessel that we came alongside of.

We caught but two fish, one a boneta, a small fish that looks very much like a shad and weighed about five pounds, the other a porpoise, which weighed 150 pounds, which we found very good eating. We also caught game pigeons enough to make two pies, which relished very well. We saw quite a large number of whales in the South Pacific, and a few on the Brazil banks; some of them came very near the ship, which gave us a good view of them. We have also seen a large number of porpoises, black fish, albacore, shipjacks, bonetas and millions of flying fish, two of which flew aboard the ship. I have seen but three Dolphins two sharks and one fish called a devil fish, the most singular looking fish I ever saw, and a large number of birds too numerous to mention.

We finally reached San Francisco on Sunday, July 4th, and dropped anchor at 2 o'clock P. M.—125 days from New York. I have not been in California long enough to give you a good description of the real character of the place.—Business is dull in San Francisco, and I am going to the mines, not however, with a view of remaining there long.—Everything is very high here. Flour is \$28 a bbl., beef and pork from \$40 to \$50 per bbl.; butter 65 cents per pound by the quantity, and lard 35 cents per lb. They charge 25 cents a glass for liquor and from 12 1-2 to 28 cents for a cigar.

I have seen a lump of pure gold, taken from Carson's Creek, the place where I am going, which weighs 26 pounds, and is worth \$17,25 per ounce. It was taken from a hole 60 feet deep. They sleep on the ground at the mines, there being no beds at night. The weather here is delightful. In the morning and at noon the sea-breeze blows strong making the streets very dusty. People dress in great style and look remarkably well. But I have not time to write more at present, you will hear from me again before long.

Yours &c., FORTUNE SEEKER.

Letters from the plains say that a large number of emigrants were short of provisions. The scarcity was caused by their taking out light sacks, expecting to replenish at Fort Laramie. There was no meal, while flour was sold at \$35 per barrel.

Solid Truths.

The editor of the Woonsocket Patriot, in writing from the valley of the Willimantic, (the scene of his youthful days) to his Chair at home, holds forth the following very pithy and truthful language:

"As I gaze, friend Chair, on the pretty landscape and happy homes before me, I cannot but think how much more wisdom people would exhibit, if instead of flocking to fashionable and crowded watering places, for health and pleasure, they would resort to some hospitable farm house in the glorious country, and there find real health-giving influences, farmer's good cheer, lodging rooms some bigger than coffins, and parlors and drawing rooms not poisoned by hundreds of breathing existences called 'fashionable ladies and gentlemen.' I know of but one drawback which could be urged by these migratory tribes from town and city. In secluded, rural districts, they could not have their 'fashionable society,' and without this a majority of them would be truly miserable, for the ample reason that 'misery loves company.'"

Speaking of "society," reminds me of a feature common yet not wholly peculiar to this region. The same may be said of many country places. I refer to the general absence of young people—i. e. young men and young women. You will see but few here. Many of them have gone to "seek their fortunes." The sons have gone to the towns and cities, with the hopeful expectation of getting rich; while the daughters have flocked to the manufacturing villages, where they can find pretty calicoes and husbands! Did you ever think, dear Chair, of the extent to which cities are indebted to the country in the matter of brains? Who are the great men of the cities?—the successful merchants, the leading lawyers, the renowned editors and preachers, the Hon. Congressmen—in short, the distinguished characters in all the upper (?) walks of life? Yes, we ask, who are they? Forty-nine out of every fifty of them are from the country. They were born and reared in these out-of-the-way places. Most of them were poor boys, who toiled on the farm through the Summer months, and attended the District School (the poor man's College) during the Winter.—

Fannon the Tory.

AN INCIDENT OF THE REVOLUTION.

The exploits of Fannon, the famous tory partisan of North Carolina would make a body of facts more interesting than any tale of fiction. He was a reckless fellow—bloody minded as the hounds of Hayti.—He sometimes slew the helpless and innocent in cold blood—the coward! But he had an instinctive tone and bearing of authority that kept his people within the metes and bounds of his own despotic will.

He and his party were one day resting themselves by a spring, lounging here and there on the green grass in the shade of the trees. One of his subordinates, a big strong man, had got mad with him. His rage had been boiling in him for several days, and some fresh affront caused his anger to be ungovernable—he drew his sword, and was resting with his elbow on the ground and his hand under his head.

His devoted followers were around him, he heard the click of their locks, as they cocked their rifles. "Let him alone!" cried Fannon, in his quick sharp tone.—He laid still, calm and self possessed, with his keen, dark eyes fixed on the raging lieutenant, as he made a tremendous stroke at his breast. But when the plume came, its object swerved away like a snake and the baffled man plunged his sword into the ground. Quick as lightning Fannon's sharp blade passed through his gigantic form.

FORCE OF IMAGINATION.—It is mentioned, as a remarkable instance of the force imagination, that at the late Lake Erie catastrophe, one of the porters, George Dena, who never had attempted to swim in his life, got a life preserver, which he put on, and jumping into the water, swam some fifteen or twenty rods to the binnacle, which was floating in the water. When he reached it, he felt the India rubber belt, and for the first time discovered that he had forgotten to inflate it. It was nevertheless essentially his life preserver, as without the confidence inspired by the knowledge that he had it on, he would have been unable to swim a yard.

Visit to an Old Homestead.

Charles C. Langdon, the able editor of the Mobile Advertiser, writes as follows of a recent visit to the home of his childhood and parents, in old Connecticut:—

"I have paid a visit to the sacred spot where I drew my first infant breath—to the house in which I was born—and have rambled over the meadows and fields where I alternately toiled and frolicked away my early days. The house still stands, but its former inmates are gone—all gone! The beloved parents sleep in the dust—the brothers and sisters are scattered abroad. The old barn is still there; and the noble elm in front, in whose shade I have so often reposed, still extends its wide branches over the surrounding earth. But the 'loved ones' were not there; and, oh, how lonely and melancholy was this joyous home! 'Twas too much. I left with a heavy heart. I visited the old grave-yard on 'the hill,' and knelt by the grave of my ancestors. The green grass grows luxuriantly over their graves, and they seem to 'sleep well.' I wandered among the tombs of my departed friends—the companions and school-fellows of my youth—and read with mournful interest, from the cold stone, the simple but affecting record of their early doom. Twenty-five years had rolled away since I last visited that 'Old Grave-Yard,' and how startling the changes that had taken place! What a lesson of wisdom does such a scene inculcate!—

I felt 'twas good to be there. I have also roamed in solitude over the familiar mountains and hills of my native town, and when worn with fatigue, have, as I was wont to do in boyhood, rested my weary limbs on the greenward beneath the wide-spread oak of the valleys. I have gazed with new and increased veneration upon the majestic waterfalls on which I had so often gazed before; have bathed in the same limpid 'pond' where I so often bathed in my youth, and have paid my devotions to the high hills, where, of a cold winter's night, when the earth was covered with snow and the moon shone brightly in the heavens, I used to engage in the indescribably amusing exercise of 'sliding down the hill.' Oh, how pleasant it is to visit the scenes of childhood and youth!"

On Good Terms with Death.

In the Southern part of Tonquin, the highest compliment you can pay to a distinguished personage, and the dearest token of esteem for a revered friend, is the present of a coffin. A number of Catholic Priests, of native origin, joined in giving a coffin, as a New Year's present, to the Bishop of Laranda, who had instructed them in theology, saying that he was growing old, and they could never have a more suitable opportunity to offer him that necessary piece of furniture.—At the same time they called his attention to the excellence of the wood and the beauty of the work. Such is the custom of the country; no person who has reached the age of fifty is without his coffin, which not only stands ready for its prospective use, but serves even now, as a table by day and a bed by night. The children of a family in good circumstances will combine to offer handsome coffins to their father and mother, and pupils make the same present to a venerated teacher. Death there has no terrors. A poor widower, with young children, fell dangerously sick, and the first care of his friends was to borrow a coffin for him.—

When this was announced to the sufferer, he trembled with joy, and asked to see the borrowed article: "Now," said he, "let me die, for if I live, I shall have to return it, and who knows if I can ever procure another?" In the same spirit the friends of a dying person speak in his presence of his approaching end, and of the preparations for his funeral. The Bishop, above referred to, says that one day he visited a chateaucum, whose malarious, though likely to be prolonged, was sure to end fatally, and found a woman sitting by his bedside making the mourning clothes for the family. At the door was the carpenter, engaged in making the coffin in sight of the patient, who directed the work with the utmost particularity.

These particulars we gather from a letter of the good Bishop's to a friend in France, published in the *Journal Des Debats*.

READING.—Of all the amusements that can possibly be imagined, for a working man, after daily toil or in the intervals, there is nothing like reading a newspaper or book.

It ever relieves his home of dullness or sameness. Nay, it accompanies him to the next day's work, and gives him something to think of beside the mere mechanical drudgery of his every day occupation, something he can enjoy while absent, and look forward too with pleasure.

If I were to pray for a taste which would stand by me under every variety of circumstances, and be a source of happiness and cheerfulness to me through life, and a shield against its ills, however things might go amiss, and the world frown upon me it would be a taste for reading.

An Easy Nurtured Farmer. The True Mohammedan Spirit. The Detroit Advertiser relates the following example of a resignation, usual among Americans:—

A certain good natured old Vermont farmer, preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day, while the black tongue prevailed in that State, one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he always was a breechy cuss. Take his hide off and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will bring the cash. An hour or two afterwards, the man came back with the news that 'liue black' and his mate were both dead. 'Are they?' said the old man; well, I took them of B—to save a hard debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the bridles. Take the hides down to Fletcher's; they will bring the cash." After the lapse of another hour the man came back again to tell him that the third bridle was dead.—"Is he?" said the old man, "well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; it's worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the others." Hereupon, his wife, who was an Ellphaz, reproached her husband very severely, and asked him if he was not aware that his loss was a judgement of heaven for his wickedness. "Is it?" said the old fellow. "Well, if they will take the judgement in cattle it is the easiest way I can pay it."

Saturday Evening.

Reader, do not let this season pass without some profitable reflections. Carefully review the week, sum up the blessings you have received from a Father, whose provident care has kept you in life, in health and in comfort, while others, every way your equals and perhaps your superiors have been prematurely cut off, or spared to live in misery. Think of this, think of it with gratitude. Calmly and carefully review the transactions of the week. Have you been industrious and frugal? Have you habitually controlled your temper and your tongue? Have you thought of the poor and infirm, and to the extent of your ability relieved them? Have you labored to make your home pleasant and attractive; have you acquired or imparted any useful knowledge? Have you answered any of the great and important ends of your existence? Look these questions in the face; answer them honestly, and without evasion—and your sleep to-night will be more quiet, and your future life better than your past.

The Way to do Business Now-a-Days.

And keep up with the times, and be somebody, is to advertise. And as a matter of course the way to run behind hand, sink into obsolescence, and be nobody, is not to advertise. The logic of both propositions is straight and legitimate.

The man in these days who suppose he can get along without putting his sign in the newspapers will wake up, one of these fine mornings, and find himself the victim of a very big mistake. This matter of advertising is no longer an experiment, but a tried and proved fact—just as much as the plainest thing in mathematics. He who supposes that the world will hunt him up when buried in shadows, while others are dashing out in broad sunlight, has yet to learn the rudiments of success—penetrate the wind of victory.

DEFINITIONS OF A HUSBAND.—The English language is a curious one. If we had not been previously aware of the fact, it would have been made evident to our understanding by reading the following paragraph in a Scotch paper:

"What is a husband? Hear a lady's definitions: 'He is,' said she, 'a snarling, crusty, sullen, testy, forward, cross, gruffy, moody, crabbed, snappish, tart, splenetic, surly, dry, brutish, fierce, morose, waspish, curish, boorish, fretful, peevish, huffish, sulky, touchy, fractious, rugged, blustering, capitious, ill-natured, rusty, churlish, growling, mauling, upbush, stern, grating, frumpish, ill-humoured, envious dog in a manger, who neither eats himself, nor lets others eat.'"

An analysis of the cucumber, by Prof. Salisbury, of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit are water! This is more than the watermelon, which contains ninety-four parts. The muskmelon contains ninety.

I should not think the man sound at heart against whom the world has not something to say; for some one always speaks ill against a good patriot, a lover of freedom and an honorable man.

In Whitekirkville, New York, a few days since, a little girl died of convulsions, caused by one of her school-mates, who threw a dead snake upon her.

Persevere in every thing that an enlightened conscience tells you is honest and right, and you need not fear the result.

Home, without a wife, is a strange land, a head without brains, a heart without conscience, a ship without sail, an ocean without waves, a world without religion, a heaven without a God.

A Sad Tale.
The following and story is from the Detroit Advertiser:

Miss Ida Williams, a young English lady, of twenty years, called at our office yesterday to give us the particulars of her sad losses by the steamer Atlantic. Miss Williams is a lady-like and interesting person, and narrated the few simple, but touching details with great propriety and modesty. She had just arrived in this country from England, and was traveling westward with a view to select a location for a future residence, in company with a twin-brother, a married sister, a brother-in-law, and two nieces, all of whom were lost. She states that the last recollection she has of anything which took place on the Atlantic, she was standing in company with her friends on the deck, when a beam or piece of wood fell and killed her brother, and lifting her also in its fall, injured her back, when she fainted. She had no consciousness of anything which took place afterward, until she found herself on board the propeller, on her way to Erie, without clothing, except her night dress, without money, and without a friend on this side the broad Atlantic—her friends were all lost! Without knowing where to turn for succor, she took passage on board a Detroit boat, and reached this city, where her immediate wants were supplied, and where she has been kindly offered a home in the family of a highly respectable and hospitable resident of Detroit. To the warm-hearted and sympathizing, such a case as the foregoing never appears in vain.

SINGULAR REUNION.—In the year 1812, a man named Boynton, a soldier in the American Army then stationed at Ogdensburg, suddenly disappeared. He was seen crossing the ice toward Canada, and was supposed that he was drowned in crossing. He left quite a family who mourned the death of their father, and after a time were scattered.

On Tuesday afternoon, an old man, walking with a crutch and a cane, made his appearance in South Boston, inquiring for Wm. Boynton, a watchman. He was directed to the watch-house, where he found Mr. Boynton. The old gentleman informed him that to the best of his knowledge he was his father, and then proceeded to narrate to him so particularly the affairs of the family, that it was shown conclusively that father and son were indeed reunited after a separation of 40 years.

Mr. Boynton after leaving the army repaired to Canada and there engaged in farming. Unable to hear from his family, he at last married again, and had reared a second family. A short time since he learned that his wife and a portion of his family were residing in New-Hampshire, and started on foot to find them. He ascertained their whereabouts and paid them a visit, and learning that his son William, a boy but five years of age when he left, was in South Boston, he started to see him. He could not find him, but he was afraid that he might be thrown off the track. He is 78 years of age, and is a hearty, hale old man, with the exception of his lameness. Mr. Wm. Boynton's family resided in Weymouth, Mass., and the old gentleman started on foot yesterday morning to visit them. As he passed over Dorchester-av. he walked quite rapidly and probably reached Weymouth about noon. His son could not stand the faint so well, and took the cars.—*Boston Traveller* 27th.

ATTEMPT TO SELL A FREE WOMAN OF COLOR.—Oscar R. Mitchell, lately from Cincinnati, was arraigned before the City Court at Louisville, on Saturday, the 7th inst., upon the charge of holding in slavery, and attempting to sell a free woman of color, called Elizabeth Kane. By the evidence, it appeared that the girl was a free person, and to have been born at Portsmouth, Ohio; that she resided in Cincinnati at the house of the accused, who was a married man, and was always reputed free; that she had a quarrel and the girl left; that Ann Holley, a woman of ill-fame, made a bill of sale for the girl to Mitchell, without receiving any consideration, but afterwards said it was for the purpose of enabling Mitchell to sell her in the South, and she (Ann Holley) was to have half the money received. The girl, it appears, got to know something of this bill of sale, and afterwards, when Mitchell tried to get her to go to Louisville with him, she refused, until he assured her in presence of witnesses, that he had no claim upon her, and that the bill of sale had been hired. The proof further showed that in Louisville, Mitchell and his wife seized the girl as a slave, and exhibited the bill of sale as evidence of title. Mitchell was held to bail in \$1500. The punishment for the offence is confinement in the Penitentiary not less than five nor more than ten years.

A STARTLING PRECIPITATION.—On Saturday one of our citizens was on a visit to Canada, and about the time the storm of that evening was coming on, started in a carriage to return to the American side. When about mid-way of the "suspension bridge," the storm struck them with appalling fury. The wind blew a perfect tornado, while the air was densely filled with driving hail and rain, and so potent was the wind that the bridge swayed laterally to and fro, ten or a dozen feet, making one giddy with it. The horses stopped, and finally fell on their sides on the bridge, while the driver in the extremity of his terror, seemed incapable of making the least effort to move from the perilous spot. The inmates of the carriage could with difficulty keep their seats, and for a short time expected nothing else but to be precipitated into the surging waters below.—*Rockester Adv.*

Mark Sullivan, who murdered Mr. Jordan in Washington county, Alabama, a few years ago, for which he was sentenced to the Penitentiary, returned home a short time since, and was shot one day last week, by a son of Jordan, a lad 12 or 15 years of age. Sullivan died the next day; before he was buried, one of his sons was thrown from his horse and instantly killed. We understand that Sullivan attempted to shoot Jordan first, but his gun missed fire, and before he could make the second attempt Jordan shot him.

Grace Greenwood is having a delightful time in London. The Earl of Carlisle procured her admission to the House of Lords, to witness the coronation by the Queen, who, she says, is more remarkable for "rosy plumpitude than regal altitude."

A schooner and propeller came in collision on Saturday, while passing Hurgate, injuring both considerably. One of the captains was lost overboard and drowned.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4, 1852.

Adjournment of Congress—What has been Done.

Congress adjourned last Tuesday, after a protracted session of nine months. The session has been one of uncommon dullness, leaving much undone that ought to have been done, while the time has been taken up in disagreeable personal debates and political harangues. Let the nation rejoice that the session is closed.

The corruption manifested in the late session has been too apparent to pass unnoticed by a constant observer of its daily proceedings. It seemed almost impossible to get a bill through either body that had not some political friend of the triumphant party, or money influence, to back it. If people knew by what iniquitous means many bills are pushed through Congress, their surprise would not equal their indignation, and they would tremble for the safety of the Union.

Many meritorious private claims have been neglected and put off, that those who now feed from the public crib may have their allowance increased to superfluity. A great deal of time has been spent on the matter of printing, the result of which doubles the prices stipulated in the original Contract, and makes the printing for this entire Congress cost the country more than \$200,000 per year.

The Free Homestead Bill has been most shamefully treated. Land speculators and slaveholders have worked faithfully, through some of the Senators' pockets no doubt, to defeat this grand scheme. They have succeeded, but the disregard which the members of the Senate manifested to the numerous appeals of the people, ought to brand every one who neglected to bring the subject forward, with the mark of infamy.

Two grand bills have been passed—the Steamboat Safety and the River and Harbor bill—the former was probably hastened by the recent catastrophes on the Hudson and Lake Erie. The amendment to the Newspaper Postage law is decidedly a good act. It is really granting what has long been wanted—namely, a cheap postage on newspapers. The work, however, is not completed; we want cheap postage on letters—a penny postage—for we see no reason why Government cannot carry a letter as cheap as a newspaper.

The attempt to deny free speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, was an insult upon the nation. Much time was wasted in endeavoring to put an embargo upon all attempts to broach the sensitive question, but we rejoice that the cowardly threats and bluster of Southern braggadocios have failed to secure the silence they desired.

The extraordinary length of the first session of the thirty-second Congress we hope never to see initiated. All that has been done that can in any way benefit the country, might have been done in three months. We do not profess to be a better judge of such matters than those who engage in them, but one who carefully looks over the game that is played, is pretty likely to form more correct opinions of the moves that are made than the players themselves. The game is now finished; let the people judge of the players from the work they have done, the time they have had to do it in and the pay they have received for the same.

Autumn is Here.

Before we were hardly aware of it, rosy Summer had taken its flight on noiseless pinions, and ere Autumn, gilded with the smiles and living green of the departed season, had stolen upon us. The halcyon air, the bright mornings, and brighter hours of noonday, would fain cheat us into the belief that Summer still smiles upon us; but towards the close of day, as the shadows of the hills grow long in the valleys, and the vapors gather along the streams and meadows, we hear from every hedge-row and thicket, the sad notes of the little trumpeter of Autumn—the cricket—reminding us that the season of fading beauty has arrived—that Summer has gone. Here and there a dry herb, a withered flower and ere spot of grass give evidence that the work of decay has commenced. A few more weeks and the frost will glisten in the morning sunbeams, the leaves of the trees will fall and the chilling north wind will sigh through the naked branches of the forest. There is a melancholy feeling awakened in the heart at the thought of these things; but the gathering in of the fruits of the field, the garnering up of grain for winter use, and the piteousness of the harvest, conspire to make glad the soul of man and cause him to offer up Thanksgiving to Him who ordained seed-time and harvest, and maketh Autumn the golden season of the year.

Fardorougha, the Miser.—This is the title of a very interesting tale just published by E. Littell & Co., Boston. The Living Age published by the same company, is the best Magazine we know of for sound, substantial reading. The last number contains an interesting article on the "forbidden land" (Thibet), and several tales and miscellaneous articles of a very readable character. It is published weekly at 12 1/2 cents per copy.

SAVED.—James L. Rice, formerly of Fiskdale, now of Williams College, was on board the ill-fated steamer Atlantic at the time of her collision. After being in the water half an hour or more, he was saved, but lost everything, even his clothes.

Mr. Sumner's Charge on the Fugitive Slave Law.

On Thursday, last week, Charles Sumner followed the example of Mr. Mann, and delivered his before refused speech against the Fugitive Law. He argued that slavery was not national, but sectional; that the early fathers of the Republic were in favor of its abolition; that no legislation was final; that the provision respecting the delivery of fugitives was one of the compromises of the Constitution; said the act of 1793 was passed mainly with regard to the restoration of fugitives from justice; denounced the fugitive slave law of 1850 as arbitrary and unjust, and as an infraction of rights secured to the States; and argued that the law was unconstitutional.

The speech was truly eloquent and contained many evidences of deep study and literary ability. The platforms of the Whig and Democratic Conventions may succeed in nullifying the months of those who profess to stand upon them, but we rejoice that we have such champions of liberty in our halls of Congress as Mann and Sumner, who will stand up for the rights which God has ordained to man, and scorn to have their mouths plastered over by pro-slavery resolutions.

Mr. Sumner very appropriately alluded to an ancient law-giver of Greece, who provided that any individual proposing to repeal an existing law, should do so in the public assembly, with a halter around his neck. The friends of the Fugitive Slave Law wish to throw the same protection around it; they wish to deny all speech against it in all public debate; in fact, they are determined to bring about a state of things in both the great political parties that will effectually seal the lips of their leaders on the subject. They have commenced the work by securing the nomination of pro-slavery candidates for the presidency and adopting a platform that prohibits the agitation of the subject in any manner. Champions of Liberty and Humanity, the work before you is mighty.—May Heaven give you strength to complete it.

The Late Storm.

The late storm was very severe in many places. At Mobile, it commenced on Wednesday and continued several days, doing damage to the shipping, stores and houses to the amount of \$1,000,000.

Many steamers were injured, houses were unroofed, and some blown completely down. The dwelling of the light keepers on Cloutier Point was carried away by the floods and five persons were lost. The storm was very destructive at Biloxi. The Georgia House was prostrated, and much property was destroyed. The ship Abeline, and the British schooner Mercer, were blown ashore at Cedar Point, and both were dismantled. The reports from different points show a great loss of life.

At Memphis, recent rain storms destroyed property to the amount of \$50,000. The corn and cotton fields of adjacent counties were entirely washed down.

The storm of Saturday was severely felt at Virginia. At Fredericksburg, the Rappahannock River rose to an extraordinary height, carrying away Chatham Bridge and injuring the Canal and Plank Road. A wagon and team of four horses were carried away by the current. Great damage was also done to the Corn crops.

The storm did great damage to the orchards, cornfields and shrubbery of Long Island. Most of the corn is prostrated, apple, peach, and other fruit trees are stripped of their fruit or broken, while the shrub or flower gardens are desolate. Immense damage has also been done to gravel and sand roads.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.—Steamer Ohio, from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Tuesday. She brings 300 passengers and \$2,500,000 in gold dust.

There was but little fever on the Isthmus, and no cholera. The passengers report that on the steamer Golden Gate, on her trip up with the fourth Regiment of Infantry many soldiers had died of the cholera.

At Kingston the small pox had abated, but it was still prevalent in different parts of the island.

There have recently been several severe shocks of earthquakes in various parts of Jamaica.

DIED AT ASPINWALL, on the 9th, E. B. Peck, of Taunton, Mass.; James B. Gordon, fireman.

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

In the Police Court at Boston, Judge Russell has decided that licenses granted by the city authorities to liquor sellers continue good till next April. Consequently those licensed make no secrecy in selling to any one.

Coolness in time of Danger—Advice.

Every man and woman should train themselves and their children, if they have any, to act coolly and calmly in time of danger. By properly cultivating the mental faculties they will be fortified against the overwhelming terror which sudden danger is wont to inspire. In these days of steamboat disasters, railway accidents and other sudden and fatal casualties, to some of which everybody is exposed, a few brief rules may properly be given and sometime advantageously practiced by the reader.

If an accident occur to a boat or vessel on which you are aboard, be assured that a few moments will transpire before the boat or vessel will be destroyed, and instead of rushing madly overboard, set yourself coolly to work, to find a way to escape. Look up a plank or board, if possible; if one cannot be found, seize a settee or even a wood-bottomed chair or stool and, if the boat be on fire, take to the water as soon as you can do so, selecting such a place as will the least expose you to be drawn under by others in the water. If the boat is sinking, stick to it till the last plank disappears beneath the water, unless you are likely to be sucked down, and then with your chair or settee, push off and endeavor to save your life. Recollect that a small piece of board placed under the chin and breast will keep your head above water, and though a wave may wash over you, cling to your chair or settee and you will be sure to come up again by the time you will want to breathe. When the Atlantic was lost on Lake Erie, one gentleman by means of four stools, and two life preservers saved himself, his wife, six children and a female servant. It is also stated that all others who provided themselves with stools or settees were saved.

If suddenly thrown into the water and no floating article is near to be got hold of, throw yourself on your back and with your arms under water endeavor to swim. Recollect that the mean specific gravity of a man is about 1-9th less than common water, and that so long as the lungs can be kept free from water, a person, although unacquainted with swimming, will not completely sink. If you throw your arms or legs out of water, they force your head under it, and you will be drowned, but by keeping all but your face under, you can swim in still water with perfect ease, although you never swam before. Dr. Franklin is said to have slept in this way in the water for several hours.

If a panic occur in a crowded house, the safest way is to wait behind until the rush is over. If you hasten on with the crowd you will probably be crushed to death. Instances in proof of this are of frequent occurrence.

If a horse run away with a vehicle in which you are riding, the safest way is to stick to your seat, unless you are likely to be precipitated down an embankment or thrown against some obstacle in the way.

If a fire takes in your presence, or you discover one just commenced, instead of running into the street to alarm your neighbors, seize a pail and throw on water, or if water is not handy, and wooden goods are at hand, spread them upon the flame. If not successful, alarm first the inmates of the building and then your neighbors. If you are likely to be suffocated by smoke, drop upon the floor, where you will find pure air, and crawl upon your hands and knees to the door. A sheet of flame may be passed through by wrapping a woolen blanket around your body and covering your face with the same, or what is better, thrusting your nose and mouth into a woolen hat.

If a vein be severed the blood may be stopped by simply pressing upon the wound with the finger. When an artery is severed draw a string tightly above the wound, which will check the flow of blood till a physician can be obtained. Nose bleeding may be stopped by rolling up a piece of paper and placing it under the upper lip, and when this fails, pulverized alum snuffed into the nose will stop the most alarming cases.

The shoulder, elbow, knee and all smaller joints, when dislocated, may generally be set by almost any person, at the time of the accident, by simply straightening out the limb and giving it a slight blow near the joint.

SOUTHAMPTON LEAD MINES.—Some eight or ten men were at work at the Southampton lead mines, so called, last week, getting out ore. They were then mining about half a mile south of "Loudville," in Northampton. We understand that it is proposed soon to operate in the excavation in Southampton, which was opened about twenty-five years ago. We have seen some of the ore, and it appears to be quite pure. We learn that the gentlemen who are at the bottom of the enterprise have purchased, or obtained the right to purchase, all the land which covers the mine.—*Northampton Gazette.*

THE LOSS OF THE ATLANTIC.—The interpreter, who accompanied the emigrants on board the Atlantic, reports the whole number lost on that vessel, 68—saved, 64. This reduces the reported mortality very materially.

Late advices from Havana state that the excitement relative to the publication of revolutionary documents still continued, and many more arrests had been made by the government. Many of the Spaniards themselves were engaged in the conspiracy, and further seizure of arms and munitions of war, &c., had been made.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

In Springfield, the first prosecution under the new law occurred on Friday, last week. Timothy Coleman, an Irishman, of Ferry st., was complained of by a woman who had just bought a bottle of rum of him, and being arraigned before the Police Court, he pleaded guilty, and was fined \$10 and costs and "bonded" in \$1000 to obey the law. He produced the requirements, and was set at liberty.

Five seizures of liquor took place in Springfield, last Wednesday. Jeremiah Whalen's grocery, a shop kept by Richard Stapleton, the Railroad House, the Springfield House and George Wallace's victualling cellar, were visited, and liquor found in all of them. The proprietors were summoned to appear before a Magistrate, but all failed to do so, and the matter was postponed.

In St. Paul, Minnesota, liquor has been seized after a desperate resistance. It is placed in a third party's hands to await the decision of a legal trial.

The Worcester Spy says that during the past fortnight the average sales of liquor by the City Agent have amounted to about \$30 a day, and the average number of customers from 75 to 100. A portion of these customers buy for mechanical purposes, but by far the greater amount is sold for medicinal purposes, in quarts, pints, and even gills.

In the Police Court, Boston, on Saturday morning last, about 300 gallons of liquor taken from John McLaughlin of East Boston, were ordered to be destroyed, except 25 gallons of spiced bitters not in the complaint, which were ordered to be returned to the owner.

In Oxford, on Thursday last, a hoghead of New England rum was seized at the railroad depot. There was a private mark upon it, and belonged, as some believed, to some one there who intended it for sale. The Deputy Sheriff who seized it has advertised it, and is awaiting the application of the owner.

Two barrels of rum were seized in the house of George W. Divoll of Lancaster, and he was taken before a Justice for a hearing. The case was suspended for one week.

On Tuesday morning City Marshal Shed and posse entered the "Avon House," a much frequented drinking establishment in Lowell, and captured a large quantity—probably some \$200 or \$300 worth—of rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, wines, porter, &c.

BOY KILLED AND EATEN BY A BEAR.—A boy named Alden S. Rose, was killed by a bear, some 12 or 15 miles south of Little Rock, Arkansas, early in August. He was sent to a camped some distance from the house, for roasting cars. Not returning as soon as expected, his brother and wife mounted their horses and went in the direction he had gone, to look for him. Arriving at the field, an enormous bear suddenly issued from an adjoining thicket, and made directly toward them, which frightened the horse the woman was riding and threw her off. Her husband succeeded in getting her up on the horse, but he was riding, when they escaped from the furious beast. The following morning the mutilated remains of the unfortunate lad were found, partly eaten up by the bear.

AN ANCIENT LADY.—There is at present residing in the town of Hollis, N. H., the relict of the late Elder Locke, who has reached the advanced age of one hundred years and eight months. She is quite active and has a good appetite, &c. Her sight, however, is so far gone that she can see but little, if at all.

PROFITABLE FARMING.—Mr. Brooks Shattuck, of Bedford, a practical farmer, said at the Agricultural meeting at Weare, N. H., that he had been 22 years employed in a mill, for 15 years, of the time he received from \$2, \$2.50, per day, but could make more money upon his farm.

VERY PARTICULAR.—The Southern Rights Committee, which met at Montgomery, Ala., have called another State Convention to meet on the second Monday in September, to make nominations for the Presidency. Mr. Pierce having failed to answer the letter addressed to him by the committee of the former convention.

The cholera is quite fatal at the West. John T. Waite, the business partner of the Chicago Tribune office, who was attending to his duties on the evening of the 25th, was a corpse at 4 A. M. on the 27th. All persons connected with printing in that city, attended his funeral.

The steamer Atlantic is to be sold at auction as she now lies sunk near Long Point, (Canada), in or about 25 fathoms of water. The Atlantic cost when built \$110,000. She had on board some goods, a good deal of luggage, and about \$36,000 in money.

Ellen Crafts, the fugitive slave, is now in London, having entered the service of an American gentleman, on condition that he restores her to her owner, Dr. Collins in Macon. So says the Macon, Geo., Journal. We don't believe all this.

It is stated that Mrs. Stowe, the authoress of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has engaged to write a popular tale upon the effect of the Maine Liquor Law, intended for wide circulation by the friends of the law.

Two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Augusta, Ga., a few days since. The noise and vibrations of the second, which occurred about 3 o'clock A. M., lasted some six seconds.

A mulatto, 80 years old, was arraigned at Boston on Monday, on complaint for bigamy. His living wife is a white woman 27 years old. The "old un" has given \$1,000 bail to appear for examination.

SHARKS IN THE DELAWARE RIVER.—Two large shovel nose sharks, one weighing 550 lbs., and being ten feet long, and the other eight feet long, and 300 lbs. in weight, were caught last week in the Delaware river, below Bristol.

On Saturday last, William, aged 19, son of Milo Spring of Southwick, was accidentally shot through the heart, with a pistol in the hands of his brother, and died instantly.

Whig State Convention—Nominations.

The Massachusetts Whig State Convention was held at Worcester last Wednesday. JOHN H. CLIFFORD of New Bedford was nominated for Governor, and ELISHA HUNTINGTON of Lowell for Lieutenant Governor.

We know very little of Mr. Clifford, save that he has been for fifteen years District Attorney and Attorney General. We presume he will make a good Governor—if he can be elected.

The Convention made choice of Robt. C. Winthrop of Boston and George Bliss of Springfield, for Electors at large.

The following gentlemen were selected for District Electors:

No 1—J. H. W. Paige of New Bedford. 2—Geo. A. Crocker of Taunton. 3—John Gardner of Dedham. 4—Amos Lawrence of Boston. 5—Robert G. Shaw of Boston. 6—Daniel C. Baker of Lynn. 7—George Cogswell of Bradford. 8—Jacob Cogswell of Tewksbury. 9—Ebenezer Torrey of Fitchburg. 10—Rufus Bullock of Royalston. 11—Ezekiel R. Colt of Pittsfield.

A TRAGEDY AT MAYSVILLE.—We have been informed of the particulars of a fatal affray which occurred on board the boat Irene, at Maysville, on Monday morning last. It appears that an old grudge existed between James Casey, son of Mr. J. B. Casey of Newmarket, and Mr. Byers, editor of the *Mayville Eagle*, having its origin in an offensive note which had been written by the former to the sister of the latter. We understand, however, that an apology had been offered, which was not accepted, and that a challenge to a duel had been sent by Mr. Byers, but was declined by Mr. Casey—all of which transpired some months since. On Saturday last, Mr. Casey visited Mayville, but fearing an attack, remained at his room in the Goddard House during the whole of Sunday. On Monday morning, he had taken passage for home, when he was confronted in the cabin by Mr. Byers and a friend. After some conversation between the latter and Mr. Casey, and just at the moment the boat was leaving shore, which probably hastened the wretched denouement, Mr. Byers seized Mr. C. by the throat, who immediately drew a revolver and fired three bullets, two of which took effect near the heart of the unfortunate Byers, and resulted in death a few hours afterwards. Mr. B. also held a pistol, but was unable to manage the trigger in time to use it.

Mr. Casey was immediately arrested, stood an examination, and was acquitted on the ground that he was justified in firing in self-defense.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Wednesday.*

MR. POLK OF TENNESSEE.—This gentleman, (2) who has figured prominently of late in the House, gets the following character from a Washington correspondent:

"The conduct of this member has disgraced the House and the country. Some months ago, he interrupted Mr. Rantoul, and insulted him in the grossest manner. At the time he was in a state of beastly intoxication. Such was his condition, that Mr. Rantoul, out of pity for the poor, drunken creature, and at the request of some of his colleagues, took no notice of his insulting interruptions, and passed on with his train of remarks. The other day, he interrupted, in the most ruffianly manner, Mr. Mann. His conduct disgraced the House—himself he could not disgrace. Again he has dishonored the House and disgraced the country with his low-bred and foul language and conduct.

This Tennessee ruffian is a brother to the late President Polk. By him he was sent to Naples, where his behavior to the American name. In Congress, he has often taken occasion to interrupt and insult members in his fits of drunkenness. During the past few weeks he has been under a course of medical treatment for a loathsome disease, which imposed upon him the necessity of drinking less brandy, and the House has been somewhat relieved of his presence.—Such a fellow ought to be expelled from the House, and from all decent ranks, and driven into that society he so much seeks, and of which he is a most fit member.

THE CHOLERA IN ILLINOIS.—Private letters give a very bad account of the ravages of the cholera on the Illinois river. Where intermittent and bilious fevers prevail in summer, the cases are frequent and they are called, and are now in some instances, resorted to the villages on the upland prairies. At Peru and La Salle, situated at the southern termination of the Illinois canal, the distemper prevails to a greater extent than ever before; and Princeton and its vicinity, seated in a higher and more salubrious region, are crowded with fugitives. The greater number of the cases, it is said, end in death.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

A WONDERFUL WOMAN.—The Lexington Sentinel says there is now living in Holmes county, Miss., a woman who married her first husband in Sept., 1823. She subsequently parted with him; and in 1824 married three others, with all of whom she separated. On the day twenty-five years from her first marriage, she parted with her fourth husband, attended the funeral of her second, was married to her first, and the marriage ceremony was performed by her third husband. She is now living with her fifth, or rather her first husband, and doing well; and is some woman yet.

LEGALITY OF CORPORATION REGULATIONS.—A girl quit work for the Common Falls, N. H., Manufacturing Co., without giving two weeks notice of her intention, agreeably to printed regulations. The company refused to pay the balance, \$4.50, her due, and she sued for its recovery. The court charged that if the girl entered the employ of the company with a full knowledge of this regulation, she could not recover, and the jury returned a verdict for defendant. The company, however, paid the girl her wages, and paid all taxable costs, their design being to test their right, as a corporation, to make such a regulation.

VERY TRUE.—A senator once said on the floor of the chamber that if the people could only see the corruption practised in the Capitol of the nation, they would rise in the might of their righteous indignation, come to Washington en masse, and tumble the whole concern into the Potomac.

Some recent experiments have been made with Phillips' Fire Annihilator, which are pronounced to be very satisfactory. The fault at the first trials is said to have been in the charges, which defect has now been remedied.

The Fishery Question Settled.

By the latest arrival from Europe. Ministerial journals are brought which announce with perfect confidence the satisfactory termination of the dispute as to the North American fisheries, which is likely, indeed certain, to be adjusted on terms of absolute reciprocity, so far as the right of fishing is concerned. The Americans to be at liberty to fish in all British waters, and the British in all American waters, subject to the restriction on both sides to three miles from the shore of the country to which they do not belong. The three miles to be measured to the nearest land, without distinction of bay or open sea. Parliament has been further prorogued to the 21st October, but as the order of Council does not say that it will meet for the dispatch of business it is certain to be further adjourned. The Globe says till the third week in November.

The Cincinnati Nonpareil tells of an arithmetical prodigy in that city. A young man named Narradoy Holland, though quite uneducated—so much so that he cannot tell one figure from another—will, by some process of seeming intuition, solve long and difficult questions in arithmetic almost instantaneously. For example, a gentleman present stated to him the day of the month and year of his birth, when Holland told him, after a moment's reflection, the number of hours which had since elapsed, and also the day of the week on which he was born. Others mentioned the distance in miles to various points, and Holland immediately gave the distances of inches. Many more intricate problems were solved with equal readiness and facility; though we are informed the young man avoids the more complex calculations, being subject to fits when the brain is overtaxed.

A FEMALE SAILOR.—The Thomaston (Me) Miscellany states that the schooner Lettice, which arrived at Rockland a few days since, landed a cook dangerously sick with the Chagres fever, who after lingering a day or two in the poor-house, died. The body was ascertained to be that of a woman. It appears that she had been on board the said schooner fourteen months; she would go aloft with alacrity, and did her duty promptly. She has left papers which state that she ran away from her parents at Nova Scotia about two years since, on account of some love affair, and has since had her home upon the "bound-deep."

HARBOR OF REFUGE, AT DOVER, ENGL.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer in his last letter, gives the following account of a stupendous work now in process of erection at Dover:

"Another very praiseworthy work now going on at Dover is a harbor of refuge. A space of 700 acres is to be enclosed by a wall more than two miles in length; more than half of which space will at all times secure a depth of water from thirty to forty-two feet at the lowest tide. The wall will be ninety feet wide at the bottom and fifty at the top; the sides will be eighteen feet thick, and consist of immense blocks of solid stone, the middle filled with artificial stone or concrete. The foundation of this stupendous work is now laying by companies of men who remain several hours, with diving bells, under the water. This gigantic display of human power and skill will, when fully completed, cost more than two millions sterling."

A Canada paper contains the following notice of the death of a distinguished Indian chieftainess:

At the Mohawk Settlement, Tysenaga, Canada West, in the confident reliance upon the sufficiency of her Saviour's merits, on Tuesday, the 3d. inst., at the advanced age of 75 years, Margaret, relict of the late Joseph Brant, second son of the celebrated Captain Joseph Brant, and only daughter of the late Captain John Deseront— a chief who distinguished himself as a valuable ally of the British forces during the war of the revolutionary struggle in America, and under whose auspices the Mohawk tribe was located in the Bay of Quinte.

INDIAN MURDER AND RETRIBUTION.—The Clinton (Fla.) Floridian, of the 14th inst., says that in the neighborhood of Mr. Wm. M. Jourdan's residence, near that place, the week previous, an Indian deliberately shot another, his half brother, through the heart. The chief of the tribe came, examined the matter, seized the murderer, placed his back against a tree, made his wife hold one hand and his son the other, and in that situation shot him through the heart.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS AND VOLUNTARY RETURN.—Two convicts, named James McKenna and Ziba H. Bryant, escaped from the Plymouth jail on Sunday last. Both of them belonged to North Bridgewater. Bryant visited his friends on Monday, and was advised by them to return and serve out the two years and a half yet remaining of his sentence. He followed this advice, and is now locked up again in his old quarters.

At Farmington, Me., last week, Mrs. J. Wyma Stoddard attempted to drown herself and two youngest children, in Sandy river. She succeeded in destroying the youngest; the other and herself were saved by some young lads who were in bathing. She was insane.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KINGSLEY.—The New Haven Palladium announces the decease of Professor Kingsley, Aug. 31, at the age of 74 years. The deceased was widely known throughout the country as a scholar of no ordinary merit. He graduated at Yale College in 1799, and has been connected with the Department of Classical Literature in that institution for half a century.

REVOLTING CASUALTY.—At Norwich, Conn., last Thursday evening, six young ladies were, by the breaking through of the floor of a privy, precipitated into the vault, fifteen feet below, and the mother of two of them, attracted by their screams, fell in after them. A ladder was soon obtained, but proved too short. Finally, all were, with great difficulty, extricated alive, but one is hardly expected to recover.

A man named Cunley was shot dead, near Gaston, N. C., by a man named Garrett. The murder grew out of a quarrel over a card table. The murderer has been arrested.

LOCAL MATTERS.

AN EVIL FROM THE STOMACH OF A WOMAN.—On Friday evening, last week, the wife of Mr. Herschell C. Benson, of this place, ejected from her stomach a live roach, nearly three inches in length. Mrs. B. had probably carried the animal in her stomach for the last three years, during which time she has suffered much distress in her stomach, occasional spasms and a peculiar appetite. As the animal grew larger these troubles became more frequent and severe, and though she received medical treatment from several physicians, she obtained no relief. Her husband finally procured some pills from Dr. Barron, of this village, which she took, and in about an hour afterward disgorged the loathsome animal.

SHEEP KILLED BY DOGS.—Two dogs, owned in this village, killed seven sheep for Orrin Hovey, one for Otis Merrick and one for Col. Knox, last week. One of the dogs was shot by Mr. Hovey, while chasing the sheep, the other was followed into the village, seized, bound and, after undergoing a sort of lynch-law trial, condemned to die. The poor fellow was most inhumanly murdered in the street in front of our office.

THE LIQUOR SEIZED IN THE lots, at Three Rivers, a week or two since, was turned into the river last Thursday night. A crowd of Irishmen collected and protested loudly, but their threats and bluster proved of no avail.

RETURNED.—Alexander Gage, who went from this place to California about two years and a half ago, returned home the present week. He is in excellent health and looks finely.

A SMALL FLOCK of wild turkeys are living in the woods bordering the north-east side of this village. Hunters have been in pursuit of them, but it is difficult to get within gunshot of them.

No LIQUOR SEIZURES have been made in town during the past week.

The ties and sleepers are being laid on the Amherst and Belchertown R. R.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MONSON.—Mr. Aaron Charles, employed in Lyon's Woolen Mill in Monson, was instantly killed, last Tuesday, by being caught by a belt and drawn between a large drum and the floor above. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and six children.

The liquor law appears to be little less than a nullity in Boston. The Journals of that city all speak to this end. The Traveler says—

"The united testimony of the Watch Department is that there never was so much drunkenness at night in the city as at the present time. Tuesday night thirty-three drunken persons were conveyed to the different Watch houses, and calls were made upon Watchmen to quell numerous drunken rows in different parts of the city."

COST OF THE SESSION.—The pay roll of the members, for the session of Congress just closed, has amounted to about \$600,000, and their mileage and incidental expenses will swell the amount to upwards of a million of dollars.

A NEW ENGLAND JUBILEE.—A writer in the Hampshire Gazette, who dates his letter at Medford, Michigan, and signs himself "A Massachusetts Wolverine," proposes a grand New England Jubilee, to be held in Boston some time during the Great Exhibition in New York.

THE EDICT OF A NUNHEAD.—An imperial ukase is published in Warsaw, Poland, which commands all men under sixty years old, who desire to raise rabbits, to notify the local authorities of their wish, and pay a certain fee, which must be renewed semi-annually. He who violates the law, subjects himself to a heavy penalty and severe bodily chastisement.

WIFE WANTED.—"D. L. G." advertises in the Post for a wife, being too modest to make a declaration to any lady herself. She must be under 27 years, respectable, &c., worth at least \$50, with a fair prospect of more. He is 32, and likes an occasional spree. Address him at Daily Post Office, Springfield.

The Metropolitan Hotel, New York, just finished, is the most splendid on the American continent. Its mirrors cost \$18,000; silver ware, \$14,000; carpets, drapery, linen, &c., \$40,000; cabinet furniture, \$50,000; the whole coming up to \$150,000. The building cost \$500,000; the land \$300,000—total \$800,000.

An Incident.—On the occasion of the late catastrophe on Lake Erie, a young married couple stood together, calculating the chances of the wreck sinking before the Propeller reached it. "If it does, James," said the young wife, unconscious of any other fear, "be sure to keep fast hold of me, so that we shall go down together."

The track of the New-Haven and New-London Railroad is now laid to the Depot, and a locomotive and a train of gravel cars came up the whole distance on Saturday forenoon. The connection between that road and the New-London and Palmer Road is therefore complete as far as the two tracks are concerned.

Mr. William D. Breckenridge has been appointed the successor of the lamented Downing, to continue the improvement and embellishment of the public grounds, in Washington, conducted during the past two or three years by the latter gentleman.

Two runaway slaves, named George Goode and Samuel Smith, have been caught at Petersburg. They had traveled from Alabama, by the aid of forged papers, and were on their way to the North.

About one thousand barrels of mackerel were taken in the harbor of Rockport on the 24th ult.

POWDER MILL EXPLOSION.—J. Larkin's powder mills, in Bennington, Vt., exploded on Saturday morning, about 3 o'clock, destroying about 150 kegs of powder, with valuable machinery. The loss is about \$3000. This is the fifth time these mills have been destroyed, within a few years. The cause, it is supposed, was friction of the machinery, as the mills run during the night. No one hurt.

THE NEWSPAPER POSTAGE ACT.—The amendment to the Postage Law, at the late session of Congress, materially reduces the rate of postage on newspapers. It does not prohibit, as has been stated in some papers, the sending of papers by publishers to subscribers in the country, free. The act takes effect the first of October. We shall publish its general features next week.

MUSTER.—General muster came off at Amherst last Tuesday and Wednesday. The troops were reviewed by Adjutant Gen. Stone. The soldiers appeared well and went through their exercises to the satisfaction of all.

A WILD GIRL CAUGHT.—A wild girl was captured in the woods near Cincinnati, lately. She would climb trees like a monkey, and subsisted upon plants and roots. She escaped from the Lunatic Asylum at Columbus a few months ago.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A few days since, an Irishman was knocked off from a ledge in Portland, Ct., and fell a distance of sixty-five feet, into the water, not over six inches in depth, covering solid rock. In a day or two he was able to be at work again.

APPRAY.—An affray occurred at Montpelier, Vt., on Wednesday, last week, between two young men named Smith and Howe, in which the latter was stabbed by the former with a pocket knife so badly that he cannot recover. Smith was committed to jail.

A BOUNCER.—Miss R. D. Richardson, of East Alstead, N. H., aged 19, weighs 473 pounds. She can knit, spin, weave, make bread, and play on the piano, and is as lively as a cricket. What a pretty little wife she would make.

The Hampshire County Temperance men held a Convention at Northampton on the 25th ult. Much spirit—not rident spirits—prevailed, good speakers addressed the Convention, and a good time generally enjoyed by all present.

Warren Chapin, 2d, of Holyoke, about 30 years old and a man of family, was drowned in Wright's Pond in that place, last Saturday. He had been drinking, and dived from a boat to swim.

The North Adams Transcript comes to us considerably enlarged. The Transcript is an excellent sheet, and we trust it will meet with the support it merits.

It is stated in the Buffalo Commercial that a gentleman who was on the Atlantic, saw, after the collision, Miss Scammon, of Milwaukee, 12 years old, who was on her way home from school at Boston. He seized her and endeavored to calm her fears, but she broke from him in terror, leaped aboard, and was drowned.

Napoleon Bonaparte, another nephew of his uncle, and son of Jerome, has been appointed Minister to the United States by the Prince President, in place of M. Sargis, now residing at Newport. Late Paris journals say Napoleon has declined the mission, or rather has consented to serve temporarily, for a short term.

In New York, on Thursday, Augustus Stoves was arrested for barbarous treatment of his horse. It appears that the animal became restive, when Stove attached a rope to his lower jaw, and after pulling his tongue out some distance cut it off with a knife and threw it away.

At Westerly R. I., is presented the very singular feature of two Sabbaths every week. Almost one half the inhabitants are Seventh Day Baptists, who keep Saturday with great sacredness, and on no account do any work. The remainder observe Sunday as a holy day, and as studiously avoid all labor.

FATAL MISTAKE.—On Saturday night last, as we learn from the Barre Patriot, a man named Ordway broke into the house of Dr. Adams, in Oakham, and stole a jug of paragonic, supposing it to be rum. The next morning he was found in the Doctor's barn, and died in a few minutes after his removal.

RIOT AND MURDER BY A CIRCUS COMPANY.—We learn from the New York Tribune, that a lad named Abram Ostrander, Jr., of Salisbury, Conn., was killed in an assault by some members of Welch's Circus company, on some citizens of that town a few evenings since.

The milk men of Albany have had a meeting, and resolved, on account of the long continued drought and consequent scarcity of hay, pasture, &c., to raise the price of milk to five cents a quart.

The late rain extended to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Rhode Island. Our exchanges from these States mention its presence as cause for gratitude and rejoicing among the tillers of the parched and thirsty earth.

INDIANS AT THE CAPITAL.—A delegation of Sac and Fox Indians, fourteen in number, have arrived in Washington, for the purpose of effecting an exchange. Among them are six chiefs one of whom is Keokuk, the grandson of Black Hawk.

The milk-men of Worcester have combined to sell milk by beer measure, in consequence of the scarcity of hay. There is considerable excitement about the matter.

The liquor recently seized in Springfield, was destroyed last Thursday evening.

Our Boston friends are having great times fishing. A shoal of mackerel has entered the harbor, and passed round even into the Back Bay, and are to be caught from the wharves, bridges, &c. A few days since a person fishing on one of the Charleston bridges hooked a fish so heavy that he was forced to call a passenger to his assistance in pulling him out. It proved to be a bass, weighing 23 lbs.

Dr. Boggs, a homoeopathic practitioner, at Savannah, Ga., committed suicide on the 24th, in that city. The following card was found in his hand after death—"I have taken half an ounce of prussic acid for proof inquired of Wm. Lincoln, druggist, Savannah. Aug. 24, 1852, 11:30 o'clock."

The Hoosac Tunnel Borer was set in operation lately for the satisfaction of the Directors of the road, who were present. The new cutters were not in, however, but the old ones worked away six inches of rock in fifteen minutes. The operation gave entire satisfaction to those present.

OUR NEW POSTMASTER GENERAL.—Hon. SAMUEL D. HOWARD of Middletown, Conn., succeeds Hon. Nathan K. Hall at the head of the General Post Office. He was a member of the XXIX and XXXth Congresses, and very generally regarded as one of the most clear headed, energetic business men in the House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Fire Insurance.

The Subscriber is Agent for several Fire Insurance Companies, and will take risks on nearly all kinds of property on favorable terms. The advantage of effecting insurance on property through local agents must be evident to every person acquainted with the regulations of Insurance Companies.

Apply to the Counting Room of the Journal Office.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—I have been greatly afflicted for many years with a bad sore on one of my legs. It was occasioned firstly by an injury, and afterwards the Erysipelas settled in and around it, so that at times I have suffered much pain, and been deprived of its use entirely. It has usually troubled me most in cold weather, being often very much inflamed, greatly swollen, and very sore. I used various remedies, among which were about twenty bottles of Sarsaparilla Syrup, but did not receive any benefit from them.

Hearing of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup being so highly recommended, I was induced to try it. I commenced its use in the summer of 1850, and used various remedies with my leg, which is as free from Erysipelas or any kind of humor or sore as it ever was. Dr. Weaver's medicines have effected a great cure for me and that after a fair trial and failure of others. I am therefore confident they are the best. I can recommend the Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate to all who are afflicted with any kind of humor, believing that like me they will never begrudge the money paid for them.

THOMAS BASSETT.

Central Falls, R. I., Feb. 19, 1850.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPETICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

Thursday, Sept. 2. At market 1800 Beef Cattle, 500 Steers, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 95 Cows and Calves, 7000 Sheep and Lambs, and 2600 Swine.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.00; first quality \$5.75; second do. \$5.50; third do. \$5.25; 4.00; 3.00; 2.00; 1.00; 7. Two years old, \$8.50; 12; three years old \$15.50. Working Oxen—Sales at \$62.50, 70 a 80. Cows and Calves 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.25 a 1.75 to \$2. Extra \$2.50 a 3.4. Swine—12 a 16; retail 5 a 7. Fat Hogs 6. Mark et dull, of which there is a large supply.

BORN.

In Enfield, Mass., Aug. 19th, a son to Charles Lane.

In Stafford, Ct., Aug. 14, a son to B. Bicknell.

MARRIED.

In Warren, Sept. 1st, by Rev. A. Sessions, AARON KING of Palmer, Conductor on the New London & Palmer R. R., and Miss LIZZIE H. RAMSDALL, of Warren.

In Three Rivers, Sept. 1, by Rev. J. W. Mowry, Mr. J. Hobson and Celia Robinson, both of Palmer.

At Warehouse Point, Ct. 16th, by Rev. Mr. Andrews of East Windsor Ct., Roswell Phelps of Wilbraham, Mass., and Mrs. Sarah Eastman of W. P.

In Springfield 29th, by O. A. Seamans Esq., Dr. S. Bliss of Wilbraham, and Sarah Maria Chapman of Springfield.

In Enfield, Mass., Aug. 20th, by Rev. Robert McEwen, Mr. Charles Lane and Miss Sarah Richards, both of E.

DIED.

In this town (Daneville) Aug. 23, Mrs. Catharine, 60, wife of Michael Casey.

In Belchertown, Sept. 20, Mrs. Vironne, 22, wife of Luther Leonard.

In Belchertown, July 31, Martha Kentfield, aged 17; Aug. 15 a child of John S. Hunt, aged 1 year and 5 mos; Aug. 19, Stephen Filer, son of H. T. Filer, aged 3 years; Aug. 31, Joseph B. Rice son of Daniel T. Rice, aged 2 years; Aug. 23, a child of George T. Goodale, aged 2 years.

At Worcester Lunatic Asylum, 30th, Mrs. Sally Morse, 66, of Westfield.

In Springfield 29th, Orren Pratt, 34, a well known, careful and faithful engineer on the Western Railroad.

In Monson, Aug. 23, Mrs. Susan, wife of Mr. James A. Chaffee, aged 59.

New-London, Willimantic, & Palmer RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer

For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence

5:30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (5:20) for Hartford, and arrives at New London at 11:00, A. M.

11:15 A. M. After the arrival of the Express and accommodation trains per W. R. R. and stages, connecting at Willimantic (12:55 P. M.) from Hartford, arriving at New London 2:15, P. M.

2:50 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York; at New London (6:00) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London

For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer

6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8:20) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steam-ship Chicago from Stonington, bringing passengers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer 2:30 P. M.

3:10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer (6:10) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

The 12:00 M. Train from New London, and the 5:30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached.

Fare from Palmer to New York via steam-boat from New London and Norwich, \$2.50

From New London to Albany via Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00

From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A Mail stage leaves Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for Tolland and Willington station, and connects with the downward train.

Returning—Leaves Tolland and Willington same days, at 3:30, P. M. after arrival of Upward Train from N. London and Hartford, and Downward Train from Palmer, for Woodstock, via Westford and North Asford.

A. G. DARROW, Supt.

May 28, 1852.

CANKER & SALT RHEUM

CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR

Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous

Hemors, Liver Complaint, and all diseases

arising from an impure state of the

Blood.

THESE Medicines are the scientific preparations of a regular physician.

The Syrup, is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country as a great Humor Medicine. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparilla or Dock, and is far better than any or all of them. It has been tested in more than 500,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases, and as yet to our knowledge there has not been the first instance where it has not done the work just as it was stated it would do.

More than 100,000 cases of humors in their many and varied forms have been treated and permanently cured by it.

Erysipelas.—Patients who have suffered from this distressing disease for years, have in every known case been cured by these medicines.

At least 50,000 Salt Rheum Patients have used the Syrup, together with the Cerate, and in every case effected a cure.

For all Scrofulous Humors.—The Syrup for them has no equal in Sarsaparilla or anything else.

Female Irregularities.—There is no other remedy that produces a greater amount of relief than the irregular action of the female functions. In these it restores health, strength and vigor, and enables nature to assume her natural periods.

Nursing Sore Mouth.—This truly distressing disease need no longer be the dread of nursing mothers, for there is a reliable remedy. The Syrup, together with the Canker Cure, will at once most effectually and permanently cure this disease.

Venereal Taints and Mercurial Diseases, are poisonous impurities of the blood, which through their effect upon the glands are felt in every part of the system. Not a single organ that does not feel the effects of the poisons, and by their reaction upon each other, effectually prevent all the unaided efforts of nature to throw them off. In such cases, there was ever a specific for any disease, the Syrup is for this.

N. B.—Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO. on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., to whom all orders must be addressed.

AGENTS.—Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Depot—Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers—W. S. Phelps, Kenilworth, Ware Village—A. H. Longley & Co; Belchertown—T. F. Packard, Monson—Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs—Hyde & Pinney, Stafford.

E. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by Druggists or principal Merchants throughout the country.

Kossuth and the Maine Law.

THE subscribers have removed from Mr. J. A. Squiers' Building, to Main street, Strong's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Stores, Stove Pipe, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable) of notions and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash as to sell our wares. If we cannot have a rush but one we should prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days.

J. S. BAILEY & CO.

Palmer, May 23.

H. F. MILLER, MERCHANT TAILOR,

Shop in Barton's Block, MONSON, MASS.

151

Embossed Envelopes.

A NEW LOT of Card and Billet envelopes embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon,

WARE VILLAGE, MASS.

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Aug. 21.

Cherries.

THE best price will be paid for Black Cherries, by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 181

J. L. LOVELL, DAGUERREOTYPYST.

Rooms, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street, WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather.

Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. 181

\$100 To \$200 Per Month!!

THE above sum can easily be made by any industrious man of respectable address who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (to begin with) or

Twenty-five or Fifty Dollars, No others need apply.

By engaging with the subscribers in the Book Agency Business.

Whose Publications are very saleable, and which the people will buy.

Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence of the Post Master and numbers and dates of the same retained.

No book kept or sold by us of an immoral tendency.

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORSIDE STS.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.

Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.

All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.

Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1852.

NO. 21.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price.

Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Belchertown, H. A. Loney, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins, Mills, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factory, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight, Holland, L. Breard, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.49, 9.10, P. M.
"New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 6.22, P. M.
"Albany, 11.15, A. M. and 8.2, P. M.

The 10.44, A. M. and 1.49, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge 9.1-2, from Belchertown at 9.1-2, from Belchertown at 8.1-2; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12.1-2.

Leave for Amherst at 12.1-2, for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Journal.

ELLA NEWTON.

A TRUE STORY.

CHAP. I.

'Twas near sunset, and the soft declining rays threw a silvery light over the rippling waters of the Penobscot, as they silently flowed onward to the sea. Not far from its winding shores, half hid by shade trees, rose a quiet mansion, which, from the order and neatness that were seen, betokened the abode of ease and comfort. On one hand were well filled granaries, with the small, white dairy house beyond, and the honey-suckle and jessamine grown o'er the thicket; in the background, orchards, rich in autumnal fruits, and fields clad in nature's sunniest verdure. In the garden, that extended down to the river side and rich in alluvial soil—sporting among the blossoms and flowers—was a rosy-cheeked child of scarce five summers. Joyously rang her merry laugh; and as her fond mother gazed on her child, she rejoiced and blessed her innocent glee. As evening came on apace, going into the garden she called her daughter. "Come now Ella, I fear to have you stay out longer." Bounding at once to her mother, she took her hand and returned to the house. Blithesome as the birds, yet dutiful and affectionate, she endeared herself to her parents, and though her own father was not living, yet her mother loved her tenderly. Of late too, had her heart yearned for her dear Ella, fearing, as her own health failed, lest her daughter might lose ere long, the benefit of a mother's watchful care and guidance.

Autumn with its golden fruits had gone, and the sighing wind among the leafless forests, sung a requiem to the fleeting year. It was a day when all without looked cheerless and as Ella sought her mother's apartment, a voice faint and feeble was heard in the sick chamber, saying, "I'm glad you came, Ella, for I want to see you once more and talk with you again before I die." Though few and trembling were the words of the dying woman, yet maternal love flowed deep in her soul, and the name of Ella was the last that trembled on her lips, as she commended her to the care of Israel's Shepherd that slumbereth not nor sleeps.

CHAP. II.

One clear frosty morning, while the factory bells were ringing forth a merry peal, a number of female operatives might have been seen hurrying towards one of those spacious buildings that skirt the banks of the noble Merrimack. As the sounds re-echoed in the cool morning air, hundreds came forth at the call, and soon the busy hum of spindles announced the labor of the day commenced. Entering one of the mills and looking over the number there at work, we recognized one familiar face, and yet one scarcely would see in that intelligent countenance, a resemblance of the young and sportive Ella. Still, there is the same animated expression blended with a confiding, guileless

air. Hard was the orphan's lot. Day after day from early dawn till even-tide, toiled the factory girl, exiled from her once happy home, through the unkindness of step parents. Often, after the day's work was finished, her buoyant spirits giving way, a feeling of loneliness would creep over her, and then wearied nature demanding repose, in dreamy slumbers, she seemed to live again her halcyon hours, free from care, in childhood's rural sports. The old school house by the river side where often she used to wander; the village church spire rising between the aged oaks and her father's mansion beyond—all the scenes of early life rose in memory and in imagination they grew still brighter. But the happy vision vanished as the morning bell sounded its rapid notes and bade the young sleeper wake and arise to labor again. Few were her acquaintances and as years past on, her spirit longed to be free from the irksome routine of such a life.

It was near the close of a sultry day in July and crowds of the wearied inhabitants of the metropolis sought the cool shade and refreshing air on the Common. Some were leisurely walking along the mall, and others sat near the Fountain as it threw up its silver stream and breathed around its grateful fragrance. Just then a gentleman and lady drew near and seating themselves beneath the shadow of the over spreading elms seemed engaged in earnest conversation. The young lady was apparently about sixteen while her companion was certainly twice as old. Her loving, winning look strongly contrasted with her dark piercing eye and secret expression of countenance. He evidently was a stranger in the city and gazed on every new object with wonder and admiration.

Unused before to the balls of revelry and brilliant scenes of fashionable life, she was at first almost bewildered as her new found friend introduced her into a room of amusements, well calculated to bewitch her sensitive heart. As they rose from their seat and walked down the park, he said to her, "To-night, Ella, there is to be a fine show at the Opera and I shall expect your company." This was a new place for her and in reality she had no desire to visit it, for she knew well what would be her mother's advice, were she alive. "I'd rather be excused to-night," she replied, "indeed," she continued, seeing he looked disappointed, "I am quite fatigued with the walk." "Ah if that is all," interrupted her friend, "I will send you a carriage at 7 o'clock, so now be ready," and with an artful smile he silenced her objections. That evening was the first time she had been in a theatre, yet amid the gayety of the assembly, the fascinating splendor of the performances, she could not feel inward misgivings as she remembered her childhood's prayer, "lead me not into temptation." Then she shuddered to think that once and again she had already yielded to temptation, choosing to violate conscience rather than offend him who seemed to be such a friend to her. 'Twas a late hour that night when she returned to her boarding place. She had become acquainted with several female companions that evening, and though not wholly pleased with their appearance at first, yet at length in a few weeks, beguiled by a siren's voice, familiarized herself to their character and habits, and having silenced that inward monitor, rushed on from one excess to another.

CHAP. III.

The snows of winter were falling fast and the chilly blast moaned through the easement. In a small attic, with no attendant, we see once more the form of Ella, not as in days gone by, healthful and blooming, but prostrate with disease, proving indeed that "the way of transgressors is hard." In dreamy, feverish sleep she murmurs now and then in touching accents "farewell ye hours of purity and peace!—ah mother why did you leave me alone in this cruel, deceitful world—too well I now feel 'the wages of sin is death.'"

A knock at the door aroused her, the missionary entered who had been sent for, whose duty was to comfort and relieve the distressed and point the wanderer home. Drawing near her bedside he listened to her sad story, then pointed her to the only source of true comfort. She rejoiced to hear him say that there was hope for her and by faith seemed to catch a gleam of light piercing through the midnight of her soul. As morn broke on the ocean, and the troubled waters sink at length to rest, so did peace gradually fill her bosom as she felt that night the joy of a penitent. The wild conflict within ceased, and the clouds of guilt and despair vanished, as the angel of mercy, descending in love, placed the seal of forgiveness on her heart. Ella's physician who was skilled not in the cure of bodily maladies alone, but also of the soul, rejoiced over this "brand plucked from the burning," and soon after she was removed to a more comfortable abode.

Winter with its frosts ere long gave place to the balmy air of spring, and

hopes were entertained that Ella might again be restored to health, but she longed to be gone, for she had experienced enough of life's ills, and her spirit deceived and wounded, thirsted for a purer fount. The Bible was her constant companion and its promises soothed her in her declining days. Though the remembrance of the past was fraught with bitterness and her sun went down early in its course, yet there gathered no terrors round the tomb, for she saw it spanned with Faith's bow of promise, shedding from its celestial arch a halo of glory, betokening the dawn of an extreme day. Peacefully as evening shadows fall so quietly did Ella fall asleep in Jesus, and her long imprisoned spirit was reunited to the blest ones gone before.

HARVARD.

Despise not the Day of Small Things.

A single act of disobedience involved the world in universal sin. A simple deception practiced on the old man whose eyes were dim, changed the line of blessing through countless generations. The selling of the shepherd-boy saved a people from famine, and placed his family among the mighty in the land. Paul was brought before Caesar to make his defence, and thus the gospel was preached in the imperial city of Rome. Luther, through suffering and poverty, entered the University to study law, but found in its library a Bible, and gleaned from its pages the thought that gave birth to the glorious Reformation. Franklin, with a kite, drew the lightning from the clouds; Morse bound its wings, and made it messenger to do his bidding. A piece of cork attached to a loadstone suggested the idea of the mariner's compass, the pilot of thousands and tens of thousands over the trackless deep. Laurentius of Harlem, cutting rude letters on the bark of a tree, gave rise to the mighty press, whose influence is more powerful than armies.

But we need not multiply facts. The proudest form, the firmest step, the strongest arm, were once a feeble child's. The most profound learner commenced with A, B, C. The loftiest intellect once strove to understand the simplest laws in nature. Despise not then thy fellow-man, for in every soul that wears the image of its Maker, there is a hidden germ of power that may yield the destinies of nations. Rejoice then, Christian, with the first gleam of good and truth; for it breaks from the sun of righteousness, whose noontide glory shall wrap the earth in its blaze.

Good Advice.

There is much good sense in the following, which although old, deserves to be repeated once a year:

"If anything in the world will make a man feel badly, except pinching his fingers in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one—it degrades him in the eyes of others, and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disgrace on the one hand, and increases the power and passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we all get on, the better; the better for us, and the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheat you, to quit dealing with him; if he be abusive, quit his company; if he slander you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you—the wisest way is to just let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm and quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with."

The Model Slanderer.

Is always on the *qui-vive* for the latest bit of gossip, or manufactures them "to order," in any quantity, should there be a dearth in the scandal market. Is well skilled in the honorable occupation of writing anonymous letters, and displays a true *manly* courage in attacking the reputation of defenceless women, by a stab in the dark; finds it convenient to turn very short corners should he see any male relative of his victim; and prudently confines himself (for a time) to the least frequented thoroughfares. Is seized with a mortal terror if detected, and readily subscribes, on his coward knees to any article of faith and practice, a lawyer may find it convenient to wring out of him. Often conceals these honorable practices under the mask of piety; would sell his soul for a bribe of a nippence; is quite hardened to being ordered through an open door, or being pointed out as a rascal of the first water, by honorable men; and is very tenacious of his claim to the character of—a gentleman. [Fanny Fern.]

The triumphs of truth are the most glorious, chiefly because they are the most bloodless of all victories, deriving their highest lustre from the number of saved, not of the slain.

Don't rely too much on the torches of others; light too of your own.

Go Forth.

"Go forth," says the ambitious father to his son, when the latter has reached maturity—"go forth and never disgrace the name you bear. Let me hear from you while sitting among honorable men. Reach, if you can, the highest posts of honor."

"Go forth," says the penurious father, "and grow rich. Add dime to dime, estate to estate. Be honest if you can, but—get money. Do not leave a rock unturned beneath which there may glitter gold. Let me see your name among the lords of the land. Let me see your ships sweeping proudly into harbor, laden with the wealth of every clime. With all thy gettings be sure and get—money."

"Go forth," says the Christian father and moralist; "combat Temptation—do good to thy fellow men, and win a crown that never fades. I am not anxious to have you become famous or rich. Fame is but a breath—gold is subject to the 'moth and rust.' When Plutarch's name was called in ancient times, echo cried, 'Philosophy.' When your name is mentioned, let the response float to my ears, 'love to God and to man.' Go forth and forget not that you have but just entered upon a being, that is never to end."

"Go forth," says the fond mother while she binds the bridal wreath of orange flowers over her daughter's temples, and adjusts the silvery folds of her veil; "go forth, and let thy smile brighten on other hearths. True, there will be here,

"Bright flowers of care here, And hearts that languish more than flowers; But I give thee up cheerfully, for thou hast woman's mission to perform in the earth."

And so upon every side, we hear those words: "Go forth." One generation sends out another, with its injunctions—its advice and counsels. C. W. B.—Georgia Family Visitor.

The Easiest Cure for Intemperance.

We have seldom met with a more striking instance of the union of simplicity and wisdom, for which the Quakers are remarkable than the following:—A man addicted to habits of intoxication, was suffering the usual miserable consequences, and, in a moment of repentance, said he would give anything to cure himself. "It is as easy as to open thy hand," said a Quaker. "Convince me of that," replied the inebriate, "and I will persevere in the experiment." "When thou takest the tempting glass into thy hand," replied the Friend, "before thou liftest the liquor to thy lips, open thine hand, and keep it open, and thou wilt be cured." A complete reformation ensued. How simple, easy and effectual a rule? Try it.

Roots of TREES.—People are not generally aware of the rapid extension of the roots of trees. We sometimes hear farmers say that an apple tree's roots extend as far from the trunk as the limbs do. Last week we plowed a few furrows in the road side under apple trees that had been set but five years, and we found roots plenty at the distance of ten feet from the trunks of the trees, and these roots had first crossed under a common stone wall to come into the road.

Apple tree roots of older trees are known to run across high ways two rods in width to find cultivated ground. How futile then the practice of digging to the extent of three feet only from the tree when it stands in a grass field.—Ex.

Love of Flowers.

In all countries women love flowers; in all countries they form nosegays of them; but it is only in the bosom of plenty that they conceive the idea of embellishing their dwellings with them. The cultivation of flowers among the peasantry, indicates a revolution in all their feelings. It is a delicate pleasure, which makes its way through coarse organs; it is a creature whose eyes are opened; it is the sense of the beautiful, a faculty of the soul which is awakened; colors, forms, odors, are perceived for the first time, and these charming objects have at last spectators.—Those who have travelled in the country can testify, that a rose-tree under the window, a honeysuckle around the door of a cottage, are always a good omen to a weary traveller. The hand that cultivates flowers is not close against the supplications of the poor, nor against the wants of the stranger. Flowers may be called the alphabet of angels, whereby they write on hills and plains mysterious truths.

The Grand Sultan has two hundred and fifty wives; the Pope has none. On such terms, we would not be a Sultan or a pope for the world. The Almighty gave Adam one wife, and that wise example has never been improved.

MAKE YOURSELF.—Dr. Franklin said "a good kick out doors is better than all the rich uncles in the world." A young man left to his own exertions, driven out to stem the tide of fortune will rise to an eminence, to which affluence and luxury cannot elevate him.

A Woman of Spirit.

In the following high key does Miss Fauny Fern express herself concerning the wrongs real or imaginary of her sex. Read young men and tremble for the fate which threatens you! But one word in your ear, gentle Fanny. Have you "cultivated your mind and improved the bright and glorious gift of intellect" only for such a miserable winding up as "to scare up the ghost of a lover?" If so the play is not worth the candle!

"Pshaw! I'm sick of you all! You don't deserve the love of a generous; high souled woman! If you want a housekeeper, hire one, and done with it. If you want a wife—but you don't!"

One woman will answer as well as another, to sew on your buttons, and straps, and strings, and make your puddings, and—so on and so forth.

Do you suppose we have cultivated our minds and improved the bright and glorious gift of intellect, to the best of our capacity, to minister only to your physical wants? Not a bit of it! When that's over we want something rational. Do you ever think of that, you selfish wretch! when you sit, with your feet on the mantlepiece, reading the newspaper all to yourself, or sit from tea time till ten o'clock, staring the ashes in the grate out of countenance?

Lord! If I had such a block of a husband I'd scare up the ghost of a lover, somewhere, if there's any wit in woman!"

A Quaker Sermon.

Once on a time, but when or where matters not, a female belonging to the Friends' Society, arose and uttered the following impressive sentence:

"I wonder what good it does me to kill their enemies; if they would let them alone they would die themselves."

When I first heard of the above discourse—so full of pith and naivete—that is one sermon said I, that I shall never forget; for I am not mistaken, there are things besides men, which, if let alone, would die of themselves. How often have I seen men, aye and women, too, thrown into a pyrexia of feeling, and involved in the most extravagant proceedings, in order to put down some idle tale, or resent some trifling neglect or affront, which, if left to themselves, would have passed away like a puff of wind and never more been thought of.

The sermon of the fair Quakeress has a thousand times been profitable to myself, and a thousand times have I preached it to others—sometimes with, and sometimes without effect, but I have never known an instance in which it was neglected that the person fared as well as he would otherwise have done.

Happy old age.

True piety makes old age contented, cheerful and happy. Not long since I visited an old man of more than four-score years.—Trusting in God, he was looking forward with joy to rest that remains; ready to depart, yet waiting with patience his appointed time. He went with me to a sick neighbor, to whom he said, "A contented mind and a submissive will are worth more to us than all the gold of California."

"Do you ever feel lonesome?" said I to another old man a few days ago. "I have company here," said he pointing to his Bible, "and there are plenty of books on the shelves," and his smiling face showed that peace dwelt in his heart. He still lives, a happy old man. Religion gloomy! her ways are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths are peace. Try it, youthful reader.

BROTHER AND SISTER.—As fathers love their daughters better than their sons, and mothers their sons better than their daughters, so do sisters feel towards brothers a more constant sentiment of attachment than towards each other. None of the little vanities, heart-burnings and jealousies that, alas for poor human nature! are but too apt to spring up in female hearts, can (or at all events should) arise between brother and sister: each is proud of the success of the other, because it cannot interfere with self; nay, on the contrary, is flattering to self. Hence, if there be a bond of family union more free than the selfish plots that interrupt all others, it is that which exists between an affectionate sister and brother.

SALLY, you seem to be ignorant in geography; I will examine you in grammar. Take the sentence, "marriage is a civil contract." Parse marriage. "Marriage is a noun because it is a name. And though Shakespeare asks what's a name, and says that a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, yet marriage being a noun, and therefore a name, shows that the rule established by the Bard of Avon has at least one exception. For marriage certainly is of very great importance, and being a noun, and therefore a name, ergo, there is something in a name." "Good!—Well, what is the case of marriage?" "Don't know sir." "Decline it and see." "Don't feel at liberty to decline marriage after having made Bill the promise I have, I'd rather conjugate."

Marrying a Nigger Baby.

We copy the following two-edged yarn from a Southern newspaper. Whether it was designed to squib the characteristics of the Yankee, or elucidate the beautiful 'domestic institution' of the South we are not able to decide.

A shrewd Yankee peregrinating 'thru' the South on a voyage of adventure, came to the habitation of a widowed lady, well to do in the world, who had an only daughter. After tarrying a few days the Yankee and matron became mutually pleased with each other, and the latter remarked to him that if he liked her daughter well enough to marry her, he might stop and become manager of her estate. The bargain was closed, the nuptials were consummated; but the Yankee was more surprised than delighted, about three months after the wedding, to be presented with an heir, whose complexion and hair indicated a paternity not purely Caucasian. The husband started for Nashville and laying the case before a lawyer, waited for an answer.—"I can obtain a divorce for you," said the lawyer, "upon the proof of the facts stated, without delay." "A divorce!" said the Yankee, "who said anything about a divorce? What I want to know is—who *owns* the nigger? That's what I look at!"

Breaking Oxen.

The editor of the *Massachusetts Farmer* recommends the following method of breaking oxen:

"When you first put a yoke on your two years old steers, coax them with an apple or an ear of soft corn (soft corn is allowable in this case). Then, they will hold up their heads and be glad to follow you. No whip will be needed at the first yoking. Let the yoke and the soft corn be associated in their minds, and they will never be shy of the yoke; but if you make use of force alone they will hold down their heads to keep them out of the way of blows. After you have taught them to follow you around in the yoke, and that it will not injure them to carry it, you can hitch them on before the older oxen, and make them take the lead. The driver should go behind them occasionally, with a switch stick or a light and short whip but he will not have any need to beat them, except in extreme cases."

The Newspaper.

The French papers have the largest subscriptions—those of London the most complete establishments, while in America they are far more numerous than in other countries. The first paper in the world, in every requisite except political consistency, is the *London Times*, and it is the most profitable. The shareholders of the *Times* have often divided a net profit of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds sterling per annum (near \$300,000 a year). The average price of American papers is only one-seventh that of the English.

A large silver medal was found some weeks ago by Mr. Churchill, of Columbus, Iowa, upon the banks of the Mississippi, in Allamakee County. Its weight is upward of five ounces. It has on one side the likeness of John Quincy Adams, with the words "John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, 1825," on the rim; and the other, the words, "Peace and Friendship," with the tomahawk and pipe of peace crossed, and the clasped hands. The medal was some four or five feet under the surface, and near it was found the skeleton of an Indian chief, the remains of a dog, a gun, and a box in which there were thirty-six dollars silver coin.

LABOR HONORABLE.—The man who is able to work and does not, is to be pitied as well as despised. He knows nothing of sweet sleep and pleasant dreams. He is a miserable drone, and eats a substance he does not earn. Perhaps he thinks it is not gentle to work. His kind of gentility is the most worthless and contemptible of all gentility.—Had not those before him, near or remote toiled hard, the degenerate son or daughter would be compelled to earn their bread instead of being a bogus aristocracy upon property they never earned. Our generation labors hard to accumulate dollars and cents, for a generation of simpletons to squander.

SETTLERS.—Workmen often make complaint of their scythes not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c.; now the form best suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment.—Let a man with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his scythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labor.—Scientific American.

SOCIAL KINDNESS.—How sweet are the affections of kindness. How palmy the influence of that regard which dwells around our fireside! Distrust and doubt darken not the purity of its brightness; the cravings of interest and jealousy may not mar the harmony of that scene. Paternal kindness and filial affection blossom there in all the freshness of an eternal spring. It matters not if the world is cold, if we can but turn to our dear circle and ask and receive all that our heart craves.

The New Newspaper Postage Law.
Below may be found the provisions relating to the postage on newspapers, periodicals and all printed matter, as set forth in the new law:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, the postage upon all printed matter passing through the mail of the United States, instead of the rates now charged, shall be as follows, to wit: Each newspaper, periodical, unsealed circular, or other article of printed matter, not exceeding three ounces in weight, shall be sent to any part of the United States for one cent, and for every additional ounce, or fraction of an ounce, one cent additional shall be charged; and when the postage upon any newspaper or periodical is paid yearly or quarterly, in advance, at the office of delivery, or at the office where the same is mailed, and evidence of such payment in such manner as the Post Office Department shall by general regulations prescribe, one-half of the said rate only shall be charged. Newspapers and periodicals not weighing over one ounce and a half, when circulated in the State where published, shall be charged one-half the rates before mentioned. Provided, That small newspapers, monthly or oftener, and pamphlets not containing more than sixteen octavo pages, when sent in single packages, weighing at least eight ounces, to one address, and prepaid by affixing postage stamps thereto, shall be charged only half of a cent for each ounce or fraction of an ounce, notwithstanding the postage calculated on each separate article of such package would exceed that amount.

The postage on all transient matter shall be prepaid by stamps or otherwise, or shall be charged double the rates first above mentioned.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That books, bound or unbound, not weighing over four pounds, shall be deemed mailable matter, and shall be chargeable with postage of one cent an ounce for all distances under three thousand miles, and two cents an ounce for all distances over three thousand miles, to which fifty per cent shall be added in all cases where the same may be sent without being pre-paid, and all printed matter chargeable by weight shall be weighed when dry. The publishers of newspapers and periodicals may send to each other their respective offices of publication, free of postage, one copy of each publication, and may also send to each actual subscriber, enclosed in their publications, bills and receipts for the same free of postage. The publishers of weekly papers may send to each actual subscriber within the country where their papers are printed and published one copy thereof free of postage.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no newspaper, periodical, pamphlet, or other printed paper or matter, shall be entitled to be sent at the rate of postage in this act specified, unless the following conditions be observed:

First, It shall be sent without any cover or wrapper, or in a cover or wrapper open at the ends or sides, so that the character of the matter contained therein may be determined without removing such wrapper. Second, There shall be no water or other communication printed on the cover or wrapper, except upon the cover or wrapper thereof, except the name and address of the person to whom it is to be sent. Third, There shall be no paper or other thing enclosed in or with such printed paper; and if these conditions are not complied with, such printed matter shall be subject to letter postage; and all matter sent by mail from one part of the United States to another, the postage of which is not fixed by the provisions of this act, shall, unless the same be entitled to be sent free of postage, be charged with letter postage.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.—A young woman in New Canaan was shot one day last week, through carelessness, or what is worse, recklessness in the use of firearms. A young man had been out gunning, and on his return was accosted by the young woman in question, who inquired if he had found anything to shoot at. She was answered in the negative, and then remarked, playfully: "You had better shoot at me." The young man aimed the gun at her, and pulled the trigger; the gun was discharged, the shot taking effect in her side. The man says he did not know that she was so near the gun, and did not suppose it would go off. It is not stated whether the woman is seriously hurt.—*Stamford Advocate.*

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT SEA.—By the arrival of the brig *Dazzler*, on Monday, a letter was received in this city, giving a brief description of a murder and its summary punishment, on board the British ship *St. Vincent*, a passenger craft, now on her way from this port. The story is, in brief—one of the passengers requested another to pass him a cup, or jug, and on his refusing to comply, presented a revolver and shot him dead. The murderer was at once seized by a number of the passengers, and in less than five minutes was slaying by the neck from the fore yard arm.—*San Francisco Herald.*

THE PIRATES OF THE CHINA SEAS.—On the 16th of June, a Chinese trading junk from Singapore, having on board a cargo to the amount of \$3000, was attacked by seven piratical boats, (two of them junks) off the Ladrone Islands. After a short resistance, the junk was captured and plundered of everything of value. Possession of her was given to the crew, who brought her into Victoria harbor on the 17th. Some information regarding the habits of the pirates has subsequently been obtained, and in consequence thereof, Her Majesty's steamer *Hermes* has gone in search.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—On Sunday last, George Ide, a son of Mr. Ames Ide, of Pawtucket, was playing in a hay-loft with some other boys, when, in jumping from one beam to another, he fell a distance of about ten feet, striking on a stake in a wagon below. He was literally impaled, the stake entering his back and coming out of his abdomen. The accident happened at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the poor sufferer died at 9 in the evening.—*Woonsocket Patriot.*

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Sunday afternoon a young man was thrown down the Brooklyn heights, New York, in the following singular manner. He was sitting on the bank, when two domesticated deer came up behind and butted him from his seat and sent him rolling down the bank, and over the stone wall. Unfortunately, he was very severely injured, his back and one of his arms having been broken.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 11, 1852.

Backed Out.

If we are to believe the latest advices from England, John Bull has fairly backed out of the "Codfish War" which he so earnestly commenced, by sending over armed vessels, to frighten Yankee fishermen out of the bays and gulfs of the Provinces.

The official organ of the British Government is authority for the statement, that for the future all disputes about bays and headlands will be avoided, and that three miles from the shore—the same as our fishermen have always contended—are the limits secured to British colonists.

If John Bull don't feel a little ashamed of the figure he has cut, then Yankee judgment is not worth much. If England had persisted in her injudicious scheme, she would have got the "dander" of Brother Jonathan roused to such a pitch that war would have certainly followed. The real grit of the revolutionary patriots still lives in the hearts of the American people, and it will become Mother Britain to have a care how she thrusts her fingers into our dishes. The *Liverpool Times* thus speaks of the matter:

"Our readers will be glad to learn, on the authority of the evening organ of the Government, that the fisheries dispute with the American Union has been brought to an amicable termination. At this, every one must rejoice; but the British colonists, for whose special benefit this rupture with the United States was sought, and on whose account we sent armed vessels to the scene of the trespass, will be surprised to learn that the affair has been settled by the surrender of rights, the legality of which was not disputed by either of the contracting parties, and the infraction of which formed the ground of our interference. Certainly, this is a very ridiculous affair, the only gratifying feature of which is that a question has been set forth at rest which ought not to have been mooted. It is not the concession which our Government has made to the Americans which is annoying, but the ridiculous figure which we cut in the eyes of the world, and more especially in the eyes of the Americans, by ending in conceding what we commenced in bluster to maintain. This is very humiliating to the national character, and very degrading to the executive power; but as we have been placed in this position by our present precious Ministry, we must submit to it with what grace we can command."

Democratic State Convention.—Nominations.

The Democrats of Massachusetts held their State Convention last Wednesday, at Fitchburg. According to the most reliable reports there was considerable feeling manifested between the "National Democrats" and the "Coalitionists," which at times wore a threatening aspect. The Convention nominated HENRY W. BISHOP of Lenox, for Governor, and JAMES W. THOMPSON of New Bedford, for Lieut. Governor. Electors at large: Charles G. Greene of Boston and James Whitney of Conway.

The "Nationals" procured a hall, where about one hundred and fifty held a Convention on their own hook. They passed resolutions disavowing all coalition with the Free Soil party.

It is thought by many that the breach thus made will be healed before next election, and that the "Nationals" will fall into their old ranks, but in these times of secession we should hardly dare to predict that such will be the case.

DESPERATE AFFAIR IN CHARLESTON.

Last Saturday evening, James Mahoney, having drunk to madness, leaped out of bed, seized a pruning knife, and attacked an Irishman in another room, inflicting on him a terrible stab in the abdomen. The Irishman's wife rushed into the street crying "murder," when a crowd collected about the house. Soon after Mahoney dashed through the window, weapon in hand, and made for the crowd who scattered in all directions. He had on nothing but a red flannel shirt and his appearance was horrible. He cut right and left with his fearful weapon, wounding several persons severely. He finally threw away his knife and rushed into the City Marshal's office, where he was secured. He was raving with the delirium tremens. It is thought some of the wounded will die.

A FEMALE IN MALE CLOTHING.

They have arrested a very pretty girl in Boston, named Mary Hastings, who is fashionably dressed in male attire, and has been engaged in picking the pockets of gentlemen.—The Boston papers say she has rather a thin face, with a quick, dark, sparkling eye, and glossy black hair—is self-possessed, and returns the gaze of the crowd without flinching. She appears to understand her position and is not communicative.

POOR MEXICO.—The latest news from Mexico represents the revolutionary movements as spreading to an alarming extent, and that it was expected an extra session of Congress would be called to adopt measures for their speedy suppression, though it was feared with but little prospect of success, as the plans adopted by the revolutionists were of the most formidable character.

WHAT NEXT?—In addition to "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and "Uncle Phillis' Cabin" as it is, somebody has published a book by the name of "Aunt Phillis' Cabin." This is running the thing into the ground.

The Westfield News Letter has got a new dress and appears exceedingly well.—It is deserving a hearty support from the people of Western Hampden.

Lazy Boys.

A lazy hoy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked stick makes a crooked tree.—Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left him to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers and criminals that fill our penitentiaries and almshouses, have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business portion of community, those who make our great and useful men, were trained up in their boyhood to be industrious.

When a boy is old enough to begin to play in the street, then he is old enough to be taught how to work. Of course we would not deprive children of healthful, playful exercise, or the time they should spend in study, but teach them to work, little by little, as the child is taught to learn at school. In this way he will acquire habits of industry that will not forsake him when he grows up.

Many parents who are poor let their children grow up to fourteen or sixteen years of age, or till they can support them no longer, before they put them to labor. Such children, not having any idea of what work is, and having acquired habits of idleness, go forth to impose upon their employers with laziness. There is a repulsiveness in all labor set before them, and to get it done, no matter how, is their only aim. They are ambitious at play, but dull at work. The consequence is, they do not stick to one thing but a short time; they rove about the world, get into mischief and finally find their way to prison or the almshouse.

With the habit of idleness, vice may generally, if not invariably, be found. Where the mind and hands are not occupied in some useful employment, an evil genius finds them enough to do. They are found in the street till late in the evening, learning those vulgar and profane habits of those older in vice; they may be seen hanging around groceries, bar rooms and stores, where crowds gather; but they are seldom found engaged in study.

A lazy boy is not only a bad boy, but a disgrace to his parents, for it is through their neglect that he became thus. No parents, however poor, in these times of cheap books and newspapers, need let their children grow up in idleness. If they cannot be kept at manual labor, let their minds be kept at work; make them industrious scholars and they will be industrious at any business they may undertake in after life.

We know of many boys—young men—old enough to do business for themselves, who cannot read, and much less write their own names. They, too, are lazy, for ignorance and laziness are twin brothers. We always feel sorry for such young men—their habits are formed for life, the twig bent in childhood has grown into a distorted tree, and there is no remedy for it. They must pass through life as they have lived—in laziness and ignorance. Think of it young reader, and take heed that your habits and character be not formed like theirs.

ANOTHER ANTI-RENT OUTRAGE.—A despatch from Albany states that several men in disguise surrounded the house of Mr. Shaw, in Burlington, Rensselaer county, on Saturday night last, and threatened to burn it, but did not succeed in firing the premises. When Mr. Shaw levelled his gun and fired, the desperadoes fled, and Mr. Shaw then alarmed the neighborhood. A search was made, and a man named Joel Whitbeck, with his face disguised, was found dead, a short distance from the house. Several others were wounded, as tracks of blood were traced for some distance from the house.

HORRIBLE—A HUSBAND KILLED BY HIS WIFE.—In Alleghany Co., Md., last week, a man named James Male was murdered by his wife. Just previous to the occurrence of the dreadful tragedy he was in pursuit of his children with a gun, and his wife interfering, he turned upon her. She, to defend herself, seized an axe and with it knocked him down and succeeded in cutting his throat. She was arrested at the time and has since been tried and acquitted on the ground of justifiable homicide.

CIRCUS ROW.—The members of Sands & Co.'s circus got into a disturbance with some of the Irish citizens of Chateaugay, N. Y., 21st ult., which resulted in a general fight, in which several of the Irishmen were badly beaten, and some of them at last accounts were not expected to recover. Warrants were issued against the members of the company engaged in the affray, who were arrested and gave bail for their appearance at the next Sessions. The Irishmen appear to have been the aggressors in the final row, having made an attack on the circus tent.

HIGH LIFE IN MISSOURI.—Dr. T., of Bethany, Harrison county, Mo., being a little jealous of his wife, and probably without cause, abandoned her for a time, but a few days ago returned. The *Savannah Sentinel* says he was seized by a number of gentlemen, whose wives the doctor had also slandered, who, forming a circle in the street, prevented his escape, while a number of ladies catagatized him with coxibides to the tune of one hundred and fifty lashes! The Doctor soon left for parts unknown.

Hon. John H. Clifford, the Whig candidate for Governor, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1809, and graduated at Brown University in the class of 1827. Soon after his graduation, he went to New Bedford, where he has since resided.

Another Horrible Steamboat Disaster on the Hudson!

Twenty-seven Lives Lost!

Another terrible Steamboat accident occurred on the Hudson river, about 1 o'clock, P. M., last Saturday. The steamer *Reindeer*, when about 40 miles below Albany, while pushing from Saugerties landing, burst the pipe which connects the flues of her boilers. The steam rushed out between decks, tearing through a temporary bulkhead, and passed through a pantry into the lower cabin, where a number of passengers were dining. The work of destruction in the dining cabin was complete, every person there being either killed or badly injured. The steam also passed up the chimney, carrying away the smoke pipe, which fell across the hurricane deck, breaking it down. No persons, however, were injured above the deck, except the engineers and cooks.

The following is a list of the dead, as far as ascertained up to seven on Sunday evening:—James Brown, of New York; Frederick Morrill, bar keeper; F. Donair, freeman; Peter Poncke, waiter; John Bowers, waiter; Robert Farrell, waiter; Solomon Savoy, (colored) of Rinebeck, drowned; Mrs. Mary Ann Bowers, wife of Daniel M. Bowers of Albany; John G. Rumlford, an employer of the Danish Consul; D. F. Holbridge, of Albany; Thomas J. Barnes, of Richmond, Va.; Hugh Riley, of do; Margaretta and Cammella Andrews, step daughters of Riley; H. B. Cox, second engineer; Joseph Brown, deck hand; Estelle Long, daughter of Mr. Loup hand of the firm of Warren, Loup & Bliss, of New York, aged 12 years; Garwood Rensway, steward, of Pine Plains; John Savoy of Rinebeck; German waiter, name unknown; Dennis Savoy, (colored); Mrs. Sarah M. Lockwood of Albany; Augustus W. Whipple, of Cambridge, Saratoga county; Norman Plant Williamson, son of the preceding; William H. Snell, of Richmond, Va. So far there are twenty-seven deaths, and it is pretty certain that others of the badly scalded cannot live.

The Albany Knickerbocker of Monday morning says:—

All those that were in the cabin were scalded. Some escaped with injuries. Among them were Mr. Lockwood of Albany and Capt. Hoyt who had the presence of mind to cover the face of his wife and his own. The struggle for life must have been terrible, as the marks of the poor sufferers were seen in the port-holes surmounted with blood where they had fallen off in the struggle, resembling gloves. It was a terrible and ghastly sight.

One little fellow with hands and face completely bare of skin, crawled off on his hands and knees writhing in agony unutterable. In the excitement one of the waiters jumped out of the kitchen window into the water and was drowned. Two other persons were seen to jump overboard. Their bodies had not been recovered when we left.

The number dead on Monday, including three who jumped overboard, were 32, and seven more were not expected to live. There were about three hundred passengers on board. The boat was nearly new, this being her second year of running.

The Coroner's jury have found that the accident was in consequence of no carelessness on the part of the officers of the boat.

THE HENRY CLAY DISASTER.—In the Supreme Court, Judge Edwards rendered the decision on the application for a *habeas corpus* to discharge Messrs. Colyer and others from the arrest for murder on a warrant from Westchester county. He considered that the State has jurisdiction, but that the case under the statute does not amount to murder, but to manslaughter; the latter depending upon the facts of the case, on further inquiry, as to the degree. The parties were subsequently admitted to bail in \$10,000 each.

DEATH FROM A CORN.—A son of Mr. Robert Pye, of Cincinnati, died a few days ago, from the effects of lockjaw. Some time ago a troublesome and painful corn on one of his toes was pared down, but not sufficiently to draw blood. A short time afterwards inflammation set in, extending upward, in a tetanic form, to his shoulder, and thence to his head. Chloroform and other soothing appliances were administered, and every attention bestowed upon him by physicians and the family, but the system at length yielded to the disease, and he expired in the utmost agony.

SAD AFFAIR.—Thomas Clark, a highly respectable citizen of Defiance, Ohio, on his return from the funeral of his wife's brother, a few days since, with his three children in a buggy with him, was by some means run into the canal, one mile from town, and himself and all the children drowned. He was 42 years old, Minerva aged about 13, Mary Ann, aged 11, and Joseph, aged 7 years.

DEATH OF ORRIN FOWLER.—Rev. Orrin Fowler, member of Congress from the New Bedford District, in this State, died at Washington, on Friday last, after an illness of only five days. He was about 61 years of age. This is the second death in our Congressional delegation within a few weeks.

THE BRUTE.—In Cincinnati, on Saturday last, a man named Peter Redding, murdered a woman named Christiana Kramer, by cutting her head open with an axe, and then cut his own throat.

On Thursday evening, last week, a three story, wooden dwelling house, in Ware, occupied by Irish families, was discovered to be on fire. Though a general alarm was raised, it was extinguished before the engines could be brought to bear upon it.

The Barre Patriot says that Mr. Lyman Sibley was chosen Town Clerk of that town March, 1818, and has served each year since, except 1826, making 32 years, and is now on his thirty-third year of service.

Upwards of three thousand fat hogs have been shipped, from Dayton, Oraborn, and Enon, during the past three weeks, for New York. They come by the way of the Mad River and Lake Erie, and New York and Erie Railroads.

It is said Mr. Webster is to issue a letter patent against the use of his name for President!

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

The premises of widow Grady, on the road from Northampton to Hatfield, which were searched for liquor some weeks since without success, were searched again on Friday last by Sheriff Wright of Northampton, and three jugs, containing about two gallons in all, of the contraband article found concealed under the floor. The liquor was seized, and the woman was tried before Justice Hodges, found guilty, and fined \$20 and costs. She appealed, but failing to obtain the required bonds, she was taken to the lock-up, where she remained till Tuesday evening, when bondsmen were procured and she was liberated.

Robert Holmes, of the Railroad House, in Springfield was examined before the Police Court, on two counts, for selling intoxicating liquors. He was found guilty in both cases, and fined \$10 dollars and costs on the first, and \$20 and costs on the second. Mr. Holmes appealed, and gave the customary bond to prosecute his appeal.

At Chicopee Falls, James Dillan, keeper of an underground establishment, had his premises searched on Thursday last, and a ten gallon keg of brandy found in his house, from which he supplied his customers at the shop. The liquor was ordered to be destroyed. Dillan was summoned to appear, but neglected to do so, and was fined \$20 and costs, which he refused to pay, and was committed to jail in this city, where he remained over night, and then paid his fine, and was allowed to go at large.

In Providence, between three and four thousand gallons of liquor were seized at the store of William H. Green, on Friday evening, and deposited at the city agency.

The Providence and Worcester and the Stonington Railroad Companies have forbidden the transport of intoxicating liquors in their cars.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce writing under date of Saturday, denies the correctness of the rumor that the fishery question is settled, and gives the following as the present state of the matter:

"No negotiation has been commenced on either side on the subject. But, on both sides, it is promised that, in order to avoid a collision, the greatest degree of caution and forbearance shall be used.

The fishing season will end by the middle of October, and in the mean time, it has not been thought necessary to keep up any naval force on the fishing grounds, by the United States. Before the next fishing season shall commence, it is hardly possible that the fishing liberties of the Americans on the British coasts may be enlarged."

DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE.—The *Standard* (Va.) *Vindicator*, gives an account of a most brutal outrage, which was committed some five or six miles from that place recently. It says that four stout Irishmen, employed on the Railroad, in that vicinity, by force, took from the vehicle in which she was riding a young woman, and violated her person in a most brutal manner. She was in company with a young man, to whom the young lady clung for protection, but both were overpowered. The young man left her finally, obtained assistance, and before morning the scoundrels were arrested.

The two young persons, adds The *Vindicator*, we understand, started with the intention of getting married, when they were met by these ruffians who defiled the person of the betrothed. The parties have since left to unite their hands and their fortunes.

TIEN TAX.—The Lowell Courier says that every town in the State must yield the palm for high taxes to Stoneman, for this year at least. The rate is thirty dollars on \$1000.—It seems that the town voted to build a town house, which measure was opposed by some of the citizens, who, finding themselves outvoted, moved that the money for this object be raised the present year. The result is that many are actually compelled to sell their property to pay their taxes.

"THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE NEVER RUNS SMOOTH."—Patrick Coyle, of Cambridge, recently enticed away the youthful daughter of his employer, Bernard Connelly. The father pursued the couple, and Patrick was brought before Justice Edwards, and required to recognize in \$600 for his appearance at Lowell in October. The statute fixes the penalty of enticing a girl under the age of sixteen years, away from home, at one year in the State Prison, or a fine not exceeding \$1000, or both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court. This is supposed the first case under this law.

WHAT BARNUM AND JENNY LIND MADE.—The Musical World says that the account between Barnum and Jenny Lind foots up as follows:

Jenny Lind - - - \$302,000,
P. T. Barnum - - - \$308,000.
The units, tens and hundreds are not included in the above.

MR. PORTER'S FLYING SHIP.—Mr. Rufus Porter has again reported progress in his novel enterprise of constructing a ship to navigate the air, which it appears is now approaching to completion.

The diving bell is about to be used to raise the English line-of-battle ship *Albatross*, which, in October, 1807, foundered on the coast of Jutland, with 1200 men, chiefly soldiers, on board.

Since the late heavy rains the potatoe crop in various parts of Baltimore county, Md., has exhibited evidence of the existence of rot to a serious extent.

PRODUCE OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.—Messrs. Hussey, Bond & Hale, of San Francisco, estimate the produce of the mines of California from 1848 to the 30th of June, 1852, at \$174,780,577.

A suit was lately commenced in the United States Court against a person for using a letter stamp a second time. The person chose to pay the penalty, \$50 and have the suit discontinued.

Literary Notices.

Graham comes out with another of his excellent numbers, for September. There is reading for the sedate and philosophic, the romancer and moralist, the poetic and humorist in Graham. In a word, Graham's magazine is calculated to suit a refined taste and instruct everybody.

Godley, for September, gives us another double number of the Lady's Book. Godley continues to furnish his magazine with beautiful plates, and what is interesting to the ladies, a table of embroidery, knitting, patchwork, &c. The present No. has a good table of contents—one story, entitled "the Wife," is worth the price of the book.

Both of the above magazines may be had at Bowles'.

Arthur's Home Gazette, commenced its third volume on the 4th inst., with a new dress and new inducements to subscribers. It is offered in clubs of twenty for \$1 a year and one extra copy to the getter up of the club. The regular price is \$2 per year.—As a miscellaneous, family newspaper the Gazette stands preeminent among the large class of literary weekly papers. The editor is well known to the public, having been engaged for many years in writing literary tales of great moral worth, which have found their way into almost every reader's hands.

The Genesee Farmer, a periodical of much ability, devoted to farming interests, is a welcome visitor to our table. It is published at Rochester, N. Y., for only 50 cents per year. Farmers, try it.

A RUNAWAY COUPLE—A MARRIAGE ALMOST, NOT QUITE.—A young man attached to the medical profession has recently become enamored of a young lady of this city, of a very respectable family, and his suit was successful with her, but not so with her parents. So an elopement was arranged but the vigilant father suspected what was going on, and took measures to frustrate it. He suspected on Wednesday, that they proposed leaving by the accommodation train for Stonington, and arranged with Mr. Leonard, the conductor, to prevent the accomplishment of their purpose. They, however, did not take the accommodation train, but took the steamboat train. They were seen by Mr. Leonard on their arrival at Stonington, who took measures to prevent the marriage. The clergyman was about to perform the ceremony, when an officer arrived, and they both fled. They were, however, afterwards taken into custody, and were in charge of an officer awaiting the arrival of the young lady's father. The would-be bride is said to be only sixteen. The would-be groom offered the clergyman \$100 to proceed with the ceremony, but he declined.—*Providence Post, August 27th.*

The couple finally got out of the way of the "old folks," and were married in New York on the 27th ult. Love laughs at opposition.

A MAD WOLF.—Letters from Smyrna of the 25th ult., give an account of a terrible disaster which occurred at Adalia some days before. A furious wolf appeared in the midst of the market-place, and bit several persons most severely, but, taking fright at the cries which arose on all sides, he jumped over a wall and got into a large garden, where several hundred persons, who had come to see the whole population to be disarmed, were sleeping in the open air. Here he wounded 123 persons, but, being again frightened away by the cries of the people, he got into a sheep-fold, where he killed 35 sheep and wounded 75. Unfortunately, the governor had caused the whole population to be disarmed a few days before, so that the unfortunate people were without the means of defence; but on the following day, according to the report of the physician of the place, the wounds inflicted by the animal are hideous; but the most horrible circumstance in this disaster is, that several of the wounded have already died of hydrophobia, so that the whole population is in the utmost consternation.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning last, as the freight and accommodation train was going through on the Michigan Southern Railroad, from Monroe to Chicago, in crossing the Calumet Bridge, 40 miles from Chicago and 20 miles from Laporte, the axle-tree of one of the emigrant cars broke. This let the car down, and as the train was on the down grade, it tore the track apart and threw one of the emigrant cars over the bridge, completely upsetting it. It was full of emigrants, and yet no one was killed. One man had his leg cut off below the knee, and one man was seriously injured on the back of his head, while many others received cuts and bruises. One child was so much injured that it subsequently died. The emigrants were Swedish, bound to Chicago and Milwaukee.—*Buffalo Courier, 2d.*

LARGE PRICE FOR A BATH.—A gentleman went recently into a barber's shop in Savannah, Ga., for a bath, and was waited upon by three slaves. When he came to dress himself, he found his inexpressible lighter than customary, by the precise weight of \$200 in American gold. Immediately after announcing the robbery, Toney, though absent at first, appeared, with one of his most distinguished hounds, and with a complaisant smile, placed the purse, which he had found, in the hands of the pleased traveller. The weight of the purse, however, was not so much as an honest count called for, by the sum of \$55. Jin, who had not thought it necessary to appear and aid in the search, was chased out to the South Commune, where he was found alone, i. e. with only solitude and the missing \$55 for company.

Mr. Pusey, the aeronaut, made another failure at Harrisburgh, on Monday last, and the crowd destroyed the balloon. Mr. Pusey was obliged to escape by swimming the canal and running up the tow-path.

During the past month one of the catfishes recently brought from Egypt to the London Zoological Gardens has laid four eggs which have been placed in one of Canton's hydro-incubators.

During the week ending July 31st, one thousand houses were destroyed by fire at Constantinople.

POETRY.

Yankee Philosophy.

Lives there a Yankee, far or near,
Who, when his plans 'get out of gear,'
Has never said, 'Wall, I don't keer,'
By golly!

Who, if he 'stubs his toe' and fall,
Don't want to swear, but, great or small,
Will vent his ire with, 'Darn it all,'
By golly!

The Yankee boy, with staring eyes,
When first 'the elephant' he spies,
With wonder 'snuffs' and 'snobs' and cries
By golly!

The youth, with jack-knife sharp and stout,
Will try a trade to whittle out,
And shaving, querry, 'What ye beout,'
By golly!

The man that's 'dickered' mo'n a few,
Will quinnly ask you 'How d'y'e dew?'
His story tell, and 'swan'tis trew,'
By golly!

For 'the main chance' he ever tries,
And thinks that 'take things as they rise,'
'Twon't do to be more than wise,
By golly!

With brass enough his way to win,
He 'snobs' he'll have 'as much agin,'
By golly!

If luck attends, and he makes
A happy hit, he sweeps the stakes,
With 'After all 'tain't no great shakes,'
By golly!

But if he lose the luck he had,
May be he'll get 'most proper mad,'
And 'guess as how this 'ere's too bad,'
By golly!

Whatever he tries it is his rule,
If once he fail to reach the 'goal,'
To rate himself a 'tarnal fool,'
By golly!

And so the Yankee 'staves along,'
'Full chisel,' 'biding right or wrong,'
And makes the burden of his song,
By golly!

"Children Must be Paid For."

Sweet is the sound of infant voices;
Young innocence is full of charms;
There's not a pleasure half so choice,
As tossing up a child in arms.
Babyhood is a blessed state,
Felicity expressly made for;
But still, on earth it is our fate,
That even "Children must be paid for."

If in an omnibus we ride,
It is a beautiful sight to see,
When full the vehicle inside,
Age taking childhood on its knee.
But in the dog-days' scorching heat,
When a slight breath of air is pray'd for,
Half suffocated in our seat,
We feel that "Children must be paid for."

There is about the sports of youth
A charm that reaches every heart,
Marbles or tops are games of truth,
The bat plays no deceiver's part.
But if we hear a sudden crash,
No explanation need be stay'd for,
We know there's something gone to smash;
We feel that "Children must be paid for."

How exquisite the infant's grace,
When, clambering upon the knee,
The cherub, smiling, takes his place
Upon his mother's lap at tea;
Perchance the beverage flows o'er,
And dresses a stain there is no aid for,
On carpet, dress, or chair. Once more
We feel that "Children must be paid for."

Presiding at the festive board,
With many faces laughing round,
Doll merrily is ignored
While mirth and jollity abound:
We see our table amply spread
With knives and forks a dozen laid for;
Then pause and think: "How are they fed?"
Yes, children must indeed be paid for!

No Postponement.

This story is related of a lawyer who has since attained eminence in his profession:

A case in which he was engaged as counsel for the defendant came on at a certain day. As he was insufficiently prepared, he was very anxious to have the case postponed a few days, that he might have further time for his purpose. Unfortunately there was a great press of business, and he knew that his motion would be overruled unless some extraordinary reason was alleged. Under these circumstances, he be thought himself of an expedient. Rising with his hands clasped to his face, he addressed the judge in accents of great apparent emotion:

"May it please your honor, I have just been informed that my mother is at the point of death. My emotions are too great for me to proceed in this case. I move that it be postponed until day after to-morrow."

This request would of course have been granted by the court, whose sympathies were strongly excited in his behalf; but at this moment, to the surprise of the lawyer, and the amusement of the audience, the shrill voice of his mother was heard from the gallery:

"I can't wait! I can't! how often have I whipped you for lying?"

The case was not postponed, nor was it gained by the alleged counsel.

Turn of Life

From forty to sixty, a man who has properly regulated himself may be considered as in the prime of life. His matured strength of constitution renders him almost impervious to the attack of disease, and experience has given him judgment the soundness of infallibility. His mind is resolute, firm and equal; all his functions are in the highest order; he assumes the mastery over all his business; builds up a competence on the foundation he has formed in early manhood, and passes through a period of life attended by many gratifications.

Having gone a year or two past sixty, he arrives at a critical period of existence; the river of death flows before him, and he remains at a stand still. But at this point a viaduct, called 'Turn of life,' which if crossed in safety, leads to the valley of 'Old age,' round which the river winds, and then flows beyond without a boat or causeway to effect its passage. The bridge is, however, constructed of fragile materials, and it depends upon how it is trodden, whether it bend or break. Gout, apoplexy, and other bad characters, are also in the vicinity, to waylay the traveler, and thrust him from the pass; but let him gird up his loins, and provide himself with a fitting staff, and he may trudge on in safety with perfect composure.

To quit metaphor, 'The turn of life,' is a turn either into a prolonged walk, or into the grave. The system and powers having used their utmost expansion, now begin either to close like flowers at sunset or break down at once. One injudicious stimulant, a single fatal excitement, may force it beyond its strength—while a careful supply of props, and the withdrawal of all that tends to force a plant, will sustain it in beauty and vigor until night is entirely set—Science of life by a Physician.

London in 1852.

Mr. Weed, of the *Albany Evening Journal*, in a life letter from London, says: Have you a realizing sense of what London, in population and magnitude, really is? Do you know that in population it is larger than the census of 1840 showed the entire State of New York? The inhabitants of the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo combined, would not make, by three or four hundred thousand, another London! It has already swallowed up all the surrounding villages, and is extending its 'lamp districts' in every direction, as rapidly as Milwaukee or Chicago spread themselves. I have been driven five, six, seven and eight miles in different quarters, without getting through the wilderness of dwellings. The railroads run for miles, not through, but over the city. And as for the wealth of London, why that is beyond the power of figures, at least of computation.

To the DUEKARD.—Take in your hand the cup of delusion, and with your eyes on the consequences, however appalling—drink! The white bubbles that float on the top of the cup—they are only the tears of your wife. Drink on! you have drained her happiness. Take the gloomy cup anew! The drops look red—they are only the blood of your starving and neglected children. Drink, then—drink on.—Take the horrible cup again. Be not dismayed: you see only the gray hairs of your parents floating on the surface—you have drained their existence. Drink then, and drink on.—But you must take the cup; for, alas! it is no longer the cup of choice, but the cup of habit; no longer the cup of enjoyment, but the cup of punishment; no longer the cup of delirium but the cup of necessity. Its pleasures are gone, while nothing remains but its bitterness.

"You haven't opened your mouth during the whole session," complained a member of the late Massachusetts Legislature to a representative from the same town. "Oh, yes, I have," was the reply; "I yawned through the whole of your speech on the liquor bill."

Dr. Franklin, speaking of education, said, "If a man empties his purse into his head, no one can take it from him."

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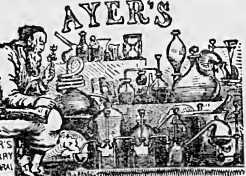
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Cherries.

THE best price will be paid for Black Cher-

ries, by **M. W. FRENCH & CO.**

Palmer, Aug. 21. 12tf



AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Among the numerous discoveries Science has made in this generation to facilitate the business of life—increasing its enjoyment, and even prolonging the term of human existence, none can be named of more real value to mankind, than this contribution of Chemistry to the Healing Art. A vast trial of its virtues throughout this broad country, has proven beyond a doubt, that no medicine or combination of medicines yet known can so surely control and cure the numerous cases of pulmonary disease which have hitherto swept from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Indeed, there is now abundant reason to believe a remedy has been found which can relieve the most dangerous affections of the lungs. Our space here will not permit us to publish any proportion of the cures effected by its use, but we would present the following opinions of eminent men, and refer further enquiry to the circular which the Agents below named, will always be pleased to furnish free, wherein are full particulars, and indisputable proof of these facts.

From the PRESIDENT of AMHERST COLLEGE, the CELEBRATED PROFESSOR HITCHCOCK.

James C. Ayer, Sir: I have used your Cherry Pectoral in my own case of deep-seated Bronchitis, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution, that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, L. D.

From the widely celebrated

PROFESSOR SILLIMAN, M. D.,

L. D. D., Professor of Chemistry,

Mineralogy, &c., Yale College,

Member of the Lit. Hist.

Med. Phil. and Scientific

Societies of America and

Europe.

"I deem the Cherry Pectoral an admirable

compound from some of the best Materia

Medica, and a very effective remedy for the

class of diseases it is intended to cure."

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

MAJOR PATTERSON, President of the S. C.

Senate, states that he has used the Cherry

Pectoral with wonderful success, to cure an in-

flammation of the lungs.

From one of the first Physicians

in Maine.

Saco, Me., April 26, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer, Lowell, Dear Sir: I am

now constantly using your Cherry Pectoral

in my practice, and prefer it to any other medicine

for pulmonary complaints. From observation

of many severe cases, I am convinced it will

cure coughs, colds, and diseases of the lungs,

that have put to defiance all other remedies.

I invariably recommend its use in cases of

consumption, and consider it much the best re-

medy known for that disease.

Respectfully yours,

I. S. CUSHMAN, M. D.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER,

Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Palmer Depot, by W. N. Hol-

brook; in Thornton, by W. N. Packard; in

Stafford Springs, by J. L. Nutting, and by

Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

Unprecedented Good Luck.

By a favorable streak of luck, we have

been able to get a few patterns Black Silk, some

kind for which we have had such large demand

and sale. We would most respectfully say to

those who have been in want of this article, to

call soon as it is very seldom we get so nice an

article. MUNGER & BASSETT.

Palmer, May 22. 5

IN TOWN.

THAT our friends residing on the north side

of the railroad may be able to tell strangers

who come to the village and enquire for us,

we inform them "and the rest of mankind" that

we have neither left town nor shut up shop,

but have enlarged and refitted the store occu-

pled by us for the past year, one door east of

the Union House, south side of the Railroad, where

we continue to sell Watches, Jewelry and Silver

ware—Millinery and Fancy Goods, and have a

"few more left of the same sort," which, to-

gether with the additions we are receiving al-

most daily renders our assortment quite respect-

able both in quantity, quality, and style, and

we continue to do our best to have better goods,

or cheaper than "all the world besides" we do

believe that our experience and facilities for

doing business are such as to enable us to offer

some inducements to persons wishing to pur-

chase any of the above goods to visit our estab-

lishment (after looking all around) before they

make their purchases.

N. B. Bonnets, Caps, &c., made to order,

and all work in the millinery department done

at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

A. & M. M. BLODGETT.

Palmer, May 1, 1852.

CARPETS.

WE are now prepared to show customers a

large and selected stock of carpets of

consisting of

Superfine

Extra Fine

Cotton and wool,

Cotton,

4 and 6 feet Straw Matting,

Carpeting.

Which will be sold at the lowest market price

for ready pay by

E. B. MILES & CO.

Palmer, April 15, 1852. 52.

JOB PRINTING.

EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card

Printing executed promptly and on reason-

able terms at the Journal Office.

Handbills, Waybills,

Billheads, Ball Tickets,

Circulars, Business and

Pamphlets, Visiting Cards,

done in the best manner at short notice. A gen-

eral assortment of Cards and fancy paper always

on hand.

Letter Envelopes.

BUFF Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack,

very cheap, at the Journal Office.

Feb. 12, 1852. 34tf

STATIONERY.

Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER

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STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF

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FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;

WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES;

GOLD 23CTS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;

INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;

BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK,

WAXES, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,

WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;

State and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;

VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes;

GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pencil KNIVES,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOMINOES,

PAPER WEIGHTS,

Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers Cases, Purse;

INNUMERABLE GAMES,

FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;

CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,

AND WATER DIALS.

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,

PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,

&c. &c. &c., at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT

No. 10 State Street,

NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,

HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the

Manufacturers and Importers.

Hartford, Sept. 1st, 1852. 11tf

Family Registers

—AND—

Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT, Also, Births,

Marriages and Deaths recorded on those

that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames

and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand

and it is most convenient for them to call at any

room, they will be called upon by me and the

goods delivered without extra charge, if request-

ed by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationery.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsville, A. H. Murdock, Belchertown, H. A. Loney, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins Mills, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factory, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Calkins, Holland, L. Beards, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travellers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.40, A. M., 1.49, 2.49, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 6.29, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., 8.2, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 1.49, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.35 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ADA, THE SLAVE GIRL.

BY F. R. WILLIS.

Ada had, at a very tender age, been transferred from the horrors of a slave-ship to the fostering care of her present owners, who were soon aware of her superior intelligence and merit, and accordingly treated her with more than a usual share of regard and consideration. Her intellectual gifts, which, by the kindness of her mistress she had been permitted to cultivate, raised her in the estimation of the whole community; and they were so gracefully blended with her natural humility and sense of propriety, that her superior attainments excited the pride and wonder, instead of the envy, of her fellow dependants.

Long after her arrival in America, it happened that her master was attracted to a neighboring town by the news of a recent importation from the Gold Coast; the extended cultivation of the estate requiring at the time the accession of a few additional hands. The individuals he was inclined to select belonged to one of the numerous tribes of the Mandingo nation; but the supercargo refused to part with them unaccompanied by an elderly man of the same country, who had been uniformly rejected by the other planters on account, principally, of his inflexible haughtiness of manner and ferocious appearance. He had held, it was reported, the rank of chieftain; and the innumerable cicatrices which intersected every part of his robust frame proclaimed, in unequivocal language, the character of his former occupation, while they excited a reasonable doubt of his fitness for the more peaceful pursuits of the field.

Every one felt more disposed to shun than to burden himself, at the expense of a pretty round sum, with a desperado of this description; but Mr. Davenport, before coming to an ultimate decision, was desirous of communicating orally with the formidable negro, in the hope of reconciling him to his inevitable fate, by holding out the expectation of mild and generous treatment. The few words elicited from him with exceeding difficulty were, however, quite unintelligible to the several interpreters employed upon the occasion; so that the planter was at length induced to avail himself of the assistance of Ada, who had, on a former occasion, relieved him from a similar embarrassment.

The girl was accordingly sent for; but no sooner had she fixed her eyes on the miserable captive than, to the infinite surprise of the bystanders, she flew into his arms, and, during the passionate utterance of the most affecting exclamations, nearly overpowered him with her embraces and tears.

The old warrior was her father!

Time, new connections, accomplishments, and opinions had all been insufficient to efface from her memory the revered image of her parent, or to diminish the force of her filial love.

She had to recall to his mind numerous incidents of her youth and their common home before he was fully persuaded of her identity; but her grateful attestations of the kindness and humanity of her owners, and her fervent declarations of unqualified satisfaction with the lot assigned her by Providence in a strange land, although the recital sensibly affected, and even extracted tears from him, totally failed of their intended effect.

For, instead of exciting a wish to be numbered among the dependants of so virtuous a master, under whose protection he might hope to enjoy the society

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1852.

NO. 22.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among "Special Notices," or on the inside all the time, are charged at an extra price.

Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING.

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.

Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

of a fond and dutiful child, he evinced the strongest repugnance to the proffered service.

In the course of the debate the dreadful came out.

He had been treacherously entrapped by the villany of one of the numerous miscreants who had settled on the shores of his native country for the sole purpose of betraying into irredeemable bondage its confiding inhabitants. The hope of revenge, the dire indiscriminate revenge of a stern implacable savage, had alone sustained him under the pressure of his heavy misfortune; but he had not contemplated the possibility of falling into the power of white men who could possess any claims upon his forbearance.

To be received into a family to which he already felt himself deeply indebted, was to frustrate his vindictive purpose, and was, therefore, viewed as the greatest calamity that could now befall him.

The avowed filled the soul of the agonized girl with conflicting passions. The desire of preserving the life, alleviating sufferings, and securing the society of her wretched parent, contended with her duty and attachment to her employer, from whom she could not prevail upon herself to conceal the motives and character of so dangerous an inmate. Bedewed with tears, and bent to the ground, she alternately clasped the knees of each, and in moving strains of natural eloquence appealed to the paternal consideration of the one, and the humane feelings of the other. The generous planter, who had felt that he had nothing to fear besides the risk of burdening himself with an unprofitable servant, was at length induced to yield to the entreaties; and, to the evident disappointment of the inexorable African, concluded his bargain with the slave merchant.

The work of the new negro, the usual designation of the plantation recruit, is always light; the palpable interest of the owner has uniformly suggested the necessity of securing the complete possession of his slave by very gradual approaches.

The captive chieftain was installed in a comfortable cabin, where his only sufferings were those which did not admit of relief, as they flowed exclusively from his own bitter reflections. Ample rations were assigned him; and the gratified Ada was indefatigable in her exertions not only to minister to his comforts but to allay the irritation of his intensely excited feelings. It was impossible, even for a savage, to resist the endearments of so amiable a creature. His more violent passions were by degrees, to all appearances, completely subdued; but he sunk at the same time into a deplorable state of apathetic melancholy, which impaired his strength and health, and effectually precluded all prospect of deriving the least benefit from his services.

The industry of the daughter increased with the growing indolence of the parent; she felt herself bound to supply his deficiencies; and it was frequently necessary to restrain her ardor to prevent her from suffering from too much exertion.

More than a year was passed in this way.

Moderate exercise would have benefited himself more than any one else; and with this view he was occasionally urged, although with caution, to engage in some light employment.

But these applications were fruitless.

At length, one morning, he suddenly presented himself, to the surprise of everybody, not with the humble deportment of a Slave, or retaining the least trace of his former apathy, but with the proud, reckless step of a warrior conscious of his strength, and accustomed to the respect and terror of his friends and foes. The awe-struck crowd gave way as he deliberately approached their common master, whom he sternly addressed in words, as they were subsequently interpreted, nearly to the following effect:

"Infamously wronged by one individual of your nation from the basest of motives, my feelings have been scarcely less tortured by your mistaken kindness. Defrauded of liberty, my mind at least remained unshackled until an unhappy fatality threw me into contact with a being even the possibility of whose existence I had previously doubted—a white man possessed of honor and humanity, interposed my long lost child between me and my just revenge, and left me nothing I could call my own save the horrors of the blackest despair. Who can count the pangs your obtruded benefit have cast upon me, or describe the bitterness of the bread you have forced upon my acceptance? It was here and here only that mercy forsook me. I was comparatively happy under the cruel inflictions of treachery, and while chained to the walls of my dungeon. White man, farewell! Reserve, henceforward, your well-meant but pernicious charity for those who have not learnt, as I have, to consider it in the light of the direct curse. The food of the enemies of my race has already for the last time contaminated my lips!"

A long pause succeeded this passionate and abrupt address; wildly glaring on the various objects around him, he at length snatched his child to his bosom, and hastily casting her from him, rushed to the cliff, and precipitated himself into the sea!

The distracted girl, wildly shrieking, fell almost at the same time, in the vain attempt to arrest his fearful progress!

She was without much difficulty rescued from the abyss; but the body of her hapless sire was recovered only after he had breathed his last.

For, as it appeared, he had resolutely grasped some fixed substance at the bottom, until life was completely extinct!

And the soul of the Slave was at rest forever!

Story About Packenham.

Mr. Packenham, late British Minister at Washington, was one day dining at the residence of Hon. Senator Barrow, of Louisiana. Before dinner, and in the temporary absence of his host from the room, Her Majesty's ambassador was accosted by an old gray-headed colored man, who, with "Massa, is you' name Packenham?" "Yes," said the minister.

"Was dat your brudder dat was killed at Orleans in de great battle dar?" "He was," replied the ambassador. "Well, dere! I somehow or nudder I ought so! I was dar myself. I seen him popped ober wid my own eyes. Great fight dat, massa!" While at dinner, Mr. Packenham said to Mr. Barrow, "Your man tells me, Sir, that he was at the battle of New Orleans. 'He was,' said Mr. Barrow, and acquitted himself manfully in that engagement; but at the same time he 'looked daggers' at the old 'seneschal' for having broached such a subject in the presence of his guest. 'He tells me, too,' continued Mr. Packenham, 'that he saw my brother fall.' The frown upon the host's face grew darker, and the subject was abruptly changed. The next day 'Sam' came in to Mr. Barrow with a note: 'Massa, dere's a note, and dey say dat it's for me! E'yah! e'yah!' Sure enough, it was for him; and it was an invitation to dine with Mr. Packenham, which he did, and was listened to with intense interest while he rehearsed the events of the great battle, 'all of which he saw, and part of which he was.'

Household Duties.

From various causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to the subject—

"In this neglect of household affairs, American females stand alone. A German lady, no matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife, or a duke's, does not despise her household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserve for our republican, fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters.

"The result is a lassitude of mind, often as fatal to health, as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to her servant, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness, since the foundation of the world, and, either wilts from sheer ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies, to find employment for her mind."

To MAKE A HORSE FOLLOW YOU.—You may make a horse follow you in ten minutes. Go to the horse, rub his face, jaw and chin, leading him about, say to him, Come along; a constant tone is necessary. By taking him away from other persons and horses, repeat the rubbing, leading and stopping. Sometimes turn him around all ways, and keep his attention by saying, Come along. With some horses it is important to whisper to them, as it hides the secret and gentles the horse; you may use any word you please, but be constant in your tone of voice. The same will cause all horses to follow.

FRUIT IN SUMMER.—The Water Cure Journal says in regard to the use of fruits and vegetables:

"There is a very simple rule for guidance in this matter. Always select ripe, full grown roots, and mild-flavored, well-ripened fruit, and then eat them freely, at meal times, of course. If this is done, the only restrictions necessary to impose on the quantity concern the pulse rather than the stomach. The best anti-cholera, anti-dysentery, anti-diarrhea, anti-bilious, anti-fever, and anti all kinds of summer complaint specific on earth, is an abundance of good fruit."

SHARKS.—The Nantucket Mirror says that during the last two months there have been taken at Quiddin, Siasconnet and the south side of the island, from 800 to 1000 sharks, varying in length from five to twelve feet.

On Thursday last week, 61 were taken at the south shore, by three boats. Considerable quantities of oil are obtained from the livers, and the bodies are sold to the farmers of the island, for manure.

Romance in Real Life.

The facts which follow are furnished us by a reliable correspondent, and contain sufficient of the "raw material" for a good novel. We are assured by the narrator that the statements are literally correct.

Some sixteen years since, a young gentleman in New York city, contrived for a while to pay his addresses to a beautiful girl there, the daughter of a worthy but obstinate Pearl street merchant, who was opposed to the young man's visiting his daughter. He persisted in his endeavors to win the young lady, and at last was forbidden to enter the old man's house.

Still the lovers contrived to meet, occasionally afterwards—and at the expiration of some six months, matters having been previously so arranged—the girl consented to marry the youth who loved her, and for whom at any time he would have periled his life, so deeply rooted was his affection for her. He did not seek her fortune, for he was in the enjoyment of a handsome salary as principal book-keeper in an extensive jobbing house, and his prospects, pecuniarily, was very fair. But the parents were obdurate, and he was driven from the house.

As we have hinted, at the end of half a twelve-month, they agreed to be married, and all the requisite arrangements were made, the evening was fixed upon, even the chaplain had been engaged—but on the morning of the day proposed secretly for the nuptials, the whole plan was discovered, and the match broken off, peremptorily—by the absolute authority of the parents.

Time passed on. The daughter was sent to a distant part of the country, for a while—the young man was disappointed and disheartened and left New York for the West, where he remained two years. Meantime, a person to suit the tastes of the parents turned up—a man of considerable means, but old enough to be the young girl's father—and a match was arranged. After long persuasion between Emma and this man, she wedded him at last.

Three years subsequently, the young man found himself in New England, where he settled and took a wife also—finding it "not good to dwell alone"—and some dozen years passed away, with its thousand-and-one changes of place, of circumstance and fortune. From the time of their separation, the original lovers had never met.

The young man became the father of three little ones, and then lost two of these; which bereavement was soon followed by the death of his wife. Time flew by—he had been a widower for some years, and his oldest daughter had got to be quite a miss. He had been fortunate in his business, and resided a few miles out of the city, in a sweet "little cottage unclouded by sorrow," for the day of his misfortune had long since gone by; and he endeavored to be contented and happy surrounded as he was by the comforts of life, and in the enjoyment of the society of his dear little daughter.

One day last month he was returning home in the afternoon, and upon entering the cars found them full. He sought a seat, and found one occupied by a lady about thirty years of age beside whom he sat down, and the ears soon moved out of the depot. As they emerged into the light, he suddenly turned to the lady, and exclaimed—

"Mad—am! Emma! Is this you?" He didn't know exactly what he said, but it was a fact that he was on the same seat with the girl to whom he had once been engaged to be married, whom he had never seen from the day of their cruel separation!

A mutual explanation quickly ensued. Our widowed friend ascertained that his former intended was on her way to the North, upon a visit to her friends. That she had been married nearly eleven years, had but one child living, and her husband had been dead over two years. He pointed to his pretty cottage, as the cars passed on—but he did not leave the train!

He proceeded forward, renewed his acquaintance, found the lady her own mistress, proposed to her again—for he believed her quite as lovely as ever—and won her, sure, this time! And we record the fact with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that within three weeks the lovers were actually united together in marriage, in the city of Boston. Long may they live to enjoy their wealth, and the happiness which we know must follow their union.

GREEN.—A Texas Whig editor, in announcing the nomination of Scott and Graham, says—"Mr. Graham is well known to the political and literary world, more especially to the literary, he having for some years back been engaged in publishing Graham's Magazine, which as a literary work stands unequalled in America."

LAND BY THE INCH.—A sale of four inches of land on Main street, Buffalo, was made last week at \$100 per inch.

A good place for a dozen men to hold a consultation, is in the middle of the walk.

Appearances.

How many there are in every community, the whole height of whose ambition is to live on appearances; whose souls are bent upon garnishing the outer sepulchre, and becoming fashionable. The cultivation of the mind is neglected, refinement of taste and sense blunted; everything is made to centre on what effect they shall make in other people's eyes. What lofty aspirations! Dressy personage or appearances of importance are neither signs of wealth or moral worth; but just the reverse. The more persons learn, the less they assume to know, and you will always find them indifferent to dress, and modest and retiring from the world's gaze. Often you will find more worth in the beggar in his rags, than the fashionable, lordly personage, who is as likely to be a scoundrel, debauchee or highwayman, as a man of wealth to-day, but there is no knowing that he will be a man of wealth to-morrow; for there is nothing that sooner takes to itself wings and flies away, than wealth. An abundance is a dangerous staff to lean upon, and the shadow of it is still leaner.

Absurdities.

A queer idea has somehow got abroad, that periodical proprietors, paper-makers, printers, pressmen, and all the multifarious, vivacious, warm-blooded animals connected with publishing matters, share the properties of the chameleon. There can be no greater mistake than this. Whatever theories may exist upon the subject, it is a well ascertained fact, that none of these classes of people are exempt from the ordinary laws of humanity, but are compelled, in order to preserve their vitality, to repair the waste of nature from time to time, with substantial aliment. But this zoological absurdity is not more preposterous than another dogma which seems to prevail among some of our delinquent agents and subscribers. They seem to think that a periodical is one of the lower order of vegetables, which, when once planted, grows and flourishes of itself, and drops blossoms and fruits at their door without any expense of care and culture. How such a stupid belief can obtain currency among an enlightened people, we are wholly at a loss to determine.

The Man of Honor.

The man of true honor ever forgets an insult; or, if remembered, it is only with the kindness of a superior mind looking above the shafts of envy. True honor gains nothing by feeding the spirit of contention; for if once that evil is harbored, it is sustained by the sacrifice of every just and manly principle. The gentle rivulet becomes a torrent when the elements contend; but when the tempest is past, the waters contract to their former limits, flowing with more freshness and adding new beauty to their progress. So the elevated mind, if ever disturbed by the malice of Ignorance and Envy, like that little stream, soon regains its wonted gentleness and feels the happier for the test. True honor acknowledges itself in rags as well as in costly raiment—it needs no covering—most beautiful when undisguised. It exalts itself in all conditions, for it is of its own creating. The world would be its arbiter, and false distinctions of society would restrict it to high station, but the world would have been made to worship it when clothed in the garb of the lowly. Detraction has no blemish for it—it abides all worldly tears.

THE REINDER CATASTROPHE.—The Commercial Advertiser publishes a corrected list of the killed, scalded and missing by the explosion of the Reinder. The number of dead is 29—scalded, of whom several cannot recover, 20—missing, 13. The investigation before the coroner's jury is not yet completed. The evidence adduced tends to show that the explosion was the result of a defect in the iron of which the flue was composed. The engineer testified that "he did not remember blowing off steam from the time he left New York!" A keeper of a public house at Malden, testified that the boat was about three-quarters of an hour behind her time. There does not appear to be any evidence that the boat was racing.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEITS.—Two dollar bills, purporting to be of the Hartford Bank, have just been put in circulation. The filling up and the signatures are bad, but the plate in many respects a good imitation. The lettering in the words "Cash" and "Pay" are larger in the counterfeit than the genuine.

COUNTERFEIT 10's of the Stark Bank, Bennington, Vt., are in circulation, without the likeness of general Stark on the left end of the bills, which is to be found on the genuine.

CHINESE THIEVES.—The expertness of thieves in China is well known; but occasionally they give the outside barbarians some touchings of their quality, more astonishing than agreeable. The ship Reliance, of Boston, while lying in the river at Whampoa, had sixty-eight sheets of copper stolen from her bottom below the water line, at such a distance that the theft would not be easily noticed.

Early Marriages.

What will the ladies say to the following remarks of Dr. James Johnson, in his Economy of Health?

"The most proper age for entering the holy bonds of matrimony has been discussed but never settled. I am entitled to my opinion, although I cannot here give the grounds on which it rests, the reader may take it for granted, that I could adduce, were this the proper place, a great number of reasons both moral and physical, for the dogma I am about to propound. The maxim, then which I would inculcate, is this—that matrimony should not be contracted before the first year of the fourth Septenniad, on the part of the females, nor before the last year of the same in the case of the male; in other words, the female should be at least 21, and the male 28 years old. That there should be 7 years difference between the ages of the sexes, at whatever period of life the solemn contract may be entered upon, need not be argued, as it is universally admitted. There is a difference of seven years, not in the actual duration of life in the sexes, but in the stamina of the constitution, the symmetry of form, and the lineaments of the face. The wear and tear of bringing up a family might alone account for this inequality; but there are other causes, inherent in the constitution, and independent of matrimony and celibacy.

In respect to early marriage, as far as it concerns the softest sex, I have to observe that for every year at which the menstrual knot is tied below the age of 21, there will be, on an average, three years of decay, of the corporeal fabric, and a considerable abbreviation of the usual range of human existence. It is in vain to point out instances that seem to nullify this calculation. There will be individual exceptions to all general rules.—The above will be a fair average estimate.

On the moral consequences of early marriages, it is not my intention to dilate, though I could adduce many strong arguments against, and very few in favor of the practice. It has been said that "matrimony may have miseries, but celibacy has no pleasures." As far as to early marriage is concerned, the adage ought to run thus, "matrimony must have miseries, though celibacy may have no pleasures."

Working on the Sabbath.

There are a great many people who profess to keep the Sabbath, according to the fourth commandment, but who, somehow or other, manage to find a multitude of "works of necessity" to be attended to.

We have seen a capital anecdote lately, about a family of such people, who were pretty severely rebuked by a colored man in their employ. The family were farmers. One Sabbath morning, the colored man was not up as usual at breakfast. The son was sent to call him, but Caesar said they need not wait for him, as he did not wish for any breakfast.

"Why, Caesar," said the young man, "we shall want you, as soon as the dew is off, to help about the hay."

"No," said he, "I cannot work any more on the Sabbath; it is not right."

"Is not right?" said the other, "is it not right to take care of what Providence has given us?"

"Oh, there is no necessity for it," said he, "and 'tis wrong to do it."

"But would you not pull your cow or sheep out of the pit on the Sabbath, Caesar?"

"No, not if I had been trying all the week to shove them in; I would let them lie there."

Mutual Forbearance.

That house will be kept in a turmoil where there is no tolerance of each other's errors, no lenity shown to failings, no meek submission to injuries, no soft answers to turn away wrath. If you lay a single stick of wood on the and-irons and apply fire to it, it will go out; put on another stick, and they will burn; add half a dozen, and you will have a great conflagration.

There are other fires subject to the same conditions. If one member of a family gets into a passion, and is let alone, he will cool down, and possibly be ashamed and repent. But oppose temper to temper; pile on the fuel; draw in the others of the group and let one harsh answer be followed by another; and there will soon be a blaze which will envelop them all in its lurid splendors. The venerable Philip Henry understood this well, and when his son Matthew, the Commentator, was married, he sent these lines to the wedded pair:

"Love one another; pray oft together; and see you never both together angry be; If one speak fire, 't'other with water come; Is one provoked, be 't'other soft or dumb."

"My dear Polly, I am surprised at your taste in wearing another woman's hair on your head," said Mr. Smith to his wife.

"My dear Billy, I am equally astonished that you persist in wearing another sheep's wool on your back."

An Incident of the Great Storm at the South.

The Southern papers continue to bring us details and incidents of the recent severe storm at the South. The *Mobile Advertiser* contains the following:

"Mr. Charles Medicus, formerly editor and proprietor of the *German Courier*, published at New Orleans, called at our office yesterday and gave us the interesting description of a scene in which he was, unfortunately, a prominent actor. It seems that Mr. Medicus had established himself on the shore, opposite Conway's creek, where he was engaged in cultivating a garden. Fearing for the safety of his family, and wishing to remove them to a place of greater security, he took two boats on Thursday morning, in which he deposited his wife, consisting of his wife and two children.

The heavy sea soon capsized these frail boats, and, by great exertions, Mr. Medicus succeeded in bringing his family all back to the house. But the water was enroaching upon them with fearful rapidity. Chairs, tables, and bedsteads soon ceased to afford them any security. As a last hope, the lady and her children took refuge in a peach tree near the house, which they reached from the window. The excited and anxious father had scarcely placed the last child in this uncertain retreat when the house fell down with a crash, over his head, and buried him in the ruins.

When consciousness returned, he found himself some fifteen yards distant from the tree containing his household treasures, and heard the fearful cry of his wife and children, 'Father, don't leave us!'

With this agonizing cry ringing in his ears, and the terrible uncertainty as to how long their present refuge would afford them a hope of life, he struggled vainly with the billows to regain his position beside them. Nearly exhausted with this intellectual struggle, he was afterwards taken up by some fishermen, and borne to a place of safety. Every effort was made to reach the poor sufferers, who were still so fearfully exposed but all to no effect.

Towards evening, when the violence of the storm was somewhat abated, diligent search was made, but no trace of them could be discovered. On Friday morning, the storm having lulled, the remains of Mrs. Medicus and one of the children were found at the foot of the tree, which had been blown over in the gale. The body of the youngest child has not yet been found. Their ages were eleven and nine years, respectively."

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—A correspondent of the *Cumberland Telegraph*, writing from Fetterman, (Va.) under date of Sept. 3, says:

"Our town was visited last night with a most singular natural phenomenon. Nothing less than a flood of insects, somewhat similar in appearance to the 'miller fly.' They appeared instantly, and instantly retired, wherever lights were burning, were filled with them, and such a putting down of windows and shutting of doors was never known in this region before. Some rushing to the streets with candles in hand, were literally compelled to drop them and *vamos* as they would from a swarm of bees. One gentleman sat his lamp in the street, and in about five minutes they were lying on the ground around it to the depth of six inches. Bonfires were built, and the lights cast its light abroad, the scene was most singular, and, in their passage to the flames, looked for all the world like snow flakes coming as thick as any snow you ever saw, pouring a constant living stream into the fires. Soon men and boys commenced shoveling them into the flames, which caused anything but pleasant sensations upon olfactory nerves. Upon observation, it was discovered that wherever they alighted, they remained, depositing at once two eggs, and then a few moments afterwards expiring. Within ten minutes after it was first noticed that their numbers were decreasing, they ceased coming entirely."

SHOCKING TRAGEDY.—Hiram and Warren Francisco, brothers and peddlers, agreed to meet on their travels at a public house in Brownstown, Ia., on a certain day. One reached the tavern, and inquiring for his brother, was told that he had not arrived. The landlord having no candles, conducted him to bed in the dark. The bed seemed to be wet, and having some matches about him he struck a light. Upon examining the bed he found that it was wet with blood! Discovering a candle on the table near by, he lit it, and looking under the bed, saw the body of his brother with his throat cut from ear to ear, and perfectly lifeless! Fastening the door immediately, he proceeded to load a revolver which he had, but before he could do so, there was an effort made by several men to enter his room. As soon as he perceived this, he fired his pistol at the door, and the landlord and two other men rushed on him, when he fired two barrels of his pistol, immediately killing the landlord and one of his accomplices, after which the other man fled. The story seems too horrible to be true.

HUNG HIMSELF FOR LOVE.—A man named Patrick Bartlett recently committed suicide in Pike County, Ala., by hanging himself soon after his marriage. He had been in love with a young lady, but was prevented, by some means, from marrying her, and wedded another. Soon after his marriage, he carried his wife to see his parents, and there met the young lady, his former love, to whom he appeared to have been devotedly attached. Their feelings upon meeting overcame their sense of propriety, and they rushed into each other's arms, embraced and were melted to tears. This seems to have revived in a tenfold degree, his love for her; and after carrying his wife back to her parents, said that he would go to Troy and mail a letter which he had written; but it appears he came to the determination on the way to destroy himself, which he did in the manner above described.

BURIED IN A WELL.—As Samuel Farham was engaged in stoning a wall, twenty feet in depth, in Rockville, Ct., on Wednesday afternoon, last week, the curbing and sides of the well caved in upon him, and buried him to the depth of some fifteen feet. Efforts were immediately made for his release, and he was heard to speak some fifteen minutes after the accident. The occurrence took place at five P. M., and at eight, Thursday morning, he had not been reached, owing to the constant caving in of the earth. Mr. Farham was about forty-five years of age and leaves a family.

AN ENGLISH PAPER STATES that a large number of kid gloves are now made of rat-skin.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1853.

Peru, United States and the Lobos Islands.

We published, sometime ago, a letter from Daniel Webster, which stated that the United States had as much right to the guano on the Lobos Islands as Peru. With this authority from the Secretary of State, Capt. Jewett, of New York, fitted out a large fleet of merchant ships, armed with munitions of war, to obtain guano, either peaceably or by force. Capt. Jewett instructed the commanders of the several vessels to procure the best guano on the islands, and in case of molestation, to protect themselves with the force under their charge, and under the U. S. flag.

Twenty-two vessels thus armed and equipped have sailed for the Lobos Islands to procure guano. But since Mr. Webster's letter was made public, information has reached our government that Peru claims jurisdiction over these islands, and that all foreign vessels have been prohibited from taking away guano, under the penalty of confiscation, without a license from that Government.

Here, then, is a pretty fix, surely. The vessels have sailed with an armed force for the islands, under the protection guaranteed in Mr. Webster's letter, and entirely ignorant of the claim set up by the government of Peru. Meantime the Peruvian government have taken the alarm, and are making vigorous preparations for defence. Mr. Webster's letter has created a most bitter feeling among the Peruvians against the United States. A meeting of the Council of State has been called, which is authorized to grant extraordinary powers to the government. A letter from Lima, dated Aug. 10th, to the New York Herald, says:

"The standing army of the line has been raised to 8000 men, and the National Guard throughout the country have been called into active service. The Government has purchased a man-of-war steamer, in Valparaiso, and ordered four steamers more to be immediately purchased in Callao. The frigate is being armed with 24 long guns. Other vessels are preparing, and the splendid steam frigate *Amazonas* was daily expected, with orders to proceed to the Lobos, where all the present men-of-war of Peru are stationed."

Gen. Denton has been named commander-in-chief, and 500 infantry have been placed under his command, besides the vessels of war. His instructions are to warn off vessels intending to load guano, three times; should they persist, then to sink them in *Lain Bayque*, which is the coast opposite the Lobos. There are two thousand troops of the line under arms, and two thousand National Guards to defend that part of the sea shore from any attack. The vessels of war are not purposed merely to protect the Lobos Islands, but also to attack the *Mariton* or other vessels of war that may wish to protect the guano plunderers."

It is also reported that privateers will be put in requisition, to assault California steamers and vessels on the route. Should this prove true, our Government have got themselves into an unpleasant difficulty. We can hardly believe, however, that the matter has assumed so serious an aspect as the correspondent of the *Herald* would have us to imagine.

It is well known that the Peruvian Government are backed by England, who will lend her aid in the defence of the islands in question. The visit of Baring to this country is supposed to have something to do with this subject.

One thing, more than all the rest, surprises us; and that is, how Mr. Webster should have been so ignorant of the claims which Peru has upon the Lobos Islands. It appears that no longer ago than 1842, the Peruvian Government issued two decrees, claiming jurisdiction over these islands, and prohibiting the free plunder, by foreign vessels, of the guano there. Mr. Webster, one of the oldest American Statesmen, ought to have known of this decree, or, if he did know of it, to write the letter he did, giving Capt. Jewett assurance of the right our Government had to the islands, whereby life and property are periled, though our Government is responsible, he alone is to blame. The end of the matter is yet to be seen.

Free Soil State Convention—Nominations.

The Free Soil State Convention was held at Lowell, last Wednesday. There was a little excitement got up on an attempt to pass a resolution that the Convention nominate no man who was not in favor of the new liquor law. The motion to pass the resolution was finally withdrawn.

The Convention nominated Hon. HORACE MANN, of West Newton, for Governor, and AMASA WALKER, of North Brookfield, for Lieutenant Governor. For Electors at large, Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, and James Fowler of Westfield.

So far as the candidate for Governor is concerned, the Convention made an excellent choice. Mr. Mann is well known throughout the State as a sound, able and influential defender of human liberty, and well qualified for the post of Governor of the Commonwealth. We never had a very excited opinion of Amasa Walker, and we never shall, so long as he is up to all sorts of party tricks and connivances to get himself into office. His efforts in behalf of the Free Soil party, we suppose, entitle him to their suffrage.

STREAK OF LUCK.—A slave belonging to a gentleman about eight miles from Norfolk, dug up, a few days since, a keg of silver containing \$1000. At first it was supposed to be a portion of the Portsmouth bank plunder; but on examination of the coin it was found to be dated as far back as 1828.

For the Journal.

Intellectual Pleasures.

The desire of Happiness is universal. There are in every bosom, ardent aspirations, that are ever exercised in the pursuit of real or imaginary good. These may be made subservient to our highest welfare, as social, intellectual and moral beings. In the first place, obedience to natural laws, ensures us health, and hence a vast amount of physical enjoyment. The appetites and passions when subordinate to our highest faculties, also contribute to our happiness. Again, our social enjoyments, by their refining nature, elevate and improve the character. These kindred souls are bound together by the deep sympathies of the heart, and this kind of pleasures is adapted to the wants of man as a social creature. Now, contemplating man as an intellectual and immortal being, we find still another class of pleasures that transcend all others. The improvement of the mental faculties not only enlarges the soul, but opens the fountains of true happiness and real delight. In comparison with which, animal and sensual delights sink into insignificance; they are phantoms, that lead but to bewilder, that flatter but to destroy, and dazzle only to blind. Moreover, the repetition of the pleasures of sense soon creates dissatisfaction with the very objects at first coveted. Not so the ennobling enjoyments of intellect, for they weary not, nor fatigue, but with a certain attribute endowed, bring to their sweetness no satiety."

On the elegant language of Cicero, "They are suited to every time, to every age and place. They give strength in growth and joy in old age; they adorn prosperity and are the relief and support of adversity." Their superiority over mere physical or social enjoyments is also seen in the loftiness of the objects within the range of the mind's vision. In the one hand are contemplated the mighty achievements of intellect, the great moral changes in the world's past history, then turning upward, in the sublime researches of philosophy, it seeks out hidden stores of knowledge. Rising from the consideration of local objects, the mind may soar to the fountain of all truth and gaze with wrapt emotions on the harmonious plans of Infinite Wisdom. Finally, to him whose moral and intellectual sensibilities have been developed in union, the culture of whose heart has not become neglected, the pleasures of the understanding are but the prelude to the pleasures of the soul, in a nobler existence hereafter. Capable of endless improvement and designed for immortal happiness, it at length will be satisfied when it awakes in the likeness of God, for in his glorious presence "are pleasures for evermore."

Beans and Sunday.

The city authorities in Boston have forbidden the baking of beans on Sunday, or selling them, by the bakers in that city. The consequence is, a considerable stir among the bakers, and those who have been accustomed to have their pot of beans every Sunday. The bakers' apprentices have held a meeting in Boston and adopted resolutions condemning this infringement upon bean rights. They have also voted a pot of beans to several newspaper editors, every Sunday, for the grounds taken by them in behalf of the bakers. This prohibition will undoubtedly revive in Boston that old song:

"O give us the pot of bak'd beans."

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD.—A Mr. Gardner and a Mr. Sandford, two insurance agents, are in jail at Boston for conspiring to defraud insurance companies. They got a new house insured, which they stated soon after burnt down, and for which they received some \$1,500. They also effected an insurance of \$5,000 on the life of a young man, who, they stated, was drowned shortly afterwards. Facts subsequently proved that there never was such a house as represented by them, and that there never was a young man by the name given by them, the whole operation being a sham to obtain money by.

SINGULAR DISCOVERY.—It is stated in an English paper that the work of draining the Lake of Haurien has led to the discovery of an immense mass of human remains, deeply imbedded in the mud, and placed precisely on the spot where, according to a topographical chart, laid down in 1511, and which has always been considered as perfectly accurate, the unfortunate village of Nierevenkirch was situated, and which in 1530, was swallowed up by one of those irruptions of the North Sea which formed the immense Lake of Haurien.

"A LITTLE MORE CIDER."—Apples are exceedingly plenty this year. A man recently tried to give away a load in Manchester, N. H., but couldn't. The Boston papers say that apples may be bought in that city for 75 cents a barrel. Cider will be very plenty and very cheap. We suppose that the Maine law will not trouble those who lay in a supply for their own use.

THE LOVE TRAGEDY IN CONNECTICUT.—The trial of Major Howes for a murderous assault upon Maria Buek, a school mistress, in Milford, Ct., has just terminated. The jury returned a verdict of "guilty of assault with intent to commit murder." He has not been sentenced, but the penalty attached to the crime is imprisonment for ten years, or upwards, at the discretion of the Court.

TENTH DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION.—A Convention of the Whigs of the Tenth Congressional District was held at Northampton last Wednesday. Hon. Edward Dickinson, of Amherst, was nominated from this District for the 33d Congress.

Millions of Gold, and Tons of Gold.

Among the thousands, who read in the newspapers of the millions of gold brought by the steamers from California, there are very few who have any definite idea of *how much* a million is, either in regard to number or value. If the amount brought in by the *Ohio*, the other day, were coined in single dollars, and a person should undertake to count, suppose him to count one dollar per second without intermission for ten hours a day, his laborious job, on the "ten hour system," would last him about three months. Again, as to the weight of gold, it is become familiar to speak of it by the *ton*, and they tell us that, at the rate it is coming in from California, the amount shipped in five months, from the first of August to the first of January, will reach the weight of seventy tons.—*Golhamite*.

ORIGIN OF THE CHOLERA IN RUSSIAN-PO-LAND.—A private letter from Warsaw, in a German paper, gives the following account of the origin of the scourge which is at present committing such ravages:

"It was thought expedient, some time since, to make some improvements in the small town of Lask, near Kalisch. For that purpose, it was found necessary to make excavations in the cemetery where the victims of the cholera of 1832 had been interred. Almost immediately afterwards, the operatives employed in the work were attacked with cholera, and every one of them died. Since then it has spread, and is attended with more than ordinary mortality."

NEW "MAILABLE MATTER."—Two live mice came through the mail, enclosed in a sealed letter, from North Billerica, to a gentleman of this city, this morning. The letter delivered "in good order and well conditioned," and are doing well. This can hardly be considered as coming within the post-office law defining "mailable matter." It is what printers would call "live matter." If the secret agents of the department go to mousing into this case, the postmasters will probably be subjected to a *cat-e-gorical* examination, which must greatly annoy the public.—*Lowell Courier*.

THE LOBOS ISLANDS.—The *Panama Herald* of the 21st ult. confirms the previous announcement that the Peruvian Government is raising a force of 10,000 soldiers, and will purchase, if possible, steamers of the English Company, for the purpose of defending the Lobos Islands. Capt. Jewett's expedition is therefore likely to meet a pretty warm reception, and if the captains of the vessels carry out their orders, there must be bloodshed.

THE DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.—According to the calculation of the New York Times, the total amount of the debt of the United States now amounts to \$370,000,000. The minimum estate of that portion of the above owned or advanced on abroad is as follows:—Federal loans, \$40,000,000. State loans, \$43,000,000; City loans and bonds, \$24,000,000; Railway bonds, \$20,000,000. Total, \$225,900,000.

A LUCKY DROVER.—Mr. Norton Peters, of Missouri, recently made a handsome speculation by driving sheep over land to California. He started with 2500 sheep, and at Salt Lake he sheared them and sold the wool for \$2500. On reaching California with 2000 of them in good condition, he was offered \$18 per head for the lot, which he refused, being sure of higher prices.

DWARFS.—In Dauphin Co., Va., are to be seen the smallest specimens of humanity probably in existence, viz., two brothers, perfect in every respect, the elder three years old, 17 inches in height, and weighing only seven pounds; the younger 6 months old, weighing only 3 pounds. The parents are very large persons, the father weighing 204 pounds, and the mother 496 pounds.

A STUDENT OF THEOLOGY AT BOMM. It is said, recently went, in a fit of religious insanity, to a neighboring wood with a hammer and nails, and finding a tree in the shape of a cross, actually crucified himself. He was found in a state of insensibility by some peasants, who, not having tools for drawing the nails, felled the tree, and carried him with it to the next village. The young man is now in the hospital at Bomm, and out of danger.

SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.—The eighth vol. of this highly interesting and valuable journal commenced last week. It is the best mechanical paper in America, if not in the world, and richly merits the liberal patronage it now receives. The publishers have offered a series of prizes to the persons who shall obtain the largest number of subscribers previous to Dec. The first prize is a silver pitcher worth \$20. Published weekly in New York, by Munn & Co., for \$2.00 per annum.

ANOTHER MURDER TRIAL.—John Brown has been on trial during the past week, in Lenox, for the murder of Peter Porter, some months ago. They were both at work in a field when they got into a quarrel, and Brown struck Porter on the head with a hoe, which caused his death. Brown was sentenced to the State Prison for life.

WEBSTER CONVENTION.—The Webster Convention called to meet in Faneuil Hall, assembled at 12 o'clock last Wednesday. The Hall was not crowded. An Address was adopted and Resolutions accepted urging the friends of Mr. Webster to vote for him, for President, at the next election. The Convention was not very enthusiastic.

A "Ten Hours State Convention" will assemble in Washington Hall, Bromfield street, Boston, on Thursday, Sept. 30, at ten o'clock, A. M. Every town in the State is invited to send one or more delegates.

THE LATEST PATENT.—Simoon W. Albee, of Wolpole, N. H., has obtained a patent for a machine to feed chickens!

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

On Monday, George Wallace and Leonard F. Kellogg, of Springfield, were brought before the Police Court on complaints for selling liquor in violation of law. They are to be tried on Tuesday next.

An infamous outrage was inflicted upon two of the citizens of Worcester, on Saturday night last. Edwin Draper and Lewis Thayer, gentlemen who have interested themselves in the enforcement of the new liquor law, were called to the doors of their respective residences, by two scoundrels, who attacked them with great violence. Mr. Draper was struck in the temple with a large stone, and stunned. Mr. Thayer was knocked down by a blow of the fist. In both instances, the assaults were frightened away from further outrage by the uproar in the families, and have not yet been detected. Circumstances show that the villains have been lying in wait for their victims for a week.

At Cambridgeport, on Saturday last, a large number of persons assembled at the trial for selling liquor of Samuel C. Knights, of the Watson House. Liquor was freely distributed on the ground, and hooting and cries were rife. Windows were broken, and, at one time, there was a prospect of a riot. C. C. Richardson, the complainant in another case was attacked outside of the office by a number of men, when he drew a pistol and all of them fell back. The officers came to his assistance, and protected him from further violence. Another man, supposed to be connected with the prosecutions, was knocked down. He drew a revolver, and kept his assailants at bay, until assistance reached him.

On Friday evening, last week, a lot of liquors were seized, in the shop of Bernard Flynn, Malden. He was arrested and fined \$20, and required to give the bond not to sell again. Attempts were made to burn the liquor, but it was so much diluted that it was found to be impossible.

On Saturday last, a committee of persons favorable to the new law, waited on the unlicensed dealers at South Boston, (over 140 in number,) and informed them that prosecutions would be instituted against all who would not desist on that day. It was supposed most of them would comply.

CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—It is estimated that the total number of Chinamen now in California, amount to 27,053; and it is surmised that the arrivals from that portion of the world, during the remainder of the present year will amount to at least 20,000 more—making a total on the 1st of January, 1853, after deducting 500 deaths, of 46,553. Like the Pilgrim Fathers of New England, they name most of their towns after those they have left in their native land, and California can already boast its Pekin and its Hong Kong.

DEAD FEMALE FOUND.—On Thursday morning of last week, says the Old Colony Memorial, Mr. Eben Fish, a resident of Duxbury, was passing through some woods at the rear of his house in the west part of the town, when he found the corpse of a female stretched upon the ground under a clump of bushes. The body was much decayed, and had probably been lying on the spot where it was found, for some months. Near it was a small bundle of clothes.

EXPLOSION OF STONE PAVING.—The *Ogdensburg News* says that at the late fire in that town, one very remarkable fact occurred, creating a good deal of alarm—the explosion or bursting of the flagging in front of the burning building. The flags were of Potomac stone, and the action of the heat caused them to explode, with a noise as loud as the report of a musket, throwing the fragments as high as 20 feet in the air.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.—Henry B. Belt, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, has given notice that he will contest the election of John M. Winier, on the ground that four hundred and fourteen persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that one hundred and sixty-four voted twice, thirty voted three times, nine voted four times, and eight voted five times; and he gives the name of each individual.

SWALLOWED BY A WHALE.—The whaling barque *Sacramento*, Capt. Sowle, of Westport, was spoken at sea Aug. 22d, in lat. 35d 50' N., lon. 51d 20' W., and reported that a few days previous they had lost the second mate, Mr. Timothy Allen, of Westport, who was knocked overboard while fast to a whale, and when last seen was in the monster's mouth.

CUBA.—An arrival from Havana reports rumors current there that bodies of armed men were already collected and organized in Florida, and below New Orleans, for the invasion of the island. An additional force of 2000 troops were shortly expected from Spain, and a more rigid police would be established throughout the island.

DISCOVERY IN THE OLD WORLD.—A remarkable Grotto, 800 by 70 feet, richly encrusted with stalagmites and stalactites, the work of ages, has recently been revealed, at Montecatini in Tuscany, a mountainous region long celebrated for its mineral springs.

Governor Boutwell has directed that an election to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Robert Rantoul Jr., late a Representative in the 33d Congress, from the second district, be held on the 2d Monday, being the eighth day of November next.

KILLED.—On Monday afternoon, a man named Barnard Christman, the owner of a steam mill at Herkimer, N. Y., was caught by the belt of a large grindstone and instantly killed, his neck being broken. He leaves a wife and two children.

Literary Notices.

Japan and the Japanese.—We have received from Bowles' a large sized pamphlet, bearing the above title. It contains all the information that has in times past been obtained relating to this mysterious country. It is well known that the ports of Japan are closed to all foreign vessels but the Dutch, and that our Government have ordered a naval expedition to solicit commercial intercourse with that country, and, if refused, to use force in compelling the Government to respect the laws of nations, so far as setting at liberty shipwrecked mariners and others who have unfortunately fallen into their hands, and who are said to be carried about and exhibited in iron cages. No native is allowed to leave that country, and those vessels which seek its ports in distress find a prey to their barbarity, and their crews made prisoners.—The book is very interesting, containing many engravings illustrating the customs of the Japanese. Price 50 cents.

The American Whig Review.—We have received the September No., the first we have ever received of this magazine. It is embellished with two steel engravings, one of Hon. William Graham, the Whig candidate for the Vice Presidency, the other of Hon. George Ashmun of Springfield. The latter we know to be true to life. The articles are ably written and possess much clearness and force. In an article on Presidential Prospects it speaks this truth: "Parties are bought by promises, and by great prizes bestowed here and there upon prominent individuals." We have preached this doctrine for a long time. The Review is published by Channion Bissell, New York, for \$3 per year. It may be obtained at Bowles' Bookstore in this place.

The Family Circle and Parlor Annual.—This excellent and well conducted magazine commences its 14th volume with September. As a family parlor visitor we know of no other more acceptable and interesting for the price. It is well calculated to promote a chaste, moral and refined taste for family reading. The present No. contains three beautiful steel engravings, one of which is a view of San Francisco.—Terms of the magazine \$1, in advance.—We will be happy to show the magazine to any who may wish to subscribe. Published by James G. Reed, New York.

Morrell's Pocket Miscellany.—A Morrell, the publisher of the spiky little "Gothamite," is issuing a monthly magazine with this title, containing from 150 to 176 pages of choice reading, useful and entertaining, original and selected. It is intended for travellers as well as families, and is furnished for \$1.50 per annum; 10 copies for \$10.

Godey's Lady's Book for October has come to hand. "Godey" gives us another double number, with four full page engravings.—This No. contains a good variety of literary articles. For sale at Bowles'.

Sartain's Magazine expired with the August No.

BANK ROBBERY.—The *Providence Journal* says that the Mount Vernon Bank, of Foster, was entered some time between Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, and \$10,000 in bills of the Bank stolen. About \$7000 were of the denomination of \$50, and were numbered mostly from 400 to 500; \$2,000 of which had never been put in circulation.—The balance of the bills were mostly in \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

Hon. W. A. Gorman, member of the House of Representatives from Indiana, and one of the committee to investigate the causes of explosions and disasters on the rivers and lakes, was among the passengers on the *Reindeer*, and just previous to the explosion, was standing on the upper deck, almost directly over the boiler, conversing upon that subject.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

A RARE CHANCE.—A widow advertises in the *Household Transcript* that she is very much in want of a husband—very much indeed.—She says she is "twenty-six years of age, rather good looking, kind disposition, of good education, and worth ten thousand dollars; would like a husband who has energy and enterprise, and is in every sense of the word a man, an honest man, whether polished or unpolished."

During a thunder storm in East Bridgewater, a day or two since, the lightning entered in a cellar of a barn, passed through a pile of hay, some ten or twelve feet in thickness, and escaped through the roof, leaving a hole clear through the hay, twelve inches in circumference, but neither the hay nor the barn was set on fire by the lightning.

POTATOE ROT.—A fine potatoe field, at Byfield, belonging to Daniel Colman, Esq., of about an acre and a half in which the potatoes had grown to a large size and of excellent quality, has within a few days been struck with the rot, so that there is not a sound potatoe in the field, and the whole crop is worthless. The rot has also made its appearance at Gloucester.

YOUNG DRUMMER.—At the Muster in South Deerfield, much interest was excited in regard to a boy, eleven years old, Samuel Pierce, of the Greenfield Brigade Band, who was appointed Drum Major for the regiment. He proved himself to be a remarkable drummer, and, during the first day, received in presents, upwards of \$30.

At a concert, recently in Brussels, the notorious Hayana was so rudely treated by the audience, that a corps of Belgian soldiers had to be called in to protect him. A mob of a thousand people followed him to his hotel, singing patriotic airs.

An Irish woman in West Troy, ate about two quarts of peaches, on Thursday last, and died in six hours thereafter.

The Reindeer Burnt.

The steamer Reindeer, which exploded her steamship, on Saturday, the 24th ult., was entirely destroyed by fire, at Bristol landing, on Friday morning last. The excitement on the occasion was great. The persons on board barely escaped with their lives. Had the watchmen been asleep, no one could have been saved. The Captain clung to the burning wreck until satisfied that no lives were lost. The burning of the boat is attributed to spontaneous combustion, a pile of bedding having become saturated with oil.

A SINGULAR CASE OF ABANDONMENT.—A few days since Mrs Anna Thornton appeared before Justice Stuart, in New York, and preferred a complaint against her husband, for neglecting to provide for herself and their five children. She stated that for six months past he has kept them on bread and water, refusing to work for their support, and alleging that she and her family are accused of the Lord, who is coming shortly in fiery judgment to destroy them all! Unbelievers. The husband was arrested, and he acknowledged the charge to be true, and said that his conscience would not allow him to neglect serving the Lord for the sake of his family. Rather than to be locked up, however, he promised to give bonds in \$300 to take care of his family.

A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER named Ichabod Wood, died in Pelham on the 8th inst., aged 92 years and 8 months. He was a native of Middlebury, and joined the army at the age of fourteen. He served under Gen. Sullivan at Rhode Island, was taken prisoner near New York, and suffered on board of the prison ship in that harbor, where he had the small pox, and was exchanged. Mr. Wood, with his wife, survived eight children.

Vining and Dr. Hillman's wife of Williamsburg, who ran away together some two or three months since, returned to the Doctor's residence on Monday, the woman being dressed in men's clothes. There was great excitement in the neighborhood. A warrant was issued for Vining, but he took leg bail, and having been pursued, plunged into a mill-pond, swam across, and escaped. Parties are, however, in pursuit. The Doctor, we learn, welcomes the adventurous couple back with cordiality and Christian forgiveness.—*Northampton Courier.*

KIDLING IN A PASSION.—David Gorman, living near Cincinnati, threw a chair at his wife one day last week, and one of its round legs penetrated her body. Finding she was hurt, he picked her up, laid her on a bed, then went to the city for a surgeon, and was very attentive to her until she died, which occurred the next day. On her death bed Mrs Gorman requested that her husband should not be prosecuted, but he was taken and committed, charged with murder in the second degree.

A PICKPOCKET KILLED.—A gentleman from the South while viewing the stock at the New York State Fair, at Utica, on Friday last, discovered that somebody was cutting open his pocket, in which was the sum of \$4000. He waited until his pocket was cut open, and then drew a Bowie knife and plunged it into the breast of the robber, killing him instantly, after which he gave himself up to the authorities.

George A. Abbott, son of Elijah Abbott, of Northampton, died at San Francisco July 24th, of congestion of the brain. He is the second of the party of five which left Northampton for California last February, that has died, the other being Austin E. Wright.

The National Women's Rights Convention assembled at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednesday morning, and organized by choosing Lucien Mott, President, Mrs. Clementine W. Nichols of Brattleboro, Vt., and four others Vice Presidents, and three Secretaries. They passed resolutions, made speeches, and adjourned next session.

Fire.—The house and barn owned by Lorin Shaw in the south part of Hardwick, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday, Aug 25th. The house was occupied by two families, both of which lost nearly all their furniture, clothing, &c., and about 4 tons of hay in the barn. Mr Shaw's loss is about \$1400, partly insured. The fire originated in the upper part of the house, cause unknown.—*Barre Gazette.*

Capt. Handy, of whaling bark Belle, of Fairhaven, just returned from New South Wales, says that the gold excitement in Australia has been kept alive in a great measure by grossly exaggerated statements of the success of the miners, and that the sufferings experienced by the adventurers to Australia, are severe beyond anything that has yet been experienced in California.

Long Voyage.—The whaling bark Bell of Fairhaven, has arrived home after an absence of seven and three-quarter years. But one man of her original crew came home in her. She brought home 350 barrels sperm and 400 of coconut oil; but had previously sent home 2600 barrels sperm, 950 whale and 1,450 coconut oil.

The postmaster of West Killingly, Ct., has been arrested and held to bail by Judge Judson, for detaining, for a number of days, a package of postage stamps sent from the department at Washington, in the mail, and addressed to another postmaster, with the design to embezzle the said stamps.

Spurious Coin.—Albert Davy, U.S. Consul at Leeds, gives notice to the Secretary of the Treasury that three or four Germans have been arrested at Hull, Eng., who were carrying on the business of counterfeiting the coins of the United States, Prussia, and Denmark. It is supposed that the coin is intended to be passed off on emigrants.

The Dutch papers state that Capt. Ward has commenced legal proceedings against the propeller Ogdenburgh, for sinking the Atlantic. This will bring out the whole testimony, and show where all the blame rests, or ought to rest.

THE OWNERS AND OFFICERS OF THE HENRY CLAY INDICTED.—Last Wednesday morning, the Grand Jury in the U. S. District Court, came in with a true bill for manslaughter, under the Act of Congress, against Thos. Collyer, James F. Tallman, John Jernaine, Edward Hubbard, Jas. L. Jessup, James Elmendorf, and Chas. Merritt, owners and officers of the steamboat Henry Clay.—The indictment contains 15 counts, varying the facts alleged. Chief Justice Nelson and Judge Betts were both on the bench. Do the owners now want public opinion suspended? It looks a little as though the public wanted them to undergo a similar operation.

THE WEATHER.—The weather continues to wear the pleasantness of Summer, although the mornings and evenings partake of the vigor of Autumn. Jack Frost made his appearance about here last Monday morning, but the traces of his icy feet are not prominent. The late rains have revived the feed in pastures, so that it is as good as it was last June. All out-door operations go on admirably; in fact, we couldn't manage them better.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.—Hampton Co. Society, at Springfield, Sept. 23 and 30. Franklin County, at Greenfield, same days. Address by Professor Mapes of New Jersey. Housatonic Society, at Great Barrington, same days.

Berkshire Society, at Pittsfield, Oct. 6 and 7. Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Society, at Northampton, Oct. 13 and 14. Worcester Co. Society, at Worcester, Sept. 23. Hampshire Society, at Amherst, Oct. 20. Worcester West Society, at Barre, Sept. 30.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are informed that some few days since, a little child of Mr. Derditch, (German) of Enfield, Ct., aged two years, while playing about the stove, accidentally upset a kettle of boiling water, which striking it on the head, scalded the child in so shocking a manner that the skin, and in many places the flesh, came off with its clothes. It is probably impossible for it to recover.—*Westfield Standard.*

CHOLERA.—The cholera is raging badly in Eastern Europe, and a letter from Posen, (Prussia) says it is raging there "with an intensity unexampled since 1830, when it first visited us. It makes victims amongst all classes of society. Half of the inhabitants of one of the low quarters of the town have died." Latest accounts from Silesia say it is subsiding there.

STAMPED ENVELOPES.—An amendment to the post route bill of the late session of Congress, directs the post-office department to provide letter envelopes with stamps on them, and to have them for sale at all the post-offices in the country, at simply the cost of the envelopes above the price of the stamps.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday, in New York, a little daughter, four years old, of Matthias Leamer was instantly killed while in the house, by being crushed with a heavy stone blown through the roof from a blast. An elder sister was so badly injured that she probably will not survive.

SHOOTING CASUALTY.—In Reading, Pa., four girls, aged about 18, were run over by an engine, and two of them were instantly killed. The others were severely injured. They had just left the cotton mill where they were employed, and were walking upon the track.

A party of twenty-five of the Seminole Indians, a portion of Billy Bowlegs' party, are announced as having arrived at Little Rock, Arkansas, on their way to their new homes. It is thought that the whole party, some 600, will emigrate next winter.

Mrs. Hugh Riley, a young married lady of Blackstone, recently attempted to end her existence by inflicting five wounds about the neck with a hatchet! She has shown no previous evidence of derangement and assigns no cause for the deed.

Angeline Dover, a young woman of Woonsocket, threw herself on the railroad track just as a train was approaching, but was rescued by her friends who were watching her. She wished to "get out of the world."

The Shepard of the Valley, a Catholic paper, boldly says, "If the Catholics ever gain, which they will do, though at a distant day—an immense numerical majority, religious freedom in this country is at an end."

Dr. C. T. Jackson has demonstrated by experiments with a rat, that a fatal poison exists in chloroform, in the form of what is supposed to be Amyl compound, found in the pure Fessell oil (from whisky) by a process discovered by Dr. J.

Thomas Rector, who has served out one sentence of ten years in the State Prison for killing a man in Albany, has repeated the crime by killing the keeper of a gambling house in the same city with whom he had some difficulty.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that within three months not less than ten attempts at negro kidnapping have been made on that side of the Ohio River.

On the 7th inst., James Stoddard was sentenced at Norwich, Ct., to the State Prison for life, for the crime of rape, committed in May last.

At last accounts, the number of lives lost by the accident on the Reindeer, amounted to thirty-two, and many others cannot live.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Peter Moore's house in Wardboro, Vt., was burnt on Wednesday night, and six of his children, sleeping in the second story, were consumed in the flames.

Seventy-eight persons were admitted into the Congregational Church in North Brookfield Sunday before last, as some of the fruits of a revival that has been some time in progress there.

LOCAL MATTERS.

ONE OF THE STATE ALMS HOUSES TO BE LOCATED IN THIS PLACE.—The Commissioners appointed to locate and superintend the construction of three State Alms Houses, in this Commonwealth, have decided to locate one of them in this place. For this purpose they have purchased the farm of Mr. Gideon Merrick, and twenty acres adjoining, from Mr. Fay, making in all about 175 acres, at a cost of \$8,000. The building will be erected on elevated land, overlooking the village, and may be seen by all passengers passing over the railroad running through here. A more beautiful site we hardly believe could have been selected in the State. It will require, at least, a year to erect the building, the foundation of which will be immediately commenced. We have a plan of the building before us, but shall reserve a description of it for an article next week.

The location of the Alms House in this place has been secured through the instrumentality of Mr. F. T. Wallace. He invited the Commissioners here, selected the farm and spot for the building, pointed out to them the advantages of locating the institution here, and has spent much time in attending to the matter. We trust a generous community will appreciate his services. If some other man among us would imitate his public spirit, and be instrumental in getting some new branch of business into the village, we should witness a fresh impulse in the enterprise and business of the place. Who will do it?

Another effort is being made to get stock subscribed to the Ware River R. R. If the people north of us would take hold of the matter energetically, we believe the road might be built and put in operation within a year.

SINGULAR FECUNDITY.—Mr. C. Bartlett, of Belchertown, has a sheep which had a lamb last February and another one last June.—Sheep usually produce young but once a year.

LIQUOR SEARCH.—The Store of E. Bond, and the Hotel of S. A. Stimpson, at Bondsville, were searched for liquor last Thursday, but we understand that none was found.

The track of the Amherst & Belchertown R. R. is laid from this place to Three Rivers.

High School.—The Summer term of the Palmer High School closed last Wednesday. The next term will be held at Three Rivers.

There was a heavy frost in this vicinity on Thursday night.

P. Turner has established an Express on the New London & Palmer Railroad.

DROWNED.—A young man named Houghton, belonging in Barre, Mass., a student at Newbury Seminary, Vt., was drowned on Wednesday last, while bathing in the Connecticut River.

BAPTISTS IN VIRGINIA.—There are in Virginia 550 Baptist Churches, 90,000 members, and 413 ministers. The Rev. John Clay, was a Baptist preacher and resided in Hanover county.

A correspondent of the Boston Life Boat states that the new liquor law has already closed up 1500 liquor establishments in this State.

The emigration at New York for August amounted to 34,513 against 30,351 during the same month last year.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Card.
THE Undersigned takes this method to express his gratitude to all who have employed him, for the past nine years he has been in practice. He appreciates the kindness of his friends, and feels grateful for the liberal, sustaining influence which each one has so generously contributed to his general support.
R. BARRON. 21st

VALUABLE INFORMATION.—In relation to my wife, I would say that from childhood she has been afflicted with a humor. About twenty years since, it appeared in a very distressing form of Erysipelas at first in a spot of a very bright cherry-color, on the side of the face, accompanied with a painful sensation, similar to that produced by fire. From this point it spread over the whole face, which became so swollen, that for several days she was blind. She has been in this situation three times in the last five years. Its effects sometimes appeared in small cracks in the skin, commencing back of the ears and extending over the sides of the head.—So sore and painful were they, that at night it was impossible for her to allow them to touch the pillow. The discharge from these sores was so profuse, that it frequently wet through the dressings, run down the sides of the neck; and so sore was it that when it came in contact with the skin, the effect was the same as that of boiling water. She had a running sore on her stomach and breast, which had been there more than a year, healing up at times, perhaps, in one place, but always breaking out in another.

She commenced using Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup and Cerate a year ago last fall. She took the Syrup a few days and then commenced applying the Cerate to the sores, and at once said she had never found any more so soothing to all who have employed her. She continued using the Cerate for several weeks after using the medicine, the sores began to heal, and before she had finished the second bottle they were entirely well. She has now taken four bottles, and is to all appearance perfectly cured, and is in better health than she has enjoyed at any time before for twenty years.

GILES TURNER.
To Dr. S. A. Weaver & Co.
Montville, Feb. 5, 1851.

Another Scientific Wonder.
IMPORTED BY DR. J. S. Houghton's Peppin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Fears are entertained for the steamship Brother Jonathan, one of Vanderbilt's line of steamers. She left New York early in May, and advices have been received of her having touched at Rio, since when she has not been heard of.

Erasmus Hopkins, Esq., of Northampton, has engaged in the wholesale wool and flour business in Springfield, with John L. King.

There was a Firemen's Muster in Springfield yesterday.

BORN.
In Wilbraham, Sept. 4, a son to E. S. Cook.
In Stafford, Ct., Sept. 11, two sons to S. B. Washburn. (Weight of both, 14lbs. 14ozs.)
At Ludlow, 22d ult., a son to Silas Moody. (Weight 14 lbs.)

MARRIED.
At Ludlow, 8th, by Rev. J. W. Morry, Pardon J. Steward, and Elizabeth F. Alden.
In Springfield, 9th, Charles E. Fisk of Greenfield, and Luthera S. Sprout of Greenfield; Hilckiah Hawks of Greenfield, and Ellen S. Fish of Shelburne.
At Belchertown, 15th, by Rev. Mr. Wolcott, John A. Wheeler, and Martha M. Vaughn, both of Greenfield.

DIED.
In Springfield 13th, Emily, 23, wife of Samuel C. Ray. 8th, Charles, 18 mos., son of Dr. Edwin Segur.
At Enfield, 9th, Emerett M., 3 years and 8 months, only daughter of Theodore Terry, late of E.
At Amherst, 8th, Eunice Green, 53; 6th, of consumption, Mary, wife of David Pomeroy.
At Leverett, 6th, of consumption, Dr. Asa B. Strong 40.

Just Received From NEW YORK

BOSTON MARKETS,
A Large and Rich Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods.

CONSISTING in part of plain and figured Silks (some very rich), all wool Delaines, common do., a good variety. Trilist Cloths, plain and figured Alpacaes, Prints, Cashmere Shawls, Bay State, and Waterloo do.

Ready Made Clothing.
Cloths, Cassimeres, Cotton Flannels, Wool do various qualities, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Shoes of all kinds, Children's do., Men's Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Flour, and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Country Store, which will be sold at the very lowest prices by
E. B. MILES & CO.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 1852. 221st

THE ROAD TO HEALTH.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Cure of a Disordered Liver and Bad Digestion.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. W. Kirkus, Chemist, 7, Prescott st., Liverpool, dated 6th June, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir, Your Pills and Ointment have stood the highest on our sale list of Proprietary Medicines for some years. A customer, to whom I can refer for any inquiries, desires me to let you know the particulars of her case. She had been troubled for years with a disordered liver, and bad digestion. On the last occasion, however, the violence of the attack was so alarming, and the inflammation set in so severely, that doubts were entertained of her not being able to bear up under it; fortunately she was induced to try your Pills, and she informs me that after the first, and each succeeding dose, she had great relief. She continued to take them, and although she used only three boxes, she is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. I could have sent you many more cases, but the above, from the severity of the attack, and the speedy cure, I think, speaks much in favor of your astonishing Pills.

Signed
R. W. KIRKUS.
An extraordinary case of Rheumatic Fever, in Van Diemen's Land.

Copy of a letter inserted in the Hobart Town Courier, of March 1st, 1851, by Major J. Walsh. Margaret McConnig, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most celebrated medical men in Hobart Town, and by their means was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she commenced to do, and in an incredible short space of time she effected a perfect cure.

Cure of a Pain and Tightness in the Chest and Stomach of a Person 24 years of age.
From Messrs Theu and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertiser, who can vouch for the following statement.
August 2d, 1851.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir, I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pills. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am 34 years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced stage of life, these Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

Signed
HENRY COE.
North street, Lynn, Norfolk.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:
Inflammation
Jaundice
Liver complaints
Biliousness
Blotches on the Skin
Piles
Rheumatism
Retention of Urine
Scrofula, or King's Evil
Stomach Troubles
Stone and Gravel
Secondary Symptoms
Tumors
Tubercles
Ulcers
Venereal affections
Worms of all kinds
Weakness, from whatever cause, &c. &c.

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in boxes at 37 1/2 c., 57 c., and \$150 c., each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. Saxton New York, and Remond & Co., Boston. 11000.

BLOWN UP.—A German named Joseph Clink, of Syracuse, N. Y., while carrying a keg of powder with a lighted pipe in his mouth, was blown up and killed by the accidental communication of a spark from the pipe to the explosive material.

Orders have been received at Norfolk to put in commission the iron steamer Allegheny. She is destined for an exploration of the Chinese seas, under the command of Capt. Ringgold.

Gov. Boutwell has pardoned 17 persons during the past year from the house of Correction.

Seventy-five married couple were divorced by the last Alabama Legislature.

Sale of Machinery.
WILL be sold, at Auction, on Tuesday, September 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a large quantity of Cotton Baling Machinery, situated in Mrs. Polly Gates' Mill, at North Wilbraham. Said Machinery consists of seven Carding Machines, about 40 feet of shafting, and the usual fixtures and furniture of a Cotton Baling Mill.

The sale will take place at Mrs. Gates' Mill, where the Machinery may be seen at any time prior to the sale.

SETH KNOWLTON, Auct'r.
September 4th, 1852. 1w22.

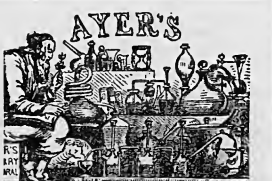
Notice.
WHEREAS, my wife Sarah, having unreasonably, and without provocation, deserted my bed and board, this is to notify and forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account.
LOREN BADGER.
Holland, Sept 10th, 1852. 3w22.

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at
M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.
Palmer, Aug. 21. 185t

Flour! Flour!

THE best Extra and Superior brands, for sale at the lowest prices, by
M. W. FRENCH & CO.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21st



AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and the facts of its efficacy, from which each can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.
Dear Sir:—I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have done with a degree of satisfaction in cases both of adults and children. I have found it as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D.
BROOKFIELD, N. Y. Feb. 5, 1847.
From an overcure in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

LOVELL, Aug. 10, 1849
Dr. J. C. Ayer:—I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by "Cherry Pectoral" and never feel, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours Respectfully,
S. D. EMERSON.
Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. The patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—
UNITED STATES HOTEL SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you.
And am sir, yours respectfully,
J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina

The following was one of the worst cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption:—
CHESTER, Pa. Aug. 22, 1846.

J. C. Ayer:—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became gradually pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Keller, of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.
JAMES GODFREY.
Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere. Sept. 11th.

Fall Styles!

OF Paramattas, Alpacaes, Super Cashmires, M. DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c.

Shawls!

Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

Also,
Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at
M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21st

For Factories and Mills.
LAMPS, WICKS AND CHIMNIES.

WE are prepared to furnish in large or small quantities—Solar, Hanging or Side Lamps; Wicks and Chimnies of every description, and prescriptions, that can be found at hand
450 Doz. Chimnies, No. 1 and 2 Solar and Cornicous do.;
250 Gross Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes: And will sell at prices as low as can be found in any other market. All orders promptly filled.
HAMILTON & CHAPIN.
No. 3 Bart's Block, Main-st.
Springfield, Sept. 10. 3w21.

To Those who are Diseased.

THE Undersigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride to a distance and bear the responsibility which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the chirovraty state, or by the common practice of examining. Feeling confident in the success he has had for the last six months in his chirovraty examinations, and prescriptions, that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to test him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON.
Botanic Physician and Chirovraty.
All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the chirovraty, who are experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups. Bitters.
Cancer, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Strengthening,
Erysipelas, Wine,
Compound Humor, Stimulating.

All kinds of Pills of a superior kind.
All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21st

Kossuth and the Maine Law.

THE subscribers have removed from Mr. J. A. Squires' Building, to Main street Strong's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable) of notions and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash as to sell our ware. If we cannot have a rush but one way, should prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days.
J. S. BAILEY & CO.
Palmer, May 22. 5t

Embossed Envelopes.

A NEW LOT of Card and Bill envelopes embossed and plain, of various sizes and styles, just received and for sale at the Journal Office.

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
WARE VILLAGE, Mass. 3m15

J. L. LOVELL,

DAGUERRETYPEIST.

Rooms, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street, WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather.
Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. 18t

PALMER JOURNAL.

What o'clock is it.

When I was a young lad, my father one day called me to him, that he might teach me to know what o'clock it was.

He told me the use of the minute finger and the hour hand, and described to me the figures on the dial-plate until I was pretty perfect in my part.

No sooner was I quite master of this additional knowledge, than I set off scampering to join my companions in a game of marbles; but my father called me back again. "Stop, William," said he, "I have something more to tell you."

Back again I went, wondering what else I had got to learn, for I thought I knew all about the clock as well as my father did.

"William," said he, "I have taught you to know the time of the day, I must teach you how to find out the time of your life."

All this was strange to me, so I waited impatiently to hear how my father would explain it, for I wanted sadly to go to my marbles.

"The Bible," said he, "describes the years of a man to be threescore and ten or fourscore years. Now, life is very uncertain, and you may not live a single day longer, but if we divide the fourscore years of an old man's life into twelve parts, like the dial of a clock, it will allow a boy seven years old, then it is one o'clock, of his life; and this is the case with you. When you arrive at 14 years old, it will be two o'clock with you, and when 21, it will be three o'clock, and at 28, it will be four o'clock; at 35 it will be five o'clock; at 42 it will be six o'clock; at 49 it will be seven o'clock; should it please God to spare your life. In this manner you may always know the time of your life, and looking at the clock may remind you of it. My great grandfather, according to this calculation, died at twelve o'clock, my grandfather at eleven, and my father at ten. At what hour you or I shall die, is only known to Him to whom all things are known."

Never since then, have I heard the inquiry, "What o'clock is it?" nor do I think I have even looked at the face of a clock, without being reminded of the words of my father.

Maxims for Teachers.

Franklin says, "If you want a good servant, serve yourself." "I might startle you by saying, 'If you want a good education, teach yourself,' nor would the advice, if understood in too literal sense, be sound; but it is true beyond doubt, that every man who has really a good education, done more for himself than his best teachers have done for him; and it is equally true, that many of the greatest men that ever lived have been self-educated. I believe the greatest difficulty is overcome when the scholar is made aware that with arduous and industry for himself, and that without these good qualities no teacher can help him.—*Educational Magazine.*

NOT TO BE BEATEN.—An Englishman, boasting of the superiority of horses in his country, mentioned that the celebrated Eclipse had run a mile in a minute. "My good fellow," exclaimed an American present, "that is rather less than the average rate of our common roadsters. I live at my country-seat, at Philadelphia, and when I ride in a hurry to town, of a morning, my own shadow can't keep up with me, but generally comes into the store to find me from a minute to a half after my arrival. One morning the beast was restless, and I rode as fast as I could several times round a large factory just to take Old Harry out of him. Well sir, he went so quick that the whole time I saw my back directly before me, and twice was in danger of riding over myself!"

THE STING OF A BEE.—In most cases the person stung can instantaneously obtain relief by pressing on the point stung with the tube of a key. This will extract the sting and relieve the pain, and the application of *aqua ammonia* (common spirit of hartshorn) will immediately remove it. The poison being of an acid nature, is at once neutralized by the application of this penetrating and volatile alkali. A small quantity introduced into the wound on the point of a needle, or finely nibbed pen, and applied as soon as possible, will scarcely ever fail.

LOVE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.—Women have a much nicer sense of the beautiful than men.—They are, by far, the safer umpires in matters of propriety and grace. A mere school girl will be thinking and writing about the beauty of birds and flowers, while her brother is robbing the nest and destroying the flowers. Herein is a great natural law, and the sexes have each their relative excellences and deficiencies, in the harmonious union of which lies all the wealth of domestic happiness. There is no better test of moral excellence, ordinarily, than the keenness of one's sense, and the depth of one's love of all that is beautiful.

THE REVERSES OF LIFE.—In Boston, says the Daily Mail, may be seen, a tall thin man, with a bright eye and most dignified deportment, who 15 year ago controlled a fortune of near \$200,000, was a man of great energy and spirit, his word was good for thousands, without bond or mortgage, his portion was high and his family prosperous, happy, proud. To-day, he may be seen borrowing a nippence to buy his bread or "bitters"; he is prematurely old, dirty peniless, his fortune and family have long since been scattered, and he lives the monument of reverse fortune, misery and despair.

A notion seller was offering a Yankee clock, finely varnished and colored and with a looking-glass in front, to a certain lady not remarkable for personal beauty.

"Why, it is beautiful," said the vendor.

"Beautiful indeed! a look at it almost frightens me," said the lady.

"Then marm," replied Jonathan, "I guess you'd better take one that aint got no looking glass."

POETRY.

I Remember.

I remember, I remember,
When I just began to creep,
How I crawl'd straight into mischief—
How I wouldn't go to sleep—
How I pull'd the table linen,
With its contents on the floor;
How my mother spanked me for it,
Till my tender flesh was sore.

I remember, I remember,
When I first began to talk:
And also well remember
Well the day I tried to walk;
Firm I grasped old Jowlers collar,
But he gave a sudden hop,
So into a pan of water,
Jowler spilt this child "ker slop."

I remember, I remember,
When I used to go to school,
How I kept a watchful eye on
The schoolmasters' rod and rule;
How I cut up monkey shins
Every time his back was turned—
How I sometimes used to catch it,
When I'd not my lesson learned.

I remember, I remember,
When I went a hooking peaches,
How a dog came out and caught me
By the surplus of my breeches;
How I hung on to the bushes—
How the dog hung fast to me.
Till my cryings brought a man who
Flogg'd me most "woful-ly."

I remember, I remember,
When the girls I used to kiss,
How I thought it rather funny,
But it gave no extra bliss;
Now it seizes me with rapture,
Now it fills my soul with joy;
Yet with manhood's blissful pleasure,
Would that I still were a boy.

Fill no Glass for Me.

BY STEPHEN C. FOSTER.

O, comrades, fill no glass for me,
To drown my soul in liquid flame;
For if I drank, the toast should be—
To blighted fortune, health and fame.
Yet, though I long to quell the strife
That passion holds against my life,
Still buon companions may ye be;
But comrades, fill no glass for me.

I know a breast that once was light,
Whose patient sufferings need my care—
I know a heart that once was bright;
But drooping hopes have nestled there.
Then, while the tear-drops nightly steal
From wounded hearts that I should heal
Though buon companions ye may be,
O, comrades, fill no glass for me!

When I was young, I felt the tide
Of aspirations undefiled;
My manhood's years have wronged the pride
My parents' centered in their child.
Then by a mother's sacred tear,
By all that memory should reverse,
Though buon companions ye may be,
O, comrades, fill no glass for me.

Home.

"Home, sweet home!" is indeed a talismanic word to all who have felt its benign influence.—It brings back holy and refreshing images to the wanderer's soul; when his body is nearly fainting on the perilous road of life, the thought of the beloved object he has left far away gives him moral strength and energy to fulfill his mission, be it what it may; he thinks of the many tender cares he has received under the parental roof; his mother's or his sister's letter is pressed to his lips, and fortified by the prayers and wishes it contains, he resists the temptation which beset him, and pursues manfully the straight path which alone can lead to happiness.

"I reckon I love yer," said a Yankee accountant to his sweetheart. "How on aith, Jonathan do you arrive at the calculation?" inquired the fair one. "By simple addition," replied the ready reckoner, "for when I have you hanging on my arm, I guess my sum of human happiness is completed."

INTemperance in MASSACHUSETTS.—The whole number of persons committed to jails and houses of correction in the Commonwealth for intemperance, for ten years, ending Nov. 1, 1851, was 51,239.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852.

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,
made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawann Block.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.
154

\$100 To \$200 Per Month!!

THE above sum can easily be made by any industrious man, of respectable address who possesses good business qualities, and who can command a small capital (to begin with) or Twenty-five or Fifty Dollars.

No others need apply.

By engaging with the subscribers in the Book Agency Business.

Whose Publications are very saleable, and which the people will buy.

Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if mailed in presence of the Post Master and numbers and dates of the same retained.

No book kept or sold by us of an immoral tendency.

A Wholesale Price List, with full directions, for opening orders, will be forwarded on application, Post Paid.

GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., Book Publishers, Buffalo, N. Y. (Not New York 41)

New-London, Willimantic, & Palmer
RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence.

5.30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8.20) for Hartford, and arriving at New London at 11.00 A. M.

11.15 A. M. After the arrival of the Express and accommodation trains per W. R. R. and stages, connecting at New London (12.25 P. M.) for Hartford, arriving at New London 2.15 P. M., connecting with steamer Chippewee for Stonington and Providence, via Stonington R. I. 2.50 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from Springfield and Boston, connecting at New York (4.40) for Hartford, New London, and New York; at New London (6.00) with the evening boat for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.

6.50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8.20) with the H. F. & F. R. R. for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10.30) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston. 12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steamer Chippewee from Stonington, bringing passengers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer 5.20 P. M.

3.10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4.40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer (6.10) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

"The 12.00 M. Train from New London, and the 5.30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passenger Car attached."

Fare from Palmer to New York via steamboat from New London and Norwich, \$2.50
From New London to Albany via Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00
From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.

Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A Mail stage leaves Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for Portland and Willington station, and connects with the downward returning stage.

Returning—Leaves Tolland and Willington same days, at 3.30 P. M. after arrival of Upward Train from N. London and Hartford, and Downward Train from Palmer, for Woodstock, via Westford and North Ashford.

A. G. DARROW, Supr.
May 28, 1852.

O-WEAVER'S

CANKER & SALT RHEUM

CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR

Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Humors, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THESE Medicines are the scientific preparations of a regular physician.

The Syrup is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country as a great Humor Medicine. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparilla or Dock, and is far better than any or all of them. It has now been tested in more than 500,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases, and as yet to our knowledge, there has not been the first instance where it has not done the work just as it was stated it would do.

More than 100,000 cases of humors in all these many and varied forms have been treated and permanently cured by it.

Erysipelas—Patients who have suffered from this distressing disease for years, have in every known case been cured by these medicines.

At least 50,000 Salt Rheum Patients have used the Syrup, together with the Cerate, many of them old and inveterate cases, and in every instance effected a cure.

For all Scrofulous Humors—The Syrup for them has no equal in Sarsaparilla or anything else.

Female Irregularities—There is no cause which produces a greater amount of suffering than the irregular action of the female functions. In these it restores health, strength and vigor, and enables nature to assume her natural position.

Nursing Sore Mouth.—This truly distressing disease need no longer be the dread of nursing mothers, for there is a reliable remedy. The Syrup, together with the Canker Cure, will at once most effectually and permanently cure this disease.

Veneral Taints and Mercurial Diseases, are poisonous impurities of the blood, which through their effect upon the glands are felt in every part of the system. Not a single organ that does not feel the effects of the poisons, and by their reaction upon each other, effectually prevent all the unaided efforts of nature to throw them off. In such cases, if there was ever a specific for any disease, the Syrup is for this. N. B.—Neither of the above articles are genuine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO. on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn. by S. A. WEAVER & CO., to whom all orders must be addressed.

Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Depot.—Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers—W. S. Brakenridge, Ware Village—A. H. Longley & Co; Belchertown—T. F. Packard, Monson—Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs—Hyde & Finney, Stamford.

E. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by Druggists or principal Merchants, throughout the country.

STATIONERY.

BLANKS, Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

ELIHU GEER,

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY

STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING

FANCY & FLOWER PAPER; WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES;

GOLD PENS, PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;

ONESTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE; BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPIING & INDELIBLE INK;

WAFERS, SEALING WAX, Slot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks,

WRITING SAND, TWIST STANDS; State and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS; VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes; GUM LABELS;

ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEX, DOMINOES,

PAPER WEIGHTS, Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purses;

INNUMERABLE GAMES, FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;

CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS, SAND AND WAFER BOXES,

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS, PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES, &c. &c. &c. at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT

No. 10 State Street,

NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,

HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers.

Hartford, Sept. 1st, 1852.

11yr

Family Registers

Mourning Pieces,

MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded on those families have Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand.

To those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my room, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationery.

School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums, Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile, Blank and Hyman Books, Letter, Note, and Fan Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fancy Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at A. Shumway's Store.

E. L. PRATT. 511

Three Rivers, April 10, 1852.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farmers of Monson, Palmer and vicinity that he is manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand at his shop, Wrought Iron and Steel Plows of an improved pattern, and warranted to do the best work in all kinds of soil. They are much stronger than any cast iron plows, considerably lighter, are constructed on scientific principles and are easily repaired.

All orders, post-paid, will receive particular attention.

MARCUS ALDEN.

James S. Colton, Jonathan Homer, Alfred Norcross, John R. Hoar, L. Shaw, 2d, E. O. Knowlton, A. J. Robbins.

Monson, April 10, 1852. 6m31.

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR Gentlemen's Apparel,

—AT—
L. A. Bailey's New Store, Nassawann Block.

THE Subscriber has just returned from market with a splendid assortment of Scotch, English, French and American

Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black and Fancy colored Broadcloths.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which the attention of the Gentlemen is respectfully solicited.

The Latest Fashions just received.

L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 10th, 1852. 511

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squires' Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

Palmer, June 12th, 1852. H. B. KIBBE 8

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gift Edged and other kinds of paper for sale at the Journal Office.

44

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder! GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN

DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly scientific remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the use of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsics, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspepsia Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave.

The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.

Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Coube, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Cure,

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspepsia Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement; but authenticated certificates have been given, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.

These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.

There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief: A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. It purifies the blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Headaches, Loss of Sleep, Spirits, Dependancy, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

For the use of Physicians, the Pepsin may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

THE PLACE TO BUY CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

THE Subscribers would inform the public that they still continue and shall continue to manufacture, in the best manner and from the best materials, all kinds of Top Carriages, side seats, Cabriolets, Barouches, Rockaways, &c.

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
BY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1852.

No. 23.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price. Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly. A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office. Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:
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Travellers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.49, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 6.29, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., 8.2, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 1.49, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BULL-FIGHT, OR, THE STORY OF DON ALPHONSO DE MELOS AND THE JEWELLER'S DAUGHTER.

Don Alphonso de Melos, a young gentleman of some five-and-twenty years of age, was the son of one of those titulos of Castile, more proud than rich, of whom it was maliciously said, that "before they were made lords they didn't dine; and after they were made lords they didn't sup." He was however, a very good kind of man, not too poor to give his sons good educations; and of his second son, Alphonso, the richest grandee might have been proud; for a better or pleasanter youth, or one of greater good sense, conventionalism apart had never ventured his life in a bull-fight, which he had done half a dozen times. He was moreover a very pretty singer; and it was even said that he not only composed the music for his serenades, but that he wrote verses for them equal to those of Garcilaso. So at least, thought the young lady to whom they were sent, and who used to devour them with her eyes, till her very breath failed her, and she could not speak for delight.

Poor, loving Lucinda! We call her poor, though she was at that minute one of the richest as well as happiest maidens in Madrid; and we speak of her as a young lady, for such she was in breeding and manners, and such the very grandees treated her, as far as they could, though she was only the daughter of a famous jeweller, who had supplied half the great people with carcanets and rings. Her father was dead; her mother too; but she was under the care of guardians; but Alphonso de Melos had loved her more than a year; had loved her with real love, even though he wanted her money; would, in fact, have thrown her money to the dogs, rather than have ceased to love her, such a treasure he had found in the very fact of his passion.

Their marriage was to take place within the month; and as the lady was so rich, and the lover however noble otherwise, was only of the lowest or least privileged order of nobility, (a class who had the misfortune of not being able to wear their hats in the king's presence, unless his majesty expressly desired it), the loftiest grandees, who would have been but too happy to marry the lovely heiress had her father been anything but a merchant, thought that the match was not only pardonable in the young gentleman, but in a sort of way noticeable, and even in some measure to be smilingly winked at and encouraged; nay, perhaps, envied; especially as the future husband was generous, and had a turn for making presents, and for sitting at the head of the festive table. Suddenly, therefore, appeared some of the finest emeralds and sapphires in the world upon the fingers of counts and marquises, whose jewels had hitherto been of doubtful value; and no little sensation was made, on the gravest and most dignified of the old nobility, by a certain grandee, remarkable for his sense of the proprieties, who had discovered "serious reasons for thinking" that the supposed jeweller's offspring was a natural daughter of a late prince of the blood.

Be this as it may, Don Alphonso presented himself one morning, as usual, before his mistress, and after an interchange of transports, such as may be imagined between two such lovers about to be joined for ever, informed her only one thing more was now remaining to be done, and then—in the course of three mornings—they would be living in the

same house.
"And what is that?" said Lucinda the tears rushing into her eyes for excess of adoring happiness.

"Only the bull-fight," said the lover, affecting as much indifference as he could affect in any thing when speaking with his eyes on hers. But he could not speak it in quite the tone he wished.

"The bull-fight?" scarcely ejaculated his mistress, turning pale. "Oh Alphonso! you have fought and conquered in a dozen; and you will not quit me, now that we can be so often together! Besides—" and here her breath began already to fail her.

But Alphonso showed her, or tried to show her, how he must inevitably attend the bull-fight. Honor demanded it; custom, every thing that was expected of him; his mistress, who would otherwise despise him.

His mistress fainted away. She fell a death-like burthen, into his arms.

When she came to herself, she wept, entreated, implored, tried even with pathetic gayety to rally and be pleasant; then again wept; then argued, and for the first in her life was a logician, pressing his hand, and saying, with a sudden force of conviction, "But hear me;" then begged again, then kissed him like a bride, reposed on him like a wife, did every thing that was becoming and beautiful, and said everything but an angry word; nay, would have dared, perhaps, to pretend to say even that, had she thought of it; but she was not of an angry kind, or of any kind but the loving, and how was the thought to enter her head! Entire love is a worship, and cannot be angry.

The heart of the lover openly and fondly sympathized with that of his poor mistress; and secretly, it felt even more than it showed. Not that Don Alphonso feared for consequences, though he had not been without pangs and thoughts of possibilities, even in regard to those; for, to say nothing of the danger of the sport in ordinary, the chief reason of his being unpersuadable in the present instance was a report that the animals to be encountered were of more than ordinary ferocity; so that the cavaleros who were expected to be foremost in the lists in general, now felt themselves to be particularly called on to make their appearance, at the hazard of an alternative too dreadful for the greatest valor to risk.

The fine argument which he used with his mistress was, the very excess of that love, and the very position in which it stood at that bridal moment, to which he in vain appealed. He showed how it had ever and irremediably been the custom to estimate the fighter's love by the measure of his courage; the more "apparent" the risk, (for he pretended to laugh at any real danger,) the greater the evidence of passion and the honor done to the lady; and so, after many more words and tears, the honor was to be done accordingly, grievously against her will, and custom triumphed. Custom! That "little thing," as the people called it to the philosopher. "That great and terrible thing," as the philosopher justly thought it. To show how secure he was and how seener still it would render him, he made her promise to be there; and she required very little asking, for a thought came into her head which made her pray with secret and sudden earnestness to the virgin; and the same thought enabled her to give him final looks, not only of resigned loveliness, but of a sort of cheered composure; for, now that she saw that there was no remedy, she would not make the worst of his resolve so they parted.

How differently from when they met! and how dreadfully to be again brought together!

The day has arrived; the great square has been duly set out; the sand to receive the blood, is spread over it; the barricades and balconies (the boxes) are all right; the king and his nobles are there; Don Alphonso and his Lucinda are there also; he, in his place in the square on horseback, with his attendants behind him, and the door out of which the bull is to come, in front; she where he will behold her before long, though not in the box to which he has been raising his eyes. All the gentlemen who are to fight the bulls, each in his turn, and who, like Alphonso, are dressed in black, with plumes of white feathers on their heads and scarfs of different colors round the body, have ridden round the lists a quarter of an hour ago, to salute the ladies of their acquaintance, and all is still and waiting; the whole scene is gorgeous with tapestries, and gold and jewels. It is a theatre in which pomp and pleasure are sitting in a thousand human shapes to behold a cruel spectacle.

The trumpets sound; crashes of other music succeed; the door of the stable opens, and the noble creature, the bull, makes his appearance, standing still awhile, and looking as it were with confused composure before him. Sometimes when the animal first comes forth, it rushes after the horseman who has opened the door, and who has rushed away from the mood in which it has shown itself. But

the bull on this occasion was one that, from the very perfection of his strength, awaited provoking. He soon has it. Light, agile footman, who are there on purpose, vex him with darts and arrows garnished with paper set on fire. He begins by pursuing them hither and thither, they escaping by all the arts of cloaks and hats, thrown on the ground, and deceiving figures of pasteboard. Soon he is irritated extremely; he stoops his sullen head to toss; he raises it; with his eyes on fire, to kick and tremble; he bellows, he rages, he grows mad. His breath gathers like a thick mist about him. He gallops, amidst cries of men and women, frantically around the square, like a racer, following and followed by his tormentors; he tears the horses with his horns; he disembowels them; he tosses the howling dogs that are let loose on him; he leaps and shivers in the air like a very stag or goat. His huge body is nothing to him in the rage and might of his agony.

For Alphonso, who had purposely got in his way to shorten his Lucinda's misery, (knowing her surely to be there, though he had never seen her,) he gashed the bull across the eyes with his sword, and pierced him twice with the javelins furnished him by his attendants. Half blinded by the blood, and yet rushing at him, it would seem, with sure and final aim of his dreadful head, the creature is just upon him, when a blow from a negro who is helping one of the pages, turns him distractedly in that new direction, and he strikes down, not the negro, but the youthful, and in truth wholly frightened and helpless page. The page in falling, loses his cap, from which flows a profusion of woman's hair, and Alphonso knows it on the instant. He leaps off his horse, and would have shrieked, would have roared out with horror; but something which seemed to wrench and twist round his very being within him, prevented it, and in a sort of stifled and meek voice, he could only sobbingly articulate the word "Lucinda!" But in an instant, he rose out of that self-pity into frenzy; he hacked wildly at the bull, which was now spinning as wildly round; and though the assembly roared, crying out, and the king bade the brute be dispatched, which was done by a thrust in the spine by those who knew the trick, (ah! why did they not do it before!) the poor youth has fallen, not far from his Lucinda, gored alike with herself to death, though neither of them yet expiring.

As recovery was pronounced hopeless, and the deaths of the lovers close at hand, they were both carried into the nearest house, and laid, as the nature of the place required, on the same bed. And, indeed, as it turned out, nothing could be more fitting. Great and sorrowful was the throng in the room. Some of the greatest nobles were there, and a sorrowful message was brought from the king. Had the lovers been princes their poor insensible faces could not have been watched with greater pity and respect.

At length they opened their eyes, one after the other, to wonder—to suffer—to discover each other where they lay—and to weep from abundance of wretchedness, and from the difficulty of speaking. They attempted to make a movement towards each other, but could not even raise an arm. Lucinda tried to speak, but could only sigh and attempt to smile. Don Alphonso said at last, half sobbing, looking with his languid eyes on her kind and patient face—"She does not reproach me, even now."

They both wept afresh at this, but his mistress looked at him with such unutterable love and fondness, inking at the same time some little inefficient movement of her hand, that the good old Duke de Linares said, "She wishes to put her arm around him; and he too—see—his arm over her." Tenderly, and with the softest caution, were their arms put accordingly; and then, in spite of their anguish, the good Duke said, "Marry them yet." And the priest opened his book, and as well as he could speak for sympathy, or they seem to answer to his words, he married them, and thus—in a few moments, from excess of mingled agony and joy, with their arms on one another, and smiling as they shut their eyes—their spirits passed away and they died.

FRIED POTATOES.—A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—I guess no Yankee ever forgot three dishes somewhat peculiar to his native land; these are codfish and potatoes, baked beans, and fried potatoes, and I guess he has never found them, particularly the last, possessing that delicious richness which greeted his boyhood palate. Natives of other lands don't know how to fry potatoes, yet 'tis an easy matter. There is but one secret. After you have washed, peeled, and sliced them nicely, quite thin, put two quart of potatoes into two quarts of hot lard—not merely melted, but hot, just as hot as it can be made without burning. Fresh fish should be cooked in the same, ditto doughnuts. 'Tis "a secret worth knowing."—*The Plow.*

"Plaze sir," said an Irishman to a traveller, "would yez be so obliging as to take me great coat to Boston with yez?"
"Yes, said the man in the wagon; "but how will you get it again?"
"Oh, that's mighty aisy, for sure I'll remain inside of it."

Rice Lands and Fever.

Rice is a water plant, and, to be grown in perfection, must be planted in situations which admit of its being covered with water. The first rice seed was brought into this State, and thus into the Union, by the merest chance. Some years before the Revolution, a vessel from Madagascar put into the port of Charleston in distress. The Governor of the then colony treated her captain with courtesy, and received in acknowledgement, among other curiosities, a small bunch of rice. This seed was planted in his garden, and from so small a beginning took their origin those rice crops in which South Carolina now boasts herself unrivalled. For many years little attention was paid to its cultivation. The vast wealth which, through its means, now lies in the marsh lands of the state, remained undeveloped. The diluvial deposits had steadily accumulated in these swamps for ages, while their solitude had never been disturbed by the feet of man, when experiment proved their adaptation to the culture of rice. Since that time the work of reclamation has progressed with rapidity. Along the side of every river—on the banks of every creek, where a few years since flourished a very wilderness of forests, now lie the richest plantations, checked with their hundred drains, and green with the promise of a glorious harvest. In former years, the difficulty of preparing the rice for the market, while it enhanced the price of the article, diminished its production, and with that the value of rice lands. Machinery for this preparation has now been improved on, until it appears perfect, and the rice land plantations are the most valued in the State.

Over these fields, so beautiful in the fresh tints of their changing verdure, and so surrounded by the luxuriance of a vegetation which flourishes only under a Southern sun, sweep the dread malaria, like the breath of the destroying angel. The longest acclimation cannot guard against their influence. To spend one night on the banks of some of these rivers, in the summer season, it is said to bring death to the white man with certainty of fate. The planters leave their lands in the month of June, and return no more, until the cool days of Fall guarantee their safety. Some visit the mountains and the northern Springs, and Watling Places; some seek the highest "pine barrens" in the vicinity, and here gather several families into a little village; others choose an elevated spot upon their own grounds, and each night at dark betake themselves to their houses, where, with large fires kindled in every room, they "smoke out the fever" until morning. There are islands, too, scattered along the ocean coast, on which the summer residences of the owners offer them all the pleasures of a sea-shore life with the comforts of a home. A few only of all the white inhabitants may dare to brave the danger.

It is a singular fact, and one yet to be accounted for, that the negro will endure every vicissitude of exposure to this miasma, and escape unharmed. Though wearied with hard labor during the day, and resting at night where the air fairly reeks with pestilence, they enjoy, apparently, vigorous health. Perhaps in those vapors, so noxious to the Caucasian, the Ethiopian feels but the breezes of his own Niger, and inhales once more the home air of Africa.—*Cor. Rochester Advertiser.*

TO PRESERVE GIRDLED TREES.—A correspondent of the *Gleaner Farmer* says that girdled trees may be preserved by the following means:
"Take out a block of wood extending into the bark above and below the girdle, and take from the body or limb of another tree a block corresponding in size and shape, with the bark on, and adjust it in the place, and bind it there, on the principle of engrafting." This plan it is said, has proved completely successful.

LITERARY DISPATCH.—Dr. Johnson wrote the celebrated tale of "Rasselas" in the evenings of one week. Sir Walter Scott began and finished "Guy Mannering" in a month. Dryden's "Fest" was the work of two days; and it is related of Shakspeare that he completed the "Merry Wives of Windsor" in a fortnight.

CAPITALS I AND J.—Every one who has had anything to do with a newspaper, knows how much annoyance is occasioned by the ridiculous, and very common custom, of making the capitals I and J alike—both above the line. If I were made, as it should be, above the line, and the J half below the line, the difficulty would be removed.

Some years ago, the daughter of the Rev. John Cross, of N. J. ran away with William Patterson, her father's gardener. Her relations separated the couple, and declared the lady insane, put her in a mad-house, and procured a divorce. On the 21st ult. she was married again to the same man.

Col. W. P. Porter, of Tennessee, has invented a revolver and self loading rifle, which is capable of discharging fifty loads in a minute and a half. He is having 10,000 of them manufactured at Taunton.

Vampire.

Not long since, a young girl eleven years of age, who lived in Paris, attempted to murder her mother, sister, and many of her playmates, for the purpose of drinking their blood. After a careful examination by scientific men, it was declared that she was subject to this strange and terrible mania of cannibalism. As she was extremely young, this strange perversion of natural instinct afforded a prospect of cure. All will remember the case of the sergeant who used at midnight to leave his quarters and dig up bodies in Pere la Chaise, which he subsequently devoured. This unfortunate man is now cured, and is but thirty-two years of age. He preserves of the episodes of his past life only a confused memory, like the recollection of a painful dream. In other days, science feared to approach these sufferers.

In 1799, a young man named Ferrage, under the influence of this malady, suddenly left his companions, and surrendered himself up to this horrible propensity. He selected as his retreat, a cavern near the top of one of the mountains of Aures, whence he used to descend, like the beast of prey, into the champagne country, killing all the women. He could eat, nothing else, and was constantly seen to gaze, as if in wait for an opportunity to seize his prey. He never went abroad without a double-barrelled gun, a belt full of pistols, and a dagger. So great was the terror that he inspired, that he used frequently to come into towns for food or ammunition, without any molestation.

A peasant, whom he suspected of a design upon him, had his house burned over his head. He used to deny unflinchingly he chanced to discover in the woods to his den, where they were uniformly murdered. A large reward was offered for his capture in vain, until a bold peasant insinuated himself into his confidence and captured him. This beast of prey, for such he was, was executed on the 12th of December, 1802. He was broken alive on the wheel. For four years he had lived exclusively as a cannibal.

The Love of Home.

It is only shallow-minded pretenders who either make distinguished origin a matter of personal merit, or obscure origin a matter of personal reproach. Taunt and scolding at the humble condition of early life, affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished by the published rebuke. A man who is not ashamed of himself need not be ashamed of his early condition. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snow drifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlement on the rivers of Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an usual visit. I carry my children to it, to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affections, and the narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolutionary war shrunk from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country, and to raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

A correspondent of the Hartford Times says that Katy Allen, daughter of James O. Allen of Granby, Ct., had on the 1st inst., four living great grandmothers, whose united ages amounted to 318 years, viz: Glory Ann Thompson, aged 86, and Rosabella Finney, 72, both of Granby; Esther Allen, of Enfield, 83, and Chloe Owen, of Windsor, 77.

SCOTT'S PAY.—From the official returns published in the Washington Union, it appears Gen. Scott has received from the treasury of the United States during forty years, the sum of \$990,576, 18, or about \$7000 a year.

Anger is the most impotent passion that influences the mind of man; it effects nothing it undertakes; and hurts the man who is possessed by it, more than the objects against which it is directed.

The Augusta Constitutionalist says the recent freshet will not prove so disastrous as the one in 1849. The rice planters on the Savannah river have not felt its effects to any great extent.

Fergus O'Connor has recovered his sanity. This happy result has been brought about by total abstinence from intoxicating drinks.

Curious Facts about the Jews.

The new English Chancellor of the Exchequer, D'Israeli, "the wondrous boy who wrote *Alroy*," in his recent *Life of Lord George Bentinck* has many interesting statements and speculations as to the "children of Israel," of whom he is one. In one place he remarks that "the allegation that the dispersion of the Jewish race is a penalty incurred for the commission of a great crime—the crucifixion of Jesus Christ—is neither historically true nor dogmatically sound. It is not historically true, because the Jews were so much dispersed throughout the world at the advent of our Lord as they are at the present time, and had been so for many centuries before."

Again he says: "The Jews, after all the havoc and persecution they have experienced, are probably more numerous at this date than they were during the reign of Solomon the Wise; are found in all lands, and, unfortunately prosper in most. All which proves that it is in vain for man to attempt to baffle the inexorable law of nature, which has decreed that a superior race shall never be destroyed or absorbed by an inferior."

Again: "If the reader throws his eye over the Provisional Government of Germany, of Italy, and even of France, formed in 1849, he will recognize everywhere the Jewish element. Mazzini, who accomplished the insurrection, and defence and administration of Venice, is a Jew, who professes the whole of the Jewish religion and believes in Calvary as well as Sinai. He is what the Lombards call a converted Jew. Frederick Gentz, Secretary to the Congress of Vienna was a child of Israel. Several millions of the Jewish race persist in believing only a part of their religion. There is one fact which none can contest. Christians may continue to persecute Jews, and Jews may persist in disbelieving Christians; but who can deny that Jesus of Nazareth, the incarnate son of the most high God, is the eternal glory of the Jewish race?"

"The European nations are indebted to the Jews for much that regulates, much that charms, and much that solaces existence. The toiling multitude rest every seventh day by virtue of a Jewish law; they are perpetually reading, for their example, the records of Jewish history, and singing the odes and elegies of Jewish poets; and they daily acknowledge on their knees, with reverent gratitude, that the medium of communication between the Creator and themselves is the Jewish race. Yet they treat that race as the vilest of generations; and, instead of logically looking upon them as the human family, that has contributed most to human happiness, they extend to them every term of obloquy and every form of persecution."

An Erect Position.

A writer on health very justly condemns the habit of lounging which a large number of persons indulge, as injurious to the health. He says—"An erect bodily attitude is of vastly more importance to health, than people generally imagine. Crooked bodily positions, maintained for any length of time, are always injurious, whether sleeping or walking. To sit with the body leaning forward on the stomach, or to one side, with the heels elevated to a level with the head, is not only in bad taste, but exceedingly detrimental to health. It cramps the stomach, presses the vital organs, interrupts the free motions of the chest, and enfeebles the functions of the abdominal and thoracic organs, and, in fact, unbalances the whole muscular system. Many children have become slightly hump-backed, or severely round shouldered, by sleeping with the head raised on a high pillow. When any person finds it easier to sit, or stand, or walk, or sleep, in a crooked position than a straight one, such persons may be sure that his muscular system is badly deranged, and the more careful he is to preserve a straight or upright position, and get back to nature again, the better."

WANTED.—A fitter and drummer to beat time to the "march of intellect." A pair of snuffers for the "light of other days." A stone-cutter who can drill deep enough to blast the yoke of a ship. A ring that will fit the finger of scorn. A loose pulley to run on the "shaft of envy," and a new cushion for the "seat of government."

WHIPPING GRAVES.—Excommunicated persons were formerly restored to the Church, according to the old Rite of Romanism, by the ceremony of whipping their graves. When it was resolved the dead party should be restored to the communion of saints, it was ordered that the body should not be disinterred, but that the "graves shall be whipped, he shall say, 'By the authority which I have received I free thee from the bond of excommunication, and restore thee to the communion of the faithful.'"

We must needs have some concern when we look into our losses; but if we consider how little we deserve what is left, our murmurs will turn into thankfulness.

Interesting from Cuba.

The steamer Pizarro was lost in pursuit of an American bark, supposed to be loaded with "fillibusters," which had signified for a pilot off Havana and then proceeded to Mariel. When off Mariel the pilot of the Pizarro proposed laying to until morning, but the Captain insisted on running immediately in, doing which the vessel got on the rocks. She has become a total wreck, her guns and light gear only being saved. The bark was in pursuit of turned out to be a merchantman, whose Captain says the Pizarro has been worked off the rocks by a heavy sea, and it is expected that she will be saved at a cost of about \$20,000 for repairs. Before this was known, however, a company of merchants of Havana had agreed to purchase another steamer, and present it to the Government.

Sentence was about to be passed upon the persons engaged in the publication of the "Voice of the People." It is thought that the owner of the printing office and the two others concerned, who had fled to the United States would be condemned to death.

THE LAST BEAR STORY.—The Callas Advertiser tells the following bear story. It may do to tell, but we are slow at believing it. If Patrick Cinnan killed a bear, weighing 700 pounds, with his dog, his jack-knife, and stones, his name should be enrolled among the heroes of the chase.

"On Wednesday last, Mr. Patrick Cinnan, who resides on the Little Ridge, a few miles from St. Stephen, went out about sun down, taking with him a large bull dog, to watch for bears, which had been in the habit of coming out round his farm about that time. He had not watched long before a monstrous large one came up within about two rods from him, when the dog sprang and caught master bruin just back of the ear, and held on him like a vice. Old bruin made for the woods with all haste, tumbling over the logs and stumps in his way, flogging the dog with him. At last the dog seized him by the throat, and held him, while Cinnan took his jack-knife and cut a gash in his belly, and then fell on him with rocks—the first one he threw knocked one of his eyes out, and so blinded him that he ran against everything in his course. Cinnan kept pelting him till he killed him. He broke every rib in one side and three in the other side of his back. He has an old customer and weighed about 700.

THE POLICY OF RUSSIA.—A correspondent of the Tribune, writing from London, says:

It is not enough for Russia to find a pretext for the occupation of the principalities; it is also necessary to direct the attention of England and France toward another part of the globe, and to involve them in quarrels with the United States. The fishery question has been settled, but Louis Bonaparte has already proved his intention of meddling in American affairs; he has sent his Minister, M. de Persigny, to London, in order to bring about an understanding, as to the state of things in Mexico, and he has declared that he is ready to maintain the right of Peru to the Guano Islands, which has been called in question by Mr. Webster; and as Lord Malinesbury is the personal friend of Louis Bonaparte, there is no doubt whatever that Russia will succeed through him in involving England and France in difficulty with the United States. The first thing is, of course, the meddling with the affairs of South America."

PRIZE FIGHT BY WOMEN.—A correspondent of the London Times gives the following account of a recent prize fight in England between two women:

"About a month ago I was at breakfast with my family at Knaul Green, when I perceived a number of persons passing through the field adjoining my house. I endeavored to ascertain the cause. With much difficulty I did so. The stream of men and women had come from Paddington to a prize fight between two—no, not men—women! One of my family, being incredulous, courted to look across the fields, and there saw the combatants stripped to the waist, and fighting. Men took them there, men backed them, men were the bottle-holders and time-keepers. They fought for about half an hour, some say for five shillings, some say for a sovereign, and some say they will do it again. I saw the winner led back in triumph by men."

THE FLYING SHIP.—Mr. Rufus Porter, of New York, the proprietor of the proposed flying ship, reports progress, though rather slow progress, considering that two years have been consumed in the enterprise. The stockholders may congratulate themselves, however, upon the fact that Mr. Porter intends to gratify them, in two weeks' time, with a successful demonstration of the practicability of navigating the air, should no unforeseen misfortune prevent. His ship will sustain fifty persons, and yet is only twenty-five pounds weight. The engine and boiler are as arranged as to be at any time instantly disconnected from the wheels, and detached from the saloon, should occasion so require, for the purpose of repair or otherwise. Should Mr. P. come up to his sanguine expectations, the air line to California will prove quite a popular and profitable route.

DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.—Mrs. Farrell, her daughter and a child were burned at Goldsborough, N. C., so as to cause their death, on Monday, the 6th, in the following manner:—Mrs. F. was filling a barrel of kerosene from a still which was the property of her husband, and while the daughter was holding a candle to enable the mother to see the flames of the lamp in contact with the flame of the candle, which was followed by the instantaneous explosion of the barrel, covering the persons of all three with the burning liquid and enveloping them in flames. The explosion was heard throughout the neighborhood, and immediate assistance rendered, but too late to save the victims. Mr. Farrell was also badly burned in extinguishing the flames.

GOOD.—The Republican gives the following as one of the incidents of the Firemen's Muster in Springfield, on Friday:—In Howard street, sometime in the morning, Rev. Dr. Osgood passed a little knot of firemen from a neighboring town, from one of whom escaped a bouncing oath. "My friend," said the Doctor, "the good book says, 'Brethren swear not at all.' The fireman looked up, and exclaimed: "so it does, and I won't swear again to-day. Give us your hand, old fellow." The Doctor and the fireman parted with a hearty grip.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1852.

Iron and Iron Interests.

Few persons have any just idea of the extent of the iron interests of the United States. The vast amount of that metal now annually used for railroad, steamboat, and other purposes, can hardly be realized. It cuts largely into the manufacture of all kinds of machinery, tools, and the simplest instruments of every-day use. The giant oak of the forest has been spared to make room for the shaft of iron, and the young sapling has been left to grow while a hand of iron supplies its place in the various purposes for which it has long been used.

Iron is found in nearly every State in the Union, though Pennsylvania is the greatest iron producing State. It is calculated that in Ohio, 1300 square miles are underlain with iron ore, which is estimated to yield 1,080,000,000 tons! The States of Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee and Missouri, also contain the ore in abundance.

In Pennsylvania there are 304 blast furnaces and bloomeries, with a capacity for making 550,959 tons per annum. In 1847, these furnaces made 389,350 tons. In 1850, they made but about 200,000 tons. The number of forges and rolling-mills in the State is 200, with a capacity for making 224,650 tons per annum. Their actual product for 1847, was 202,727 tons. In 1849, the production had fallen off to 136,853 tons. The capital invested in the above mills amounts to not far from \$20,000,000. This decrease in the manufacture of iron is owing to foreign imports, which amount to \$10,000,000 worth annually. The cheapness of foreign iron in our markets is owing to the cheapness of labor in the Old Country. Day laborers may be hired in Scotland and England, to work at manufacturing iron, at from 24 to 36 cents per day, while those engaged in the same business in this country command from 75 cents to \$1 per day. It is necessary, therefore, to make the manufacture of iron profitable in this country, to obtain advantage over foreign help by machinery, or by a tariff on foreign iron that will protect the home manufacturer. So long as our country affords all the iron that is wanted, and we have every facility in the world, save cheap laborers, to put it in shape to use, it is essential to the interest of our nation that foreign competition does not enfeeble this branch of industry.

Political parties have agitated the question of a protective tariff on iron during many Presidential campaigns. All concede that a tariff of some kind is necessary to protect home manufacturers, but the amount of protection to be afforded is the cause of this agitation. We do not propose to enter into the spirit of this question; what we have said above indicates our opinion and sets the matter in its true light.

The Harvest.

Accounts from the Western States represent the prospects for an abundant harvest as never better. The wheat crop is already gathered and is beautiful; the quality being unusually good. Rye, oats and other small grains are also plentiful and of excellent quality. The corn crop is very promising. The potato crop, will, in most cases, come in well, notwithstanding fears were excited that the drought would seriously affect it. Potatoes are unusually fair and neatly, with but slight evidences of rot. The high prices paid last winter for potatoes, induced farmers to plant larger fields than usual, consequently we may expect an abundant crop.

From all quarters the accounts of the apple crop represent an unusual quantity of that fruit. Good winter apples may be obtained very cheap, which should induce every family to lay in a large supply. It is the most profitable fruit that can be stored up for winter consumption. Cider can now be obtained for \$1 per barrel, in many places, and it may soon be obtained for less.

All Politics.

Our political exchanges are all filled up with political matters, for the most part very dull and uninteresting. We never saw men work harder than political editors do this year, yet their labors do not seem to be appreciated. No excitement is caused; politics are little talked of, and we believe but very few people care a farthing whether Gen. Scott or Lola Montes is our next President. Those who take it upon themselves to stir up the people, lack the capital to do it with; the Whigs can only tell the eandry and fainting stories as an argument against Gen. Pierce, and the Democrats harp on similar anecdotes to counteract those silly stories. If we should hear little boys using such kind of reasoning we should call it all nonsense, but for men, who make pretensions to be men, to use such kind of arguments in so important a matter as the election of a President, is perfectly ridiculous.

It is sadly true that "Some men, who tower among the great Lie down to wallow in the mire."

To Mail Subscribers.

On and after the first day of October, under the new Postage Law, the Palmer Journal will go anywhere in the State, by paying thirteen cents per annum, in advance, at the office of delivery, or 3 1-4 cents per quarter. If not paid in advance, the postage will be 26 cents per year. The postage on the Journal sent to any State in the Union, will be, if paid in advance, 26 cents; if not paid in advance, 52 cents per annum. To any post office in Hampden County the Journal will go free, as heretofore.

The State Alms House.

It is generally considered to be the true policy, no less than the just pride of a State, to set before the people, whenever an opportunity occurs, an example worthy to be followed, so far as individual means will allow an approximation, so especially is it expected by the people that the buildings erected by the State, particularly those which are of the class designed for its principal charitable purposes, will be a pattern of elegance and taste, so far at least as is compatible with true economy. As a general thing it is no more expensive so to construct a building that it shall be an ornament, and gratifying to the eye, than to make the same homely and unbecoming. We are daily observers of the fact that some one building, not only in our own, but other villages, is far more agreeable to the eye than another, which cost an equal and perhaps a greater amount of money; and the difference consists simply in design—even a few marks of the architect's pencil and pen create the striking contrast. Men of cultivated taste discover the difference and understand the cause. All public buildings in this State and elsewhere, are invariably of a superior order and display more or less of the grace and ornament of architecture. Those who are employed by the State to design and erect its public edifices, are without exception gentlemen of refinement and taste, and hence the superiority of government buildings over those of individuals. There is another advantage however in favor of the government—the Treasury against the private purse.

The State Alms House about to be erected a few rods out of this village, upon a commanding eminence, is designed by the State Commissioners and drafted in accordance with that spirit of liberality peculiar to the charitable heart of Massachusetts. It is not designed to make architectural flourishes upon the edifice, but the same is to be plain and substantial; but its size and general external arrangements and design is calculated to gratify the eye and constitute it a magnificent addition to the local interests of this village and the valley of the Chicopee.

The form of the structure is what is called quadrangular. The front of the building is a main or body part, four stories high, with a dome or cupola. Extending from this body part either way are wings, three stories high, so far as to make the whole front two hundred feet. These wings are between thirty and forty feet wide. From the extreme ends of these wings there extends back two other wings of same width and light one hundred and twenty-five feet. Then from the extreme of these rear wings there extends across another wing, uniting the two last, leaving a court or square in the centre. Its present capacity is to accommodate some 700 inmates, and it is capable of indefinite extension without marring the harmony of its general design. The material is to be brick.

There are to be cellars under all the wings, in which there are to be rooms and apartments for a multitude of purposes; some for deposits of wood and coal; some as ordinary cellars for the deposits of the vegetables and provisions of the establishment; but the principal of the basement rooms are the cooking department and the laundry, both of which are on a scale of liberality, and to be fitted up with all the modern fixtures and conveniences that are to be found in the same departments in the U. S. Hotel or Tremont House.

The central or body part of the edifice is fitted up for the residence of the Superintendent and his family. The balance of the building is divided into various rooms, the most numerous of which are lodging rooms and work rooms, the most worthy of mention are the Hospital and Physician's rooms, Chapel, School and Bath.

An Institution of the kind contemplated must of necessity require a large retinue of persons to carry it on, besides the Superintendent, Physician, Chaplain, Teacher, Farmer and Matron. It is an Institution that is destined to make this a marked point, and add greatly to the increase and activity of this place. It could not be better located.

Woonsocket has now only one Hotel open to the public. The others have been closed since the advent of the new liquor law.—Woonsocket Patriot.

This town contains five hotels, and notwithstanding the "advent of the new liquor law," another one, larger than any two of the others, is soon to be opened.

To Arms!—Since it has become a fashion for ladies to wear their arms bare to their shoulders, white paint has risen in the market. We suppose, however, in these days of women's rights, that the fair sex consider it perfectly lawful and proper for them to bare arms.

STAYED AT HOME.—The Palmer Engine Company didn't attend the Firemen's Muster at Springfield last week. What's the reason?

NEW GOODS.—E. B. Miles & Co., have just got in a new lot of choice Fall Goods, which they offer at a bargain. See their advertisement.

MR. J. O. HUDSON, keeper of the hotel at East Bridgewater, has been fined \$100 for selling liquor, and put under bonds for \$1000 to sell no more.

EBENEZER PERRY, Mayor of Albany, expired at his residence Tuesday morning last, after a brief illness. His disease was cholera morbus.

MR. ELIJAH DEAN, of Mansfield, aged 74 years, was found dead in his bed Monday morning.

MURDER AT NATICK!—Man and Wife Killed!

Saturday morning Mr. Overy Taylor and wife were found dead, at Natick, under circumstances which leave no doubt that a shocking and wilful murder has been committed. Mr. Taylor is a shoemaker and was found in his shop with his body cut and mangled with an axe. Mrs. Taylor was found in the house, and though alive was unable to speak. It would seem that Mr. Taylor was at work at his bench, as he lay by the side of it, in a position that indicated a fall from the stool, with a shoe and tool in his hands. Mrs. Taylor was pursued from the sleep to the house, through the kitchen to the bed-room, as there is blood found there, and a mark of the axe on the bed-post, but she had crawled from the bed-room to the sitting-room, and was found with her head resting on the seat of a rocking chair, senseless, a large gash cut in her forehead and otherwise bruised and wounded. An Irishman, named Casey, who worked for Mr. Taylor, against whom suspicions were excited as the author of the atrocious deed, was arrested in the road at South Framingham, and taken back to Natick. He made no disclosures as to guilt, but sufficient evidence has been found against him to warrant his commitment to prison. Mrs. Taylor died on Monday, without being able to reveal the name of her murderer.

NEW CEMETERY AT WARE.—A third Cemetery, containing about twenty-five acres, near the village in Ware, was consecrated on Thursday last week, with appropriate services. The lot was the generous gift of a single individual in the town. Under the direction of a committee appointed by the town, roads and paths have been laid out and constructed, opening every part of the lot, nearly one half of which is covered with trees and shrubbery. A substantial tomb, with a plain but tasteful granite front, has been built, near the entrance, and the whole properly enclosed. Over the entrance the name "Aspen Grove Cemetery" has been placed in letters carved from wood, the aspen being the prevailing tree in the enclosure.

THE SEDUCER ESCAPED.—The Northampton Courier says: "An officer recently tracked Vining, the second who ran away with Dr. Hillman's wife, from Williamsburg, to Rutland, Vermont, and ascertained that the runaway couple had resided in that place all Summer, stopping at the hotel, where they occupied the same room. The woman, Vining as his invalid brother Tom from the lady, seeking health in the country. The landlord was very wrathful at the deception that had been practiced upon him, and immediately procured a warrant for the arrest of the rascal. But it was too late—Vining had gone, and is now probably in Queen Vic's dominions. Mrs. Hillman was brought before Justice Wells of Northampton on Monday morning, on a charge growing out of this affair, but the Justice thought it best to discharge her upon payment of the costs, (\$11.33) and her own recognizance with surety of \$50 "to keep the peace and be of good behavior."

SAD AFFAIR IN SOUTHBRIDGE.—We learn from Southbridge that on Saturday three boys at the Globe Village, in that town, stole about three pounds of powder from some men who were blasting rocks, and as one of the boys was carrying the powder under his arm, another set fire to it with a match, and all three were so badly burned by the explosion that they are not expected to live. Two of the boys were brothers by the name of Horton, and the other was a French boy by the name of La Moix.—Ware Transcrip.

A WOMAN INHUMANLY MURDERED.—At Oneida, N. Y., 17th inst., Mrs. Mary Gregg, wife of Ephraim K. Gregg, was shot through the body while washing at her pantry window. The shot came from the outside, and evidently from a distance of but a few feet. The shot penetrated the region of the stomach before Justice Wells of Northampton on Monday morning, on a charge growing out of this affair, but the Justice thought it best to discharge her upon payment of the costs, (\$11.33) and her own recognizance with surety of \$50 "to keep the peace and be of good behavior."

DEAR HOOKING.—At Pittsfield, a few nights since, Dr. Root heard somebody trespassing upon his pear tree, and running out suddenly, surprised the rogue, who ran off without as much as bidding the Doctor good night, and leaving a gold watch hanging to a twig of the tree, which the owner of the pears pocketed, probably well contented with the whole operation.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN.—The Hartford Fire Insurance Company received through the Post Office, a letter mailed Hartford, containing one hundred dollars, with a short note stating that it was justly due to the office. Conscience will sometimes do its work, even in these degenerate days.

LARGE ROBBERY.—A man named Dobbin, and his wife, and a man named Cayley, have been committed to jail in Oneida County, on suspicion of stealing eight thousand dollars from two Irish girls named Sheil, recently from Canada, who occupied a part of the building rented by Dobbin at Manchester, a few miles from Utica. The money was mostly gold and was kept in chests. It was given to the girls by their mother and an uncle. It was all taken but one hundred dollars in bank notes.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.—While a workman was trying a joint in a gas pipe in the store of G. W. Baker & Co., Broome street, New York, the gas took fire, and exploded with a loud report, dashing the window of the store to pieces, throwing down the ceiling, and shaking the building to its foundation.

HAMPDEN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Annual Show and Fair of the Hampden Agricultural Society is to be held in Springfield next Wednesday and Thursday. It is expected that Mons. Petit will make a luncheon ascension on the first day of the Show.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

About 500 gallons of liquors were seized at Portland, Me., on board of the boat Albano, and confiscated, on Wednesday last.—The skipper of the boat was fined \$20 and costs.

At Worcester, on Friday last week, a freight car upon the Western Railroad, containing about thirty barrels of New York gin, and five or six of ale, took fire, the greater part of which was destroyed. The liquor was from the West, bound to Boston.

The 181 gallons of liquor seized at Sheldon Webster's store in Springfield last week was poured into the gutter by the City Marshal on Saturday evening, in accordance with an order from the Court.

In the Police Court at Springfield, Tuesday, Leonard F. Kellogg was proven guilty of selling ale, on two charges, and fined \$30 and costs—in all \$45, which he paid. He also gave bonds to the amount of \$1000, to observe the law for one year.

Lynon Johnson of Westfield was fined \$10 and costs on one count and \$30 and costs on the second, for selling liquor contrary to law. He appealed and gave a bond of \$300 to prosecute his appeal. The liquor seized was claimed a part by the Assignees of Johnson as an insolvent debtor, and a part by one of the boarders in the house.—The case was postponed, for decision.

In Boston, on Wednesday, the store of E. W. Cummings was searched, and the officers carried away 12 pipes, each about half filled, 2 barrels, 5 demijohns and jugs, containing various kinds of spirituous and intoxicating liquors.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Stephen Stone of Northampton, was killed near the Cabot junction while coming from Northampton on the cars to attend the Firemen's Muster here on Friday. He seated his wife and children, who accompanied him, in a regular passenger car, and went himself on to a platform car that had been fitted up for the occasion. He did not occupy one of the regular seats with which the car was provided, but carelessly sat upon the edge of a board that was part around the top of the car, with his back towards the space between that and another car. The train slackened up, and he started off again caused a slight jerk to the cars, which threw Mr. Stone off his balance; he fell between the cars, was run over and his body cut in two near the lower part, and he died in about an hour. He was about 40 years old. His family did not know of their shocking bereavement until after the train reached Springfield.—S. Republican.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.—The Washington Intelligencer in allusion to the statements that the fishery question had been amicably settled, says:—"We presume there has been no new arrangement entered into, even if any has been on either side thought of or proposed. All that was meant, as we believe, by the late accounts from England, was that the British Ministry had disclaimed the adoption of any more stringent regulations respecting the fisheries, than had been observed prior to the late groundless scare up in this country. In short, that the British Ministry had no thought of adopting any new line of conduct in the premises, but means to leave the subject, both in principle and in practice, just where the treaty of 1818 placed it, and where it has remained ever since."

LIFE PRESERVERS.—We notice that Captain Pierce of the Forest City, has provided his boat with a number of large plank, through which ropes are wove at the ends, by way of life preservers. As these plank are stowed on the upper deck, they can easily be got at, and even if the boat should sink, should suddenly, the plank not being fastened would float of themselves and make excellent life preservers in case of emergency.—Detroit Advertiser.

THE OREGON LAND LAW.—An Oregon correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, states that the land law of Oregon, which gives a certain amount of land to all persons married before a given date, which has resulted in the premature marriage of the females of the territory; some of them being only eleven or twelve years of age. A law that acts as a premium for such marriages ought to be immediately repealed.

INDIA RUBBER BAYONETS.—A letter from Vienna states that the Austrian War Department has authorized experiments to be made to test the use of a bayonet made of india rubber? It is to be used to instruct the infantry in the bayonet exercise, as the thrusts can be made with it with perfect recklessness and safety. It will be to the misquet what the glove is to the hand in sparring.

The Gloucester Telegraph reports, on the authority of a letter from Charlestown, that the schooner Florida was condemned on the 7th inst., and was to be sold on the 10th. Two or three arrivals at Gloucester report no news except that mackerel were scarce.

Mrs. Sargeant of Northampton, was tried before Justice Hodges, on Tuesday, for cruelly beating her own son, found guilty, and ordered to give \$50 bonds to keep the peace for three months.

Wm. Higgins of Chesterfield, 45 years old, while laboring under derangement caused by a sore leg, cut his throat last week but is likely to live. Immediately after cutting his throat, he gained full possession of his faculties.

John Jackson of Belchertown, was arrested at Northampton, on Monday, for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, and fined \$1 and cost, which he paid.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—A bold attempt was made on Tuesday, the 14th inst., to rob the Leicester Post Office. The thief made his escape after having broken open two letters.

The number of deaths in New York the past week was 457, an increase of 27 over the previous week. There were 14 deaths from cholera.

SCARCITY OF HAY AND CHEAPNESS OF CATTLE IN VERMONT.

The Brattleboro Eagle says that in the Southern part of that State there is a great lack of food for cattle. The grass crop was very short by reason of the drought, and the grasshoppers, as the locusts of Egypt, devoured not only a great deal of grass, but also of oats, and even of corn. In consequence of the scarcity of food, a great panic exists among the farmers, and cattle are sold at unusually low rates. More than 400 head have been sold and driven away within three weeks. Calves have been sold at from sixty-seven cents to a dollar, yearlings from three to five dollars, and cows from six to ten dollars. One man sold 18 yearlings and a pair of six year old oxen, all in good condition, for \$110. In many cases payment has been received, not in cash, but in peddlers' goods at full prices.

The potato crop promises to be unusually good. The dry weather has prevented the attack of the rot, and the potatoes are more numerous, larger, and in better condition than at any other time for several years.

SAD EFFECTS OF SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—Scarcely a day passes but what we see records of most melancholy cases of insanity produced by the spirit rapping delusion.—The following is but one of many which we might copy:

"Mrs. Catharine Mileham, a widow lady of Cincinnati, and the mother of five children, was taken to the insane asylum last week, in consequence of becoming deranged through the spirit rapping delusion. It appears that another female had pretended to have communication with the other world, and thus put Mrs. M. in correspondence with her deceased husband, in heaven. She became intensely interested in the rappings, and held, as she was led to suppose, frequent interviews with her husband, and finally she became deranged. Among her other mental vagaries, she imagines the spirit of her husband occupies her body, that her own has departed, to give place to his, and that if she could discover his mortal remains, she would be enabled to endow them with life, by returning to him the soul which, though properly his, now animates her."

A SINGING MOUSE.—A family having rooms in the American Hotel, lately left town for a few weeks. On their return they found that a mouse was in the habit of constantly visiting the cage of a canary bird which had remained in the room during their absence, having taken the opportunity of forming the acquaintance during the unusual stillness of the apartment. To the surprise of the members of the family it was soon discovered that the mouse had taken lessons in singing of its musical friend, and would constantly give forth notes in exact imitation of the canary's tones, both low and sweet. The little creature visits the cage nightly, sits on the perch, and endeavors by its singing to excite the attention and call forth the notes of the bird.—Buffalo Commercial.

ATTEMPT TO REACH THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—M. Maillet has just returned from the wreck of the Atlantic, having made a second attempt to reach the wreck. The effort was successful, the steamer being reached by John Green, the diver. Nothing however was done, in consequence of the lightness of the steamer used, and the roughness of the water. The diver descended below the deck of the Atlantic as far as the guards, being upwards of 144 feet from the surface. He experienced no difficulty, and the pipes were found to work well. A large steamer will repair instantly to the spot.

Doleful accounts are published of the grape stalk at Madeira—it is said its vines bid fair hereafter to be a matter of history. As for the matter of that, for the last twenty years not one bottle out of a gross sold as Madeira wine, contained a drop of the real juice of that vintage. The result will be one less chance for a vile mixture of drugs, sour cider, sugar and alcohol. To remedy the calamity, the inhabitants propose the cultivation of tobacco!

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The house of Mr. John Hubbard of Bucksport, Me., was set on fire on Friday night, the 10th inst., and entirely destroyed. Mrs. Hubbard jumped from one of the windows and escaped unhurt. Mr. Hubbard went for his two children, and succeeded in escaping with one of them who died of suffocation. The other child was burnt in the building.

A few days ago eight slaves, (five men, a woman, and two children) belonging to Sundry citizens of Mason county, Ky., made their escape, and have not yet been recovered. There is strong ground of suspicion that a portion, if not all the fugitives, fled in concert, and that they were aided by the white confederates in crossing the river.

THE LOST CROWN OF HUNGARY.—The Emperor of Austria has promised an immense reward to any person who will recover the crown of Hungary, which disappeared during the Revolution. He has promised a million of florins to those magnates who are suspected of being in correspondence with Kossuth if they will assist in the recovery of that crown.

A NEW "ALIAS."—Last week two boys were caught in the act of stealing fruit in an orchard in Hubbardston, Mass. When brought to trial, one of the boys gave his name as Jonas Lovering and the other claimed the expressive title "Hook-em-all," and by these names they were tried, convicted and fined.

TREATY WITH THE SWISS REPUBLIC.—A letter from Switzerland states that Mr. Dudley Mann, American Diplomatic Agent at Berne, has concluded a treaty in behalf of the United States, with the government of Switzerland and is now on his way home.

A SYRIAN GENTLEMAN of fine appearance, and wearing the oriental costume, is on a tour through the West. He passed through Chicago lately, in his way to St. Paul and Lake Superior. He goes thence to the South, California, finally to the East.

Many men lose much by being communicative in their matters of business. The great philosopher Burke, says: "Keep shady, and if you see a quarter on the ground, put your foot on it."

THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The Bunker Hill Aurora contains the following paragraph which shows at what a price many purchase the golden ore of California:

"Three of our citizens have lately returned from the country of gold, sick, hoping to be restored to health by the air of their native climate, and the carelessness of friends, but all have died, dropped into the grave among their kindred without, in either case, being able to communicate to them any information respecting their affairs, either in California or here. They accounted it a great blessing, at last, to be permitted to return home to die."

FURTHER CONFESSION OF JANE WILLIAMS.—We understand that before the execution of the hideous monster on Friday last, she confessed to the Rev. R. Ryland that she was the murderer of the child of Mr. Winston, that died some weeks before Mr. Winston and her infant were answered, and that she poisoned by administering a teaspoonful of mixture for the destruction of bed bugs; but that she bound the Rev. gentleman to keep the confession a secret until after the execution, fearing that a mob would seize and destroy her. *Richmond Republic.*

HOW TO DRIVE CATTLE OFF THE TRACK. The Winslow (S. C.) Register says that Mr. F. G. Fowler, one of the conductors upon the Charlotte Railroad, has adopted a new plan to drive cattle off the track. A man with a gun, well charged with small shot, is stationed on the front of the engine, with instructions when the cars approach cattle, on the track, to shoot them in the flank, which will not injure them, but serves more effectually than anything else that has yet been tried, to keep them at a distance afterward. Mr. Fowler says that cattle which have already been stung in that way invariably "snake track" on the approach of a car, as "they seem to dislike being shot at."

The London Daily News states that on the last voyage of the Canada from Liverpool to New York, the vessel narrowly escaped destruction by fire. After leaving Liverpool, it was found that one of the passengers was insane, and he had to be put under restraint. The person appointed to watch him having left the cabin of the madman for a short time, it was immediately discovered to be in flames, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions that the fire was extinguished.

DEATH FROM GAS IN A WELL.—Owen Gavan, of Hartford, lost his life on Saturday, by descending into a well, which he was engaged in digging, immediately after a blast. His cousin, John Gavan, went into the well to rescue him, and barely escaped with his life, being senseless when he was taken out. Gavan was a worthy and industrious man, and leaves a wife and five children.

Orson Pratt, one of the Mormon prophets, has put forth a proclamation to the Spanish Americans in California and elsewhere, inviting them to look into the mysteries of the new revelation, and assuring them that they are the descendants of the original Mormons, Nephi and Laman, two brothers who emigrated from Jerusalem two thousand four hundred years ago, and settled upon the American continent.

SAVED FROM DROWNING.—Miss Julia, adopted daughter of Rev. E. Hutchins, of Dover, N. H., while bathing at Hampton Beach, a short time since, was carried away by a receding wave, but was saved from drowning by her father, who jumped in and rescued her.

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—William Howe, of Springfield, the inventor of the celebrated bridge for railroads, which bears his name, and which has been brought into extensive use into nearly all parts of the country, died in Springfield on Sunday. His invention was a source of great wealth to him.

There is at this time standing on the estate of Jeremiah Williams, of Roxbury, Mass., a pear tree, which during the Revolution was struck by a cannon ball fired from Boston. One of the main branches of the tree was severed, but the tree was otherwise unharmed. It is now laden with fruit. By that shot an officer was killed.

Nine persons have been arrested and are in jail at Troy, for recent anti-entire outrages in Rensselaer county, and in particular for the attack on the house of Hiram Shaw of Berlin. Mr. Shaw identifies them. Other arrests are contemplated.

DEAD.—Mr. McLaughlin, one of the persons stabbed by James Mahoney, while the latter was running through the streets of Charleston, in a fit of delirium tremens, died at his residence in Boston, on Sunday night. Mahoney is now in East Cambridge jail.

DON'T BELIEVE IT.—The New Orleans Picayune says "we have received some private information from Yucatan, stating that a movement is on foot in that State to apply to the United States for protection and annexation. Some of the leading men in the country are engaged in the movement."

L. A. BAILEY has received a rich lot of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which he knows how to make up in genteel style, and to the satisfaction of the most fastidious. Give him a call.

POOLISH.—Daniel Safford, a young man of Wilmington, Vt. put an end to his life on the 9th inst., by swallowing opium, because the girl of his affection was married to another.

There has been three hundred and nineteen deaths by cholera, in Buffalo, from its commencement up to Monday last. The epidemic is said to have entirely disappeared from Cincinnati.

Cornelius Kollock, Esq., of Wrentham, Mass., died last week, aged 96 years. He was the oldest judge of the peace in Massachusetts, having held a commission since 1796.

The Maine Law has been introduced into the Canadian Parliament.

LOCAL MATTERS.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The Fall Term of the Palmer High School will commence at Three Rivers next Monday. It will be held in the School House, which has been refitted for the purpose. Daniel J. Sprague, a graduate of Amherst College, will teach the school. Mr. E. Chamberlin, who has successfully taught the school for more than a year, is to take charge of a seminary of learning in Bangor, Me. He carries with him the best wishes of a large number of friends in this place.

INSTALLATION.—The public recognition of the Palmer Baptist Church, and the installation of Rev. S. A. Collins as its pastor, will take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst., in the Congregational meeting house. Rev. Dr. Neale, of Boston, will preach the sermon. Services to commence at 11:2 o'clock. Council will sit at 11 o'clock.

CIRCUS.—Robinson & Eldred's grand Southern Circus, said to be the best in the United States, is advertised to exhibit in this place next Saturday. It comes highly recommended by the papers generally.

The young men of Thorndike have organized a Lyceum for the fall and winter. Their example is commendable, and we hope to see it imitated in other villages around us.

MAD DOG.—A strange dog, supposed to be rabid, bit several dogs in this village and several at Thorndike, last Tuesday. When last seen he was crossing the fields exhibiting all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

BOY DROWNED.—A French boy, about 6 years of age, was drowned in the canal at Thorndike, last Sunday. We have not learned his name.

FARMERS DID YOU EVER THINK OF IT?—An exchange paper says: "Those farmers who hesitate about their ability to take a newspaper, are requested to keep one more than usual. The proceeds will pay all costs."

In Buffalo, one day last week, three brothers went into an orchard and ate freely of their apples. The next morning they all lay dead in a room together, having been attacked with cholera in its most virulent form. They were young boys.

The wife of George Thornley of Greenfield, killed herself by taking brandy and laudanum, on Friday last. For some time she had been subject to a depression of spirits which led her to attempt self-destruction before.

Found in the vicinity of Shelburne Falls, 16th inst., the body of an infant, wrapped in a cloth, covered with leaves and dirt, where it had evidently been left by some one but a day or two previous.

The bones of a veritable Mastodon are said to have been discovered in New Britain, Ct., on land of Mr. Churchill, a jeweler. The bones will be deposited in the Normal School at that place.

The Free Soilers of Hampshire County held their Convention in Northampton on Wednesday, and nominated for State Senators—William Taylor of Norwich and Ira P. Gould of Ware.

A Big Fish.—Gilbert A. Clark, and a younger brother, of Easthampton, caught a pike, on Wednesday afternoon last, in the 'old bed' of the Connecticut, in Northampton, which weighed nearly twenty pounds, and was three feet and a half long.

FISH, FISH!—On going to dinner the other day, we were forcibly reminded, by the appearance of a large, nicely cooked fresh fish upon our table, that THOMAS WARD had returned to his old business, viz: selling fish, fresh and nice from the salt water. Success attend him.

Archibald E. Hastings, Postmaster at Millboro', Delaware, has been sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, for robbing the mail.

REDUCTION OF THE HOURS OF LABOR.—The Lowell Machine Shop, as well as the machine shops at Lawrence, Manchester, Biddeford and Holyoke, have reduced the hours of labor to 11 per day for the workmen in their employ.

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—A letter from the Hague states that two cases of hydrophobia have been cured there by the employment of sulphate of quinine, combined with opium. A full statement of the two cases is to be published.

THE VICTIMS OF THE REINDEER. Two more sufferers by the explosion on the Reindeer have died. Thomas Quigley and his daughter, died at Malden. The total number of deaths by this disaster is thirty-seven.

The Boston Pathfinder has come out in a new dress and makes a very neat appearance. It is no longer a free paper, but its value is increased by the change.

Graham's Magazine for October, is an excellent No., containing numerous articles of high merit from the pens of eminent writers. For sale at Bowles'.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Mr. Fairbrother was killed by a train, while walking on the track of the Vermont Valley Railroad, at Westminster, Vt., on Saturday last. His age was 55.

A highly respectable lady of Dedham, who took a prominent part in the late Spiritual Convention in Boston, has become insane and been taken to a hospital.

The London correspondent of the Mobile Advertiser complains bitterly of the appearance in that country of real live mosquitoes.

Hon. Daniel Webster and G. B. Duncan have entered a suit against the city of New Orleans, to recover \$50,000 for their services in the celebrated Gaines case, in defending that city before the Supreme Court of the U. S.

H. S. Robbins, of Greenfield, sold his liquor on the Deerfield Mower Ground, as an "All Healing Balm," a medicine "for the cure of cuts, sprains, bruises, salt rheum, sore eyes, and various other ill that flesh is heir to."

M. W. FRENCH & CO. have a store full of new goods. Mr. French is a fair-dealing merchant and always does the right thing. For particulars see his advertisements.

Wood! Wood! Those who have agreed to pay in wood, or who may wish to do so, are informed that we would like it now, so as to be in season for cold weather.

SPECIAL NOTICES. Another Scientific Wonder. IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after the directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion. Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin, the great scientific evidence of its value, furnished by scientific analysis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

TO PARENTS.—My little boy about five years of age has been troubled from an infant, with some form of disease, which was supposed some form to depend upon a humor. He would often be taken suddenly ill, and then it was supposed to be worms which troubled him. Occasionally sores would appear upon the surface of the body, especially about the face and nose, and we noticed at such times he appeared better in his general health. He gradually sunk into a very serious and critical condition. We gave him medicines for worms, but could not see any material difference in the symptoms. We then gave medicines highly recommended for humors and such other medicines as we thought adapted to his case, but still could perceive no benefit. I procured a bottle of Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and commenced giving it to him in small doses. Very soon sores began to appear upon the surface and as we proceeded they gradually increased in number and size, until running together, well night covered his face and limbs with a solid scab. I procured the Cerate and applied to these sores, which immediately began to improve in appearance, until, by a continuation they were entirely healed. New sores occasionally appeared, but the time the first ones appeared externally, the child's health began to improve. Since the humor has been driven out and cured, he has suffered none of those sudden attacks spoken of, but has been perfectly healthy. It would be impossible to make any one sensible of the change which has taken place in my child since using these medicines, unless they had seen him in his sickness and could see him now. I most cordially recommend these popular remedies. Providence, May 12, 1851. WM. H. HUDSON.

BORN. In Belchertown, Sept. 21, a daughter to Henry Canterbury.

MARRIED. In Springfield, 29th, by Rev Dr Oggood, Jefferson M. Cluff of Monson, and Ellen E. Dobbet of Springfield.

DIED. In this town, Sept. 24th, Triphena McLentoe. In Palmer, Sept. 29th, Mrs. Susan Williams, 52, a well known colored Doctress. At Belchertown, 13th, of dysentery, Willie Hyde, only son of H. A. Longley. At Brimfield, 8th, Richard, 37, wife of Benjamin F. Wardwell. At Amherst, 5th, Margaret C. Church, 25. At Belchertown, 3d, Miranda B., 19, wife of John Root, 16th, Mary C. S. Holland, 45. At Barre, 15th, Caroline Freeman, 20; Louisa Sophia Cook, 5. At Athol, 15th, Mrs. Hannah Humphrey. Revolutionary Soldiers.—In Pelham, 5th, Mr. Ichabod Wood, 92, in Cherry Valley, Mr. Jeremiah Powell, 101 years, 8-12 months; in Newburyport, Mr. Farnum Howe, 89; in Goshen, N. H., Mr. Abel Blood, 94; in Glenburn, Me., Mr. John McLellan, 94.

New Fall Goods! L. A. BAILEY, FASHIONABLE Tailor, and dealer in Ready made Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, At Nassawanno Block, would call the attention of his friends and the public to a New and select assortment, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Garments made to order in the most thorough manner and the latest styles. Palmer Depot, Sept. 25th. 23tf

CHOICE AND SEASONABLE GOODS continually arriving and selling cheap. Call and see at M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Sept. 25. 23tf

Fall Styles! OF Parametras, Alpacaes, Super Cashmeres, M. DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c. Shawls! Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

Also, Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Countermans, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Sept. 30. 21tf

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D., Physician & Surgeon, WARE VILLAGE, Mass. 3m15

J. L. LOVELL, DAGUERREOTYPYST. Rooms, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street, WARE. Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather. Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. 18tf



GRAND SOUTHERN CIRCUS.

ROBINSON AND ELDRED'S Southern Circus on its Northern Tour. Will perform at Palmer Depot on Saturday, Oct. 24, 1852. For one day only. "Everything New, Surprisingly Elegant and Complete, at a cost of Thirty Thousand Dollars! Each Performer a Star! and each Star a Brilliant one! Motto—WE PERFORM TO PLEASE! Energy, Labor, Talent, Novelty and Expense, combined to gratify and please the public."

CINDERELLA! Or the Little Glass Slipper! This beautiful Nursery Dramatic Fairy Spectacle is performed by twenty-five children, all dressed in splendid Costumes of the Order of the Court of Versailles two hundred years ago. The youngest of the children is only 15 months old, and the oldest does not exceed 15 years. For particulars, see Cinderella Bills.

THE BAND. Comprises 12 Musicians chosen for the renown they have won in Germany and Italy, and led by the celebrated Champion Bugle from Berlin, HERR NEAVE, who will execute many of the choice compositions of the great masters. The Procession will be preceded by the NEW CHARIOT, which was lately exhibited in Baltimore, and was visited by over 10,000 persons. It is the MOST SUPERB CARRIAGE IN THE WORLD, and drawn by Twenty Splendidly Matched Cream Horses.

SO MAGNIFICENT HORSES, Selected from every portion of the Globe! 14 DIMINUTIVE PERFORMING PONIES. The celebrated Georgia performing Mule "Sanclo," 10 years old and no larger than a dog.

The great performing horse "Thunderbolt." The elegant Trick pony "Dan o'c's." Hurrah! Fun, Frolic and Laughter. Clowns. **SIGNOR FELIX CARLO,** known all over the world as the best Trick Clown that ever Tumbled in a ring, presents his compliments, and says "I do not alone give you 25 cents worth of fun, he will return your money, (over the left)," and SAM LONG says he can beat any Clown in the world, at making his friends laugh, for he has been getting ready for them for a whole year.

MADAME ROBINSON will perform her celebrated Dancing Manoeuvres. This act has everywhere been greeted with tumultuous applause. **MASTER JAMES ROBINSON** will have the honor of appearing at every performance. MR. S. P. STICKNEY will have the honor of introducing his elegantly graceful Vaulting Horse, Cincinnati. The wonderful performance of this intelligent Horse, makes him a feature in any company to which he is attached. Mr. Stickney will ride his celebrated 4 and 6 horse acts.

MR. G. N. ELDRED, the renowned Dramatic Scene Rider will appear in his variety of Comic changes. MR. T. KING, the great Battout Leaper, is now with the Southern Circus and will appear in his wonderful leaps.

CHALLENGE. \$5000 is offered to be put up by Robinson & Eldred, that MASTER JAMES ROBINSON is the best rider in the world! MESSRS. L. ROWE & CASTILLO, will add their wonderful Cerulean Globe Act, to the other attractions of this truly great establishment.

Sixty Star Performers and Auxiliaries. MASTER JOHN offers to put up \$1000 that he can beat any Equestrian of his age in America. Splendid Equestrian and Acrobatic feats. Pavilion capable of seating 5000 persons.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 1, performance to commence at 2 o'clock. Evening performance to commence at 8 o'clock. A. W. LYDE, Agent.

Kossuth and the Maine Law. The subscribers have removed from Mr. J. A. Spicers' Building, to Main street, Strong's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable) of notes and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash as to sell our wares. If we cannot have a cash but one way, we could prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days. J. S. BAILEY & CO. 5tf

To Those who are Diseased. THE Undersigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride to a distance and bear the responsibility which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the chair, and by the common practice of examining, state, or by the common practice of examining, and prescriptions, that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to test him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON. Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant. All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups. Cancer, Jaundice, Strengthening, Wine, Stimulating, Compound Humor, Lung, Asthmatic Pills of a superior kind. All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand. Palmer, Sept. 10. 21tf

For Factories and Mills. LAMPS, WICKS AND CHIMNIES. WE are prepared to furnish in large or small quantities—Solar, Hanging or Side Lamps; Wicks and Chimnies of every description wanted in Factories. We have on hand 450 Doz. Chimnies, No. 1 and 2 Solar and Cornelia do.; 250 Gross Lamp Wicks, assorted sizes. And will sell at prices as low as can be found in any other market. All orders promptly filled. HAMILTON & CHAPIN. No. 5, Burlington, Mass. 3w21

Lady Lovelace, (Lord Byron's only daughter Ada) is thought to be dying.

Musical Clock! FOR sale, at a bargain, a novelty in the shape of a musical clock, which keeps excellent time. It is surmounted by three musical angels, who play a different tune at the expiration of every hour. It may be seen and bought by calling at this Office. Sept. 25. 23tf

Just Received From NEW YORK

BOSTON MARKETS, A Large and Rich Stock of New Fall and Winter Goods, CONSISTING in part of plain and figured Silks (some very rich), all wool DeLaines, common do., a good variety. Thibet Cloths, plain and figured Alpacaes, Prints, Cashmere Shawls, Bay State, and Waterloo do.

Ready Made Clothing. Cloths, Cassimeres, Cotton Flannel, Wool do. various qualities, under Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Shoes of all kinds, Children's do., Men's, Boys', Youth's and Children's Boots, Crochery, Glass and China Ware, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Flour, and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Country Store, which will be sold at the very lowest prices by E. B. MILES & CO. 175. 23tf

Notice. WHEREAS, my wife Sarah, having unreasonably and without provocation, deserted my bed and board, this is to notify and forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account. LOREN BADGER. Holland, Sept. 10th, 1852. 3w22

New Goods! RECEIVED this week, at M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Aug. 21. 18tf

Flour! Flour! THE best Extra and Superior brands, for sale at the lowest prices, by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 21tf

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly lay before them the opinions of distinguished men, and the evidence of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir:—I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have done with a degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children. I have found it as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEVELAND, M.D. Brunswick, Me. Feb. 5, 1847. From an overseer in the Hamilton Mills, in this City.

Dr. J. C. Ayer:—I have been cured of the worst cough I ever had in my life, by "Cherry Pectoral" and never fail, when I have opportunity, of recommending it to others.

Yours Respectfully, S. D. EMERSON. Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. The patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unusually distinct.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. July 1, 1849. Dr. J. C. Ayer:—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I tried many medicines, but found no relief, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine, I had the gratification of curing two very reverend friends, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you. And an air, yours respectfully, J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

The following was one of the worst cases, which the physicians and friends thought to be incurable consumption.

CHESTER, PA. Aug. 22, 1846. J. C. Ayer:—Sir: I was taken with a terrible cough, brought on by a cold, in the beginning of last February, and was confined to my bed more than two months. Coughing incessantly night and day, I became ghastly pale, my eyes were sunken and glassy, and my breath very short. Indeed, I was rapidly failing, and in such distress for breath, that but little hope of my recovery could be entertained. While in this situation, a friend of mine (the Rev. John Smith, a member of the Methodist church) brought me a bottle of your Cherry Pectoral, which I tried more to gratify him, than from any expectation of obtaining relief. Its good effect induced me to continue its use, and I soon found my health much improved. Now in three months, I am well and strong, and can attribute my cure only to your great medicine.

JAMES GODFREY. Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Palmer Depot, by Dr. Wm. Holland; in Thorndike, by W. N. Packard; in brook; in Thordike, by J. H. Nutting, and by Stafford Springs by J. H. Nutting, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

CROTON PAINT. Mead & Fuller's Croton Metallic FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

Principal Depot, 105 Murray Street, and 19 Eighth Avenue, New York.

THE Company are now prepared after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white will, and being only one half its weight, makes a difference of 4 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich orange, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather; and no material can be used so effectively for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages; both dry and in oil. Certificates from responsible persons will be shown to all applicants, two of which will be found below.

Messrs. Mead & Fuller.—We have since we applied some of your paint to a steam boiler in our works, which stands in a very exposed situation, which adheres so well (as well as other applications we have made) that we confidently recommend it as an invaluable paint and very cheap.

MOTT & AYRES. Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y. This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used, for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER, House and Sign Painter, 201 West 20th-st., N. Y. Analysis of Mead and Fuller's Paint, by J. H. Salubury, Chemist, New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave: Prot. Oxide of Iron 86 75 Silica, 7 50 Alumina, 2 30 Manganese, 1 05 Lime, 0 20 Magnesia, 0 05 Potash, 0 35 Soda, 0 15 Other Matter, 0 75 100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in all the principal towns in the county. E. HAIGHT, Local and travelling Agent. 6m50.

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A most miraculous cure of Bad Legs, after 43 years' standing. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Wm. Galpin, of 70 St. Mary's-st., Weymouth, May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway: Sir.—At the age of 15, my wife, who is now 61, caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for months together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your advertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last 43 years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

Signed, WM. GALPIN. A person 70 Years of Age Cured of a Bad Leg, of Thirty years' standing.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Wm. Abbs, builder of Gas Ovens, of Radcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway: Sir.—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works; accompanied by medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

Signed, WM. ABBS. The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 13 Market-st., Huddersfield.

A dreadful bad Breast cured in one Month. Extract of a letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated Dec. 13th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway: Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before heard of your Pills and Ointment, I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave me a trial in her case and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing. I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

Signed, FREDERICK TURNER. The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:

Bad legs	Gout
Bad breasts	Glandular Swellings
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bite of Mosquitoes and	Rheumatism
Scalds	Scalds
Coco-bay	Sore Nipples
Chieft-foot	Sore Throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Clapped hands	Scrofula
Corns (soft)	Scrofula
Cancer	Tumors
Contracted & stiff joints	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws

Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 214 Strand, near Temple Bar, London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the British Empire, and of those of the United States, in Pots at 37-1/2 c., 87 c., and \$1.50 c., each. Wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the United States and by Messrs A. B. & C. Sayers, New York, and Knapp & Co., Boston.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot. Sept. 10th. 19cwt.

The Furthest divorce case will be revived in New York in a few days, on motion for appeal by Mr. Forrest.

PALMER JOURNAL.

Wonders of a Tea-pot.

A cup of tea, through a small article and a cheap one, is capable of performing wonders. As a mine beneath a beleaguered city only requires a match to blow the inhabitants of the earth to the moon, so the cup of tea only wants an opportunity to produce some of the most signal effects; and many a match is begun, advanced or concluded, under the inspiring influence. When the "hissing urn" throws up a steamy column, fragrant with the hyson, powerful with imperial, strong with gunpowder or black with bohea, it may be considered as a warning of the consequences to be expected from the wonder-working beverage within. But when the cup has received it, when sugar and cream have softened it; in fine, when rosy lips begin to imbibe the delicious draught, then look for consequences. Father of Ho Whang! how does a cup of tea unloose, invigorate, may, almost create the faculty of speech!

Behold a spiritless, silent, solemn company, sitting in a semicircle, staring at one another, having exhausted that almost inexhaustible topic, the weather, and despairing in what manner to introduce it a fourth time; in this sad, most uncomfortable dilemma, the sight of a tea tray is better than a plank to a drowning man, or the voice of pardon to a condemned criminal. Glance your eye over the company and see how other eyes begin to sparkle; the solemn gloom disperses like the mist before the sun. But no sooner have pretty noses begun to inhale the fragrance, no sooner have pretty lips begun to sip the delicious tongue-inspiring beverage, than silence, a poor "dumb devil," is thrust aside, the weather banished from good society, and tongues—as Virgil says about elm trees that bear apples—begin to be astonished at fruits not their own.

Worship God with Flowers.

Flowers are the memories of childhood, which accompanies us from the cradle to the grave. I left my birthplace at the age of seventeen, yet the peonies, tulips and roses of my mother's garden are pictured in my mind with a vernal freshness. Teach your children to love flowers and they will love home and all its inmates. Beautify your grounds around your dwelling with rich foliage, plants, and the bright blossoms of sweet flowers, and the faces of all who look upon the scene will be lighted with smiles, while their hearts will worship the great giver of all good and perfect gifts to man. If I could be the means of creating a general taste for gardening and love of flowers, I should feel as though I had been of more benefit to my country than all the military heroes of the present age. Worship God with flowers! As He loves all that is beautiful and good so will He love you as you make your home lovely.

'My dear,' said an anxious father to his bashful daughter, 'I do not intend that you shall throw yourself away on any of the wild, worthless boys of the present day. You must marry a man of sober and mature age, one that can charm you with wisdom and good advice, rather than personal attraction. What do you think of an intelligent husband of fifty? The timid, meek, blue eyed little daughter looked in the man's face, and with the slightest possible touch of interest in her voice answered—'I think two of twenty-five would be better, pa.'

CANINE FASHIONS FOR THE DOG DAYS.—At the suggestion of His Honor, the Mayor, all the dogs of this city, of any pretensions to gentility, will wear muzzles, of a very tasteful and delicate pattern, from this time until Autumn. Gentleman tenuous upon this point, will be allowed fifty cents for informing against vulgar dogs, minus the muzzles, and after the cur is pointed, they will suffer death at the municipal expense of another half dollar. *N. Y. Express Messenger.*

SOMEWHERE WORTH KNOWING.—The yard is derived from the Saxon word *gyrd*, or girth, being originally the circumference of the body, until Henry I. decreed that it should be the length of his arm. Inch, from *uncia*, or twelfth. In 1866 when William the conqueror began to reign, the penny, or sterling, was cast with a deep cross, so that it might be broken in half as a half penny, or in quarters, for fourthings, or farthings.

FOUNDING BOARDS.—A distinguished artist has recommended that the canopies of pulpits be formed of strained sheepskin inserted in a wood frame and then suspended from the ceiling. Thus a great increase of reverberation will be gained, and the speaker's voice be heard distinctly in the further part of the room without exhaustion.

Don't the clouds begin to break? "Inquired Harriet, during yesterday's rain. She was impatient for an opportunity to go shopping. "Guess so," was the answer, and the speaker glanced from the window, "guess they're broke they leak bad enough to be, and just now heard 'em crack like thunder."

In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, contrary to expectation, Judge Strong gave his decision adverse to liquor dealers, in the Sunday liquor business, and the Mayor soon gave notice that the ordinance would be enforced. On Sunday several arrests of liquor dealers were made, and considerable excitement was manifested.

The prettiest design we ever saw on the tombstone of a child was a lark soaring upward with a rosebud in its mouth. What could be more sweetly emblematic of infant innocence winging its way to heaven under the care of its guarding angel?

PLAIN QUESTIONS.—If of two fruits one was to be annihilated, which would you be most willing to spare, the orange or the apple? Of two minerals, gold or iron? Of two stones the diamond or mill-stone? Of two liquids, wine or water?

Female fainting is often produced by the neighborhood of a good looking young man and desire to learn how much weight he can support in his arms.

POETRY.

The old Green Lane.

BY ELIZA COOK

'Twas the very merry summer time
That garlands hills and dells,
And South wind rung a fair chimne
Upon the foxglove bells;
The cuckoo stood on the lady birch
To bid her last good bye—
The lark sprung over the village church,
And whistled to the sky,
And we had come from the harvest sheaves,
A blithe and tawny train,
And tracked our path with poppy leaves
Along the old green lane.

'Twas a pleasant way on a sunny day,
And we were a happy set,
As we idly bent where the streamlet went
To get our fingers wet;
With the dog-rose here, and the orchis there,
And the woodbine twining through,
With the broad trees meeting everywhere,
And the grass still wet with dew,
Ah! we all forgot in that blissful spot,
The names of care and pain,
As we lay on the bank by the shepherd's
cot,

To rest in the old green lane.
Ob! days gone by! I can but sigh
As I think of that rich hour,
When my heart in its glee but seemed to
be
Another wordside flower;
For though the trees be still as fair,
And the wild bloom still as gay—
Though the South winds send as sweet an
air,
And heaven as bright a day;
Yet the merry set are far and wide,
And we never shall meet again—
We never shall ramble side by side
Along the old green lane.

Be thou Pure.

FROM ARTHUR'S GAZETTE.

The heart! it is a wondrous thing,
Guard well its issues says the "Book,"
It whispers words unto the tongue,
And gives unto the eye its look.

'Words! words!' says Hamlet, as if words
Had naught to do with words of sin!
Thy words are pure? it not—alas!
Then there is, little pure within.

Resist the thought—ere thought be word,
The word—ere yet the act be sin!
The words of holy Jesus were—
Be pure! but be thou pure within!

The following from a certain Mrs. Dolly to
her lover, does completely "go ahead" of Clath-
rum's epistle to her "lover," which has been six
months—

POETIC LOVE-LETTER.

Little is the robin, less is the Ren-
por is the wri er was is the pen
the rosy red the violet blue
in time they die and so must you
when this you see remember me
this look of hair I used to wear
your friend till death do us part DOLLY.

In France only 18 accidents have oc-
curred by the explosion of boilers in 22 years.
No locomotive, nor any steam boiler, can be
used without being first submitted to the
examination and test of a government engi-
neer.

MARBLE.—The marble quarries in Ver-
mont are becoming important: \$400,000
worth of the stone was sold from one of them
the last year. Statuary marble, said to equal
the Italian, has been obtained.

The Southern division of the Methodist Epis-
copal Church, numbers more than half a million
members, of whom three fourths are whites.—
It has 1630 travelling, and 4000 local preach-
ers.

The city marshal of Lowell, on Monday, seized
about fifty gallons of liquor, the property of
one of the Smith family.

'This is a very stormy night, husband.' 'O,
not very, my dear, you have said but little.'

Rubbing warts with solid potash, will effectually
remove them.

BUSINESS CARDS.

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Minger's Building.
April 1, 1852. 50tf

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Pal-
mer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,
made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 4tf4

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 tf

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all de-
scriptions constantly on hand or made to order.
All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS. 15tf

\$100 To \$200 Per Month!!

THE above sum can easily be made by any
industrious man, of respectable address, who
possesses good business qualities, and who can
command a small capital (to begin with) or
twenty-five or fifty dollars.

No others need apply.
By engaging with the subscribers in the
Book Agency Business.
Whose Publications are very saleable, and
which the people will buy.
Funds can be forwarded at our risk, if
mailed in presence of the Post Master and num-
bers and dates of the same noted.
No book kept or sold by us of an immor-
al tendency.
A Wholesale Price List, with full direc-
tions, for operations, will be forwarded on ap-
plication. Post Paid, to
GEORGE H. DERBY & CO., Book Pub-
lishers, Buffalo, N. Y. (Not New York) 41

New- London, Willimantic, & Palmer
RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-
London, Stoughton and Providence

5.30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8.30)
for Hartford, and arrives at New London at 11-
00 A. M.
11.15 A. M. After the arrival of the Express
and accommodation trains, a P. M. R. R. and an-
other, connecting at Willimantic (12.55 P. M.)
from Hartford, arriving at New London 2.15 P. M.,
connecting with steamer Chippewee for Provi-
dence and Stoughton, via Stoughton R. I.
2.50 P. M. After the arrival of Trains from
Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic
(4.40) for New London, New Haven and New
York, arriving at New London (6.00) with the evening
boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and
Palmer.

6.50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8.30)
with the H. P. & F. R. R. for Hartford
and New York, and at Palmer (10.30) with Western
R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.
12.00 A. M. After the arrival of the steam-
er Chippewee from Stoughton, bringing passen-
gers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer
5.20 P. M.

3.10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4.40)
for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at
Palmer (6.10) for Springfield, Albany and Bos-
ton.

The 12.00 M. Train from New London, and
the 5.30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight
Trains with Passenger Car attached.

Fare from Palmer to New York via steam-
boat from New London and Norwich, \$2.50
Train from New London and Hartford, via
Western R. R. from Palmer, 4.00
From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase
tickets before entering the cars.
Merchandise forwarded with care and dis-
patch.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the
Road to Towns in vicinity.

A Mail stage leaves Woodstock every Mon-
day, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for Tol-
land and Willington station, and connects with
the downward train.

Returning—Leaves Tolland and Willington
same days, at 2 P. M. for arrival of Upward
Train from N. London and Hartford, and Down-
ward Train from Palmer, for Woodstock, via
Westford and North Ashford.

A. G. DARROW, Sup.
May 28, 1852. 7tf

CANKER & SALT RHEUM
SYRUP
CANKER CURE AND CERATE.

WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous
Humors, Liver Complaint, and all diseases
arising from an impure state of the
Blood.

THESE Medicines are the scientific prepara-
tions of a regular physician.

The Syrup, is an article which stands un-
rivalled and unequalled in this or any other
country as a great Humour Medicine. It is en-
tirely different from any preparation of Sarsa-
pilla or Dock, and is far better than any or all
of them. It has now been tested in more than
500,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes,
all ages, and in every station in life, and for all
the above named diseases, and as yet to our
knowledge, there has not been the first instance
where it has not done the work just as it was
stated it would do.

More than 100,000 cases of humors in all
their many and varied forms have been treated
and permanently cured by it.

Erysipelas—Patients who have suffered
from this distressing disease for years, have in
every known case been cured by these medi-
cines.

At least 50,000 Salt Rheum Patients
have used the Syrup, together with the Cerate,
many of them old and inveterate cases, and in
every instance effected a cure. The Syrup for
them has no equal in Sarsaparilla or any
other.

Female Irregularities—There is no one
cause which produces a greater amount of suf-
fering than the irregular action of the female
functions. In these cases, if the medicine is
used, it restores health, strength and vigor, and
enables nature to assume her
natural position.

Nursing Sore Mouth.—This truly distressing
disease no longer be the dread of nursing
mothers, for there is a reliable remedy. The
Syrup, together with the Canker Cure, will at
once most effectually and permanently cure this
disease.

General Taints and Mercurial Diseases, are
poisonous impurities of the blood, which through
their effect upon the glands are felt in every
part of the system. Not a single organ that
does not feel the effects of the poisons, and by
their action upon each other, effectually pre-
vent all the unaided efforts of nature to throw
them off. In such cases, if there was ever a
specific for any disease, the Syrup is for this.
N. B.—Neither of the above articles are gen-
uine without the signature of S. A. WEAVER
& CO. on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S.
A. WEAVER & CO. to whom all orders must be
addressed.

AGENTS—Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Dep-
ot.—Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers.—W. L.
Brakenridge, Ware Village.—A. H. Longley
& Co., Beltertown.—T. F. Packard, Monson.—
Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs.—Hyde
& Pinney, Stafford.

E. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by
Druggists or principal Merchants throughout
the country.

STATIONERY,
BLANKS,
Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERPUMERY,
BRUSHES,
FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER,
10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

**CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY
STEAM PRINTING!**
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF
LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING
FANCY & FLOWER PAPER;
WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES;
GOLD PERS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS;
ONESTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE;
BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK,
WAFERS, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Marks,
WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS;
State and Lead Pencils;

RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS;
VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,
Water Color Paints and Brushes;

GUM LABELS;
ERASERS, Scissors & Shears, Pen & Pocket KNIVES,
Writing Desks, Work Boxes,
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, BOHNOES,
PAPER WEIGHTS,

FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS;
CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS,
SAND AND WAFER BOOKS,
BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS,
PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS,

LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES,
&c. &c. &c. at
WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT
No. 10 State Street,
NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK,
HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the
Manufacturers and Importers.
Hartford, Sept. 1st, 1852. 11tyr

Family Registers
—AND—
Mourning Pieces,
MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births,
Marriages and Deaths recorded on those
that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames
and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand,
and it is not convenient for them to call at my
room, they will be called upon by me and the
goods delivered without extra charge, if request-
ed by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationery.
School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums,
Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile,
Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and
Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fan-
cy Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms,
at A. S. Sweeney's Store.

E. L. PRATT.
Three Rivers, April 10, 1852. 51tf
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Alden's Experiment Plough.
THE Subscriber wishes to inform the Farm-
ers of Monson, Palmer and vicinity that he is
manufacturing, and keeps constantly on hand
at his shop, Wrought Iron and Steel Plows of an
improved pattern, and warranted to do the
best work in all kinds of soil. They are much
stronger than any cast iron plows, considerably
lighter, are constructed on scientific principles
and are easily repaired.

All orders, post-paid, will receive particular
attention.
MARCUS ALDEN.

REFERENCES.
Jonathan Homer,
John R. Hoar,
Alfred Norcross,
L. Shaw, 2d,
P. O. Knowlton,
A. J. Robbins.
Monson, April 10, 1852. 6m51.

**Fashionable Tailoring
ESTABLISHMENT.**
NEW STYLES OF GOODS FOR
Gentlemen's Apparel,
—AT—
L. A. Bailey's New Store,
Nassawanno Block.

THE Subscriber has just returned from mark-
et with a splendid assortment of Scotch,
English, French and American
Fancy Cassimeres and Vestings, Black
and Fancy colored Broadcloths.

Also, a good assortment of Ready Made
Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, to
which the attention of the Gentlemen is respect-
fully solicited.

The Latest Fashions just received.
L. A. BAILEY, Merchant Tailor.
Palmer, April 10th, 1852. 51tf

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of
Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a
new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squier's
Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of
Blacksmithing at short notice.

Particular attention paid to Horse Shoe-
ing.
H. B. KIBBE.
Palmer, June 12th, 1852. 8

Writing Paper.
FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gift
Edged and other kinds of paper for sale
low at the Journal Office. 44

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year
1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the clerk's
Office of the District Court for the Eastern
District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!
GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

PEPSIN
THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach
of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the
great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton,
M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion,
Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Constipa-
tion, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own
method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric
Juice.

As if a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in wa-
ter, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast
Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Di-
gesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Nat-
ural Food of the Purifying, Preserving,
and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and In-
testines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stom-
ach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive
Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice
in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a
Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the
use of this preparation, the pains and evils of In-
digestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as
they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is do-
ing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of De-
bility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dyspep-
sia Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of
the grave.

It is based, in the highest degree curious and
remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Ani-
mal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive
Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be
readily prepared from the mucous membrane of
the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles
of food, as meat and eggs will be softened,
changed and digested, just as the same manner
as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the
"Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a
diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric
Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of
Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguish-
ed professor of medicine in London, who was
severely afflicted with this complaint, finding
everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gas-
tric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living
animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on
"Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable
fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals
macerated in water, impart to the fluid the prop-
erty of dissolving various articles of food, and
effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them
in no wise different from the natural digestive
process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive
circular, gratis, giving a large amount of sci-
entific evidence, similar to the above, together with
reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of
the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer.
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most
marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility,
Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspepsia
Consumption. It is impossible to give the de-
tails of cases in the limits of this advertisement;
but authenticated certificates have been given of
more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in
Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other cities.
The cure is not only rapid and wonderful, but
permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particu-
larly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder,
Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or bodily
debility, and other ailments, and is a source of
Quinine, and other drugs upon the Digestive
Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for
excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spir-
its. It almost reconciles Health with Intemper-
ance.

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints
which it doesn't seem to reach, and remove at once.
No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant
relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant
symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for
a short time to make these good efforts perma-
nent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body fol-
low at once. It is particularly excellent in cases
of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of
the Stomach, distress after eating, low
cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness
of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness,
tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the
dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines
throughout the United States. It is prepared
in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription
vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians,
may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents,
describing the whole process of preparation, and
giving the authority upon which the claims of
this new remedy are based. As it is not a sec-
ret remedy, no objection can be raised against
its use by Physicians in respectable standing and
regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genu-
ine Houghton, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia,
Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Med-
icines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot,
Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green,
Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Bar-
re.

**THE PLACE TO BUY CAR-
riages and Wagons.**

THE Subscribers would inform
the public that they still con-
tinue and shall continue to man-
ufacture in the best manner all kinds of Top Carriages, side seats,
Cabriolets, Barouches, Rockaways, &c.

We would say one word to the sporting part
of the community, and that is, that we pay par-
ticular attention to making light trotting Bug-
gies, not to be surpassed for lightness and dur-
ability. We make them weigh from 145, to
250 lbs. Don't forget boys that E. Tobey &
Co. is the place to buy nice and fashionable
work.

Those wishing to buy would do well to call
and examine our drafts before purchasing else-
where.
E. TOBEY & CO.
Palmer, May 8, 1852. 3tf

Billet Paper.
JUST received a beautiful assortment of Bil-
let Paper of various styles—just the thing
for writing pretty thoughts on—for sale cheap
at the Journal Office.

Book Binding.
ALL kinds of Books, Magazines, &c., Bound
in the best possible manner and on reason-
able terms at this Office.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a
good assortment of Malongany, Black Wal-
nut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he
will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired,
and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850. 4f 29

Flows.
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one
mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes
of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle
Flows, which he will sell for cash at manu-
facturers' prices, or exchange for white oak tim-
ber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35tf

**MORSE'S
Compound Syrup of
YELLOW DOCK ROOT,**
OCCUPIES the first rank among the propri-
ety medicines of this country for completely
curing Cancer, Salt Rheum, E

OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1852.

NO. 24.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and promptly executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:
Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsville, A. R. Murdoch, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins' Mills, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. E. Packard, Monson, South Factories, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factories, F. S. Smith, W. C. C. Rogers, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight, Holland, L. Breard, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8, 49, 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. M.
New York, 10, 44, 11, 15, A. M. and 6, 29, P. M.
Albany, 11, 15, A. M. and 8, 2, P. M.
The 10, 44, A. M. and 1, 49, 2, 49, 9, 10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5, 40 A. M.—West at 3, 20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6, 45 P. M. Leave for New London at 5, 45, 10, 45 A. M. and 2, 40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9 1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8 1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Barre, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2, 33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

A TERRIBLE NARRATIVE.

The annexed account of the conviction and execution of a man on the basis of circumstantial evidence, is copied from a late volume of Chambers' Edinburgh Journal. The tragedy transpired more than a hundred years ago; and is now cited to warn Courts and Juries against relying too implicitly on circumstantial evidence:

In the year 1742, a case of a very remarkable nature occurred near Hull, England. A gentleman traveling to that place was stopped late in the evening, about seven miles from the town, by a single highwayman, and robbed of a purse containing twenty guineas. The highwayman rode off by a different path at full speed, and the gentleman, frightened, but not injured, except in purse, pursued his journey. It was growing late, however, and being naturally much agitated by what had passed, he rode only two miles further, and stopped at the Bell Inn, kept by Mr. James Brunell. He went to the kitchen to give directions about his supper, where he related to several persons present the fact of his having been robbed; to which he added this peculiar circumstance, that when he traveled he always gave his gold a peculiar mark, and that every guinea taken from his purse was thus marked. Hence he hoped that the robber would be detected. Supper being ready he retired.

The gentleman had not long finished his supper, when Mr. Brunell came into the parlor where he was, and after the usual inquiry of the landlord as to the guest's satisfaction with the meal, observed, "Sir, I understand that you have been robbed not far hence, this evening." "I have, sir," was the reply. "And your money was marked?" continued the landlord. "It was," said the traveler. "A circumstance has arisen," resumed Mr. Brunell, "which leads me to think that I can point out the robber. Pray, at what time in the evening were you stopped?" "It was just getting to be dark," replied the traveler. "The time confirms my suspicions," said the landlord; and then he informed the traveler that he had a waiter, one John Jennings, who had of late been so very extravagant, that he, (the landlord), had been surprised at it, and had determined to part with him, his conduct being very suspicious; that long before dark that night he had sent Jennings out to get a guinea changed for him; that the man had only come back since the arrival of the traveler, saying that he could not get change; and that, seeing Jennings to be in liquor, he had sent him off to bed determined to discharge him in the morning. Mr. Brunell continued to say, that when the guinea was brought back to him it was not the same one he had sent out for change, there being on the returned one a mark, which he was very sure was not upon the other; but that he should probably have thought no more of the matter, Jennings having frequently had gold in his pocket of late, had not the people in the kitchen told him what the traveler had related respecting the robbery, and the circumstances of the guinea being marked. He (Mr. Brunell), had not been present when this relation was made, and unluckily, before he heard of it from the people in the kitchen, he had paid away the guinea to a man who lived at a distance, and had now gone home. The circumstance, however, struck me so very strongly, that I could not refrain, as an honest man,

from coming and giving information of it.

Mr. Brunell was duly thanked for his candid disclosure. There appeared from it the strongest reasons for suspecting Jennings; and if, on searching him, any other of the marked guineas should be found, the gentleman could identify them, there would then remain no doubt in the matter. It was now agreed to go up to his room. Jennings was fast asleep; his pockets were searched, and from one of them was drawn forth a purse, containing exactly 19 guineas. Suspicion now became certainty; for the gentleman declared the purse and guineas to be identically those of which he had been robbed. Assistance was called, Jennings was awakened, dragged out of bed, and charged with the robbery. He denied it firmly; but circumstances were too strong to gain him belief. He was secured that night, and the next day taken before a Justice of the Peace. The gentleman and Mr. Brunell deposed to the facts upon oath; and Jennings having no proofs—nothing but the mere assertions of innocence, which could not be credited—was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

So strong seemed the case against him, that the man's friends advised him to plead guilty, and throw himself on the mercy of the Court. This advice he rejected, and when arraigned, plead not guilty. The prosecutor swore to the fact of the robbery; though, as it was in a mask, he could not swear to the person of the prisoner, but thought him of the same stature nearly, as the man who robbed him. To the purse and guineas, when they were produced in Court, he swore—as to the purse positively, and as to the marked guineas, to the best of his belief; and he testified to their having been taken from the pocket of the prisoner.

The prisoner's master, Mr. Brunell, deposed as to sending Jennings for the change of a guinea, and to the waiter's having brought back to him a marked one, in the room of the one he had given him unmarked. He also gave evidence as to the discovery of the purse and the guineas on the prisoner. And to consummate the proof, the man to whom Mr. Brunell had paid the guinea as mentioned, came forward and produced the coin, testifying at the same time that he had received it on the very evening of the robbery, from the prisoner's master, in payment of a debt; and the owner or prosecutor on comparing it with the other nineteen, swore to its being to the best of his belief, one of the twenty marked guineas taken from him by the highwayman, and of which the other nineteen were found on Jennings.

The Judge summed up the evidence, pointing out all the circumstantial circumstances against the prisoner; and the Jury, convinced by the strong accumulation of circumstantial evidence, without going out of Court, brought in a verdict of guilty. Jennings was executed some time afterwards at Hull, repeatedly declaring his innocence up to the very moment of his execution.

Within a twelvemonth afterwards, Brunell, the master of Jennings, was himself taken up for a robbery committed on a guest in his house, and the facts being proved on trial, he was convicted and ordered for execution. The approach of death brought on repentance, and repentance confession. Brunell not only acknowledged that he had been guilty of many highway robberies, but owned himself to have committed the very one for which poor Jennings suffered.

The account which Brunell gave, was, that after having robbed the traveler, he had got home before him by swifter riding and a nearer way. That he found a man waiting for him, and to whom, not having enough of other money in his pocket, he gave away one of the twenty guineas which he had just obtained by the robbery. Presently came in the robbed gentleman, who, whilst Brunell, not knowing of his arrival, was in the stable, told his tale, as before related in the kitchen. The gentleman had scarcely left the kitchen, before Brunell entered it, and there, to his consternation, heard of the fact of the guineas being marked. He became dreadfully alarmed. The guinea which he had paid away he dared not ask back again, and as the affair of the robbery, as well as the circumstances of the marked guineas would soon become publicly known, he saw nothing but detection, disgrace and death. In this dilemma, the thought of accusing and sacrificing poor Jennings occurred to him. The state of intoxication in which poor Jennings was, gave him an opportunity of concealing the money in the waiter's pocket. The rest of the story the reader knows.

Lo! THE POOR INDIAN!—At the recent meeting of the American Board of Missions, it was stated that since 1789 the United States had an d Indians in money \$35,274,577, in lands \$71,041,223, making an aggregate of \$106,000,000. The wrongs suffered by the Indians, are not, therefore, unmitigated.

A diamond with some flaws is still more precious than a pebble that has none.

A Matron's advice to Young Ladies.

Accepting presents from gentlemen is a dangerous thing. Some men conclude from your taking one gift that you will accept another, and think themselves encouraged by it to offer their hearts to you; but, even when no misapprehension of this kind follows, it is better to avoid every such obligation, and if you make it a general rule never to accept a present from a gentleman, you will avoid hurting any one's feelings, and save yourself from all further perplexity. Where ladies are known to be in the habit of refusing presents, and yet are objects of great admiration and devotion, they will often receive anonymous gifts, which it is impossible to elude. When this is the case, it is a good way to put them by out of sight, and never to mention them. The pleasure of seeing them on your table, and hearing them talked about, and the donor's name speculated upon, is often sufficient to induce a repetition of the anonymous deed, or an acknowledgment of it, which is very embarrassing, as you must either break your rule, or hurt the feelings of the donor.

Of all the votive offerings made to the young and the fair, flowers are the most beautiful and most unexceptionable. Where it is the fashion for gentlemen to present bouquets to their female friends, so many are given, that it seems more like a tribute to the sex than a mark of particular regard, and their perishable nature exempts them from the ban put upon more enduring memorials. You can accept flowers without committing yourself, and to refuse them would be unnecessary rigor. If it be unsafe to receive presents, it is doubly so to make them to gentlemen, it should never be done except under peculiar circumstances. If a young friend is going away on some distant expedition, and you, with other girls, present him with something that will be useful to him on his journey, it is all very well. This is very different from sentimental tokens given privately; these have so much the appearance of a lady's courting a gentleman, that modesty should forbid it.

A Remarkable Man.

At a temperance meeting, held in Alabama, about six years ago, Lomanousky, who had been twenty-three years in the armies of Napoleon Bonaparte, addressed the meeting as follows:

"You see before you a man seventy years old. I have fought two hundred battles, have fourteen wounds on my body, have lived thirty days on horse-flesh, with the bark of trees for my bread, snow and ice for my drink, the canopy of heaven for my covering, without stockings or shoes on my feet, and in the desert of Egypt, I have marched for days with a burning sun upon my naked head; feet blistered in the scorching sand, and with eyes, nostrils, and mouth filled with dust—and with a thirst so tormenting that I have opened the veins of my arms, and sucked my own blood! Do you ask how I survived all these horrors? I answer, that under the providence of God, I owe my preservation, my health and vigor, to this fact, that I never drank a drop of spirituous liquors in my life, and, continued he, 'Baron Larey, chief of the medical staff of the French army, has stated as a fact, that the 6,000 survivors who safely returned from Egypt, were of those men who abstained from ardent spirits.'

Courtesy.

Almost any one can be courteous in a neighbor's house. If anything goes wrong, or is out of time or out of place, or even disagreeable, there it is made the best of, not the worst; even efforts are made to excuse it, and to show that it is attributable to accident, not to design. This is not only easy but natural in the house of a friend. I will not therefore, believe that what is natural in the house of another is impossible at home, but maintain, without fear, that all the courtesies of social life may be upheld in domestic circles. A husband willing to be pleased at home, and as anxious to please as in a neighbor's house; and a wife, as intent on making things comfortable every day to her family, as on set days to her guests, could not fail to make their own home happy.

HOW FOLKS DIFFER.—We chew tobacco, the Hindoo takes to lime, while the Patagonian finds contentment "in a bit of gum." The children of this country delight in candy; those of Africa in rock salt. A Frenchman "goes his length" on fried frogs, while an Esquimaux Indian thinks a stewed candle the climax of dainties. The South Sea Islanders differ from all these, their fancy died being broiled eelworms, while they never get hold of a grass colored umbrella without boiling it up for greens.

The blowing down of a pine tree in the township of Nelson, (C. W.) has revealed the skeleton of a man of great stature, some large copper vessels, and some large sea shells.

Polygamy among the Mormons.

The doctrine and custom of polygamy has been gradually introduced among the Mormons, and may now be regarded as a characteristic feature of their social organization. It was at first announced that the founder, Joseph Smith, and those he thought faithful, like the saints of old, David, Solomon, and Jacob, should be privileged to have as many wives as they could support, to raise up a holy household for the service of the Lord. The privilege, such as it is, seems now to have become universal, and to claim the sanction of a religious principle. It is taught that the use and foundation of matrimony is to raise up a peculiar, holy people for the Kingdom of Christ on earth, and that at the Millennium, the glory of the man will be in proportion to the size of his household of children, wives and servants. None, however, but those eligible to the priesthood have a right to marry at all. The woman that marries out of the priesthood marries for hell. Marriage is to be a poor and holy state; prompted alone by religious motives and a sense of duty; sensual motives being held up as an abomination. It is affirmed that a woman cannot enter into the kingdom of heaven, without a husband to introduce her as belonging to himself. The addition of wives after the first to a man's family is called "a sealing to him." This constitutes a relation with all the rights and sanctions of matrimony. The idea of an exclusive love is derided. The Seer alone has the power of allowing the number of wives to be increased; the suitor must obtain the consent of the parents, then of the lady, and finally of the Seer. Every unmarried woman has a right to demand a man in marriage on the ground of the privilege of salvation; the President who receives the petition is bound to procure her a husband; he may command any man he deems competent to support her, to add her to the number of his wives; and unless he can show just impediment for contumacy, the Seer has also power to annul the marriage contract, and dissolve the relationship of the parties. In some instances, several wives occupy the same house, but it is more usual to board out the extra ones, who are generally able to pay their way, by sewing and other female employments. The Mormons assert "that this system is the preventive and cure for the awful licentiousness—the moral and physical degradation in the world; and they make it both a religious and a social custom, a point of personal honor for a man whose wife, daughter, or sister has been led astray, to kill the seducer; and considering this as 'common mountain law,' based on the Mosaic code, a jury will acquit the murderer at all hazards. That the wives find the relation often a lonesome and burdensome one, is certain; though usually the surface of society wears a smiling countenance, and to all who consent from a sense of duty and enthusiasm the yoke is easy. The wife of the prophet Joseph rebelled against it, and declared if he persisted she would desert for another, but the only satisfaction she received was 'that a prophet must obey the Lord.' When such wives rebel, the proceedings are very summary, and public opinion sustains the cause against the woman. A very exemplary lady in the valley is looked upon as having broken her vows for deserting the 'Sealed one' and marrying another, and therefore is not invited into social parties."

Another method of increasing the household and adding to the glory of the chiefs is by 'adoption.' This consists in taking whole families and adopting them as part and parcel of the family of the chief, and arises out of the humility of the person so proposing to attach himself to the sacred character of some great dignitary of the Church. The man is called, for instance, 'Son of Brigham by adoption,' and lives with him, or near by, and acts for him as a child does for his parent, and receives his subsistence, clothing, and living conjointly with the family.

With the prevalence of polygamy, woman, of course, is placed in a position of relative inferiority. The difference to female excellence, which marks a refined state of society, is stigmatised by the Mormons as "Gentile gallantry and fashion." To give the post of honor or of comfort to the lady, in the code of "Latter-Day" etiquette is reckoned an absurdity. If there is but one seat, it belongs of right to the gentleman, who is bound to lead the way, and let the Mormon dame enter the house or room behind him.

WORK IF YOU WOULD RISE.—Richard Burke, being in reverly, shortly after an extraordinary display of powers in the House of Commons, by his brother, Edmund, and questioned by Mr. Malone as to the cause, he replied, "I have been wondering how Ned has contrived to monopolize all the talents of the family, but then again, I remember, when we were at play, he was at work." The force of the anecdote is increased by the fact that Richard Burke was considered not inferior, in natural talents, to his brother. Yet one rose to greatness while the other died comparatively obscure. Don't trust to your genius, young man, if you would rise—but work.

Sleep.

No person of active mind should try to prevent sleep, which, in such persons, only comes when rest is indispensable to the continuance of health. In fact, sleep once in twenty-four hours is as essential to the existence of mammalia as the momentary respiration of free air. The most unfavorable condition for sleep cannot prevent its approach. Coachmen slumber on their coaches, and couriers on their horses, whilst soldiers fall asleep on the field of battle, amidst all the noise of artillery and the tumult of war. During the retreat of Sir John Moore, several of the British soldiers were reported to have fallen asleep upon the march, and yet they continued walking onward. The most violent passions and excitement of mind cannot preserve even powerful minds from sleep; thus Alexander the Great slept on the field of Arbela, and Napoleon on that of Austerlitz. Even stripes and torture cannot keep off sleep, as criminals have been known to sleep on the rack. Noises which serve at first to drive away sleep, soon become indispensable to its existence; thus a stage coach stopping to change horses, wakes all the passengers. The proprietor of an iron forge, who slept close to the din of hammers, forges, and blast furnaces, would awake if there was any interruption to them during the night; and a sick miller, who had his mill stopped on the mill race, passed sleepless nights until the mill resumed its usual noise. Homer, in the Iliad, elegantly represents sleep as over-coming all men, and even the gods excepting Jupiter alone.

The length of time passed in sleep is not the same for all men; it varies in different individuals and at different ages; but it cannot be determined from the time passed in sleep, relative to the strength or energy of the functions of the body or mind. From six to nine hours is the average proportion, yet the Roman Emperor, Caligula, slept only three hours, Frederick of Prussia and Dr. John Hunter, consumed only four or five hours in repose, while the great Scipio slept during eight. A rich and lazy citizen will slumber from ten to twelve hours daily. It is during infancy that sleep is longest and most profound. Women also sleep longer than men, and young men longer than old. Sleep is driven away during convalescence, after a long sickness, by a long fasting and abuse of coffee. The sleepless nights of old age are almost proverbial. It would appear that carnivorous animals sleep in general longer than the herbivorous, and the superior activity of the muscles and senses of the former seem more especially to require repair.—Scientific American.

Hints on Manners.

NEVER enter a house with your shoes loaded with mud. Always remove your hat or cap from your head before entering a parlor.

Never rudely stare people in the face. But if you are conversing with any one, look him in the face with a cheerful, dignified, and respectable assurance. To stare idly or wildly at strangers, or any one, as though you had never seen a human face, is exceedingly impolite, and a mark of ill-breeding.

Be polite, modest, and respectful to every one. What is more unlovely and disgusting in conduct, than a mere stripping youth assuming an air of self importance and disrespect toward his fellows?

In going about the house, step lightly and quickly. Never walk with a heavy, dragging step.

Never go slipshod, with your shoes untied, or down at the heel.

Never slam doors or window shutters. Be cautious and gentle in all your movements, as all polite and genteel boys and girls are.

Never be clownish. Some rude boys seem to pride themselves in low, vulgar tricks, antic gestures, foolish gestic, and cant phrases, for the purpose of exciting laughter. Foolish persons may laugh at it, but persons of good common sense look upon such behavior with disgust.

By all means never get the habit of smoking or chewing tobacco. Some boys think that such a practice will make them men, or manly. This is a very foolish and mistaken idea—it makes loafers of them instead of men.—Student.

NEW MEXICAN AND ROCKY MOUNTAIN INDIANS.—We understand that Mr. Schoolcraft has obtained a full vocabulary of the language of the Pueblo Indians, who recently visited this city from the Rio Grande, in New Mexico. It is found to abound in monosyllables—a trait not common, in its elementary forms, with our Western tribes. Vocabularies have also been obtained of the Arapaho and Cheyenne; all of which will facilitate the understanding of the true history of these tribes.—National Intelligencer.

A trifling falsehood, a slight equivocation, a little maneuver, is often sufficient in a moment to extinguish the favorable opinion which we have had of a person; it seems even to change his features, his look, and gives quite another expression to his most insignificant actions and his simplest words.

And She was a Widow.

A pale and pensive lady has just passed—she is clad in "the weeds of profoundest woe"—doubtless she is a widow.

A moment to imagine her history. He whom she mourns had wooed her in her girlhood. There is a fragrant nook, where a rivulet gurgles, which she never remembers save with tears, wherein love's blessed drama was performed by their fervid lips. They were wed at last—Months, perhaps years departed—and then the shadow fell. He blessed her amid the watches of the night, and in the morning went out with the stars. The earth is laden with such histories.

She was blithe and merry once. She loved the customs of society, and adhered with a sort of piety to the maxims of fashion. Gay and happy was the world in which she then dwelt. But it is changed now.

It is a mournful thing to carry a dead heart in a living bosom. It is a bitter thing for a lip used to dainties, to feed on ashes. It is a fearful thing for the living to know that their only treasure is hid in the still and mouldy grave—beautiful life linked to repulsive corruption.

Her desires are written upon her meek face. Its expression translates her unuttered yearnings. She longs to join in that distant and better country him who has gone before.

The welcome hour is nearer than she thinks. They shall soon lay her beside her buried idol. How lovely will be that dying smile, when the prayerful lips shall close at the touch of death's cold finger. God grant that the drooping lily of earth may become a fadeless amaranth in Heaven.

RELIGION.—There are some people in the world who are very religious when they think danger is nigh; but the moment it is passed they return again to their old tricks. We once heard of a man, a most inveterate sinner, while in a precarious situation upon a building he was helping to raise, found that he must fall and no help for it, "cried aloud," with evident earnestness,

"Oh, Lord, have mercy on my soul, and be quicker'n lightning too!" We expect he thought the twelfth hour had about come.

ELECTRICAL PHENOMENON.—A very curious incident took place in the vicinity of Lyons, lately. A regiment of lancers were returning to their barracks, during a rain, when the colonel, looking at his soldiers, remarked, amidst the gust, that all the lances of his men were surmounted with a light of a blue color. It was electricity, and an immense danger threatened the whole regiment, when, with remarkable presence of mind he suddenly ordered all his soldiers to point their lances to the ground, and immediately, as if by enchantment, a terrible detonation took place—the electric fluid had disappeared into the ground. Fortunately the wood of the handle was not a conductor of electricity.

REMARKABLE CIRCUMSTANCE.—At the public commemoration of the death of Henry Clay, by funeral obsequies, in the city of Sacramento, California, on the 12th of August, the pall-bearers, who represented every State in the Union, were several natives of the States they represented. The Union doubts it, with the single exception of San Francisco, there is no other State in the world which contains within its limits native-born citizens of every State in the Union.

EQUESTRIANISM IN OREGON.—An Oregon writer remarks as follows on the mode of traveling in Oregon:

"I remarked, in my last, that horsemanship was the principle mode of traveling. This fact has made all Oregonians fine equestrians. Men, women, and children learn to ride, and to ride well. It is a very common thing to see the mother on a horse, with one or two children behind her, and a child in her arms, riding thus at a smart pace.

"John, stop your crying," said an enraged father to his son, who had kept an intolerable "yell" for the past five minutes. "Stop, I say, do you?" again repeated the father, after a few minutes, the boy still crying. "You don't suppose I can choke off in a minute, do you?" chimed in the hopeful archer.

A darkey, having been to California, thus speaks of his introduction to San Francisco; "As soon as dey landed on de ribbar, dar mounts gan to water to be on land, and soon as dey waded to de shore, dey didn't see any gold, but dey found such a large supply of noffin to eat, dat dar gums cracked like baked clay in a brick-yard."

"I took tea out last evening," observed Jonas to Dobson.

"You don't? Well, I always take it in," was the reply.

"Very likely," said Jonas, "you take in everything you come in contact with."

Grace Greenwood records the fact, that in the English parish church, prayers, thanksgivings and appeals are made for and to "Her Most Gracious Majesty" more frequently, and with as much apparent reverence, as to the name of Christ.

No one can be happy without contentment.

The Deep, Deep Sea.

We have already stated that a diver has succeeded in reaching the wreck of the steamer Atlantic, sunk in Lake Erie in one hundred and fifty feet of water. The following interesting description of the means by which this extraordinary feat was accomplished, we take from the Buffalo Commercial:

"The marine armor consists of a perfectly air tight India rubber dress, topped by a copper helmet with a clear, thick plate of glass in front. The pipes which supply and exhaust the air, lead from the top of this helmet. The jumping requires much labor; four, and sometimes six men being employed upon it at the same time, and compelled to work hard at that. A great pressure of air is experienced by the diver upon his lungs, equal to 75 lbs. to the inch, and very few individuals could bear it for any length of time. When first going into the dress, the sensation of oppression is very overbearing, but passes away in a very great measure after entering the water. When a depth of ten feet is reached in the descent, the dress becomes entirely empty of air and collapsed to the body, causing a pressure all over the diver equal to the weight of a ten pound weight, excepting as to the head, which is protected by the copper helmet. The difficulty in breathing now becomes great, and a painful sensation is experienced by the diver, the jaws becoming distended, and the head seemingly splitting. This continues until after descending another ten or twelve feet, when the pain is relieved, the diver feels comfortable, and experiences no further inconvenience. When about sixty feet below the surface, hundreds of the legitimate inhabitants of the water surround the diver, bubbling at their strange visitor as though he were 'food for the fishes.' After reaching 75 feet, all is perfectly dark—a black impenetrable darkness—and an electric flame plays around the inside of the helmet, caused by the friction of the pump. At about one hundred and sixty feet, the water is very cold, being in the present season within four or five degrees of freezing."

THE THIRD TRIAL.—An Irishman working at the Pettibone tunnel, on the B. & O. Railroad, last winter, died of the disease for powder, with a friend to light his way. An explosion of the four kegs of powder therein destroyed the shanty, and he picked himself up, some one hundred and fifty feet down the hill, on which he started. He was but little bruised. A few weeks after he fell down a shaft, caught partially by a wall sixty feet from the surface, and then fell thirty feet more, receiving no injury but torn lungs and a sprained ankle. Two weeks ago, a heavy shower broke away the dam at the mouth of the tunnel, and the water came in a flood. Part of the men escaped over the embankment, or bottom cut of the tunnel, and others leaped into the lucket and were drawn up. Our unfortunate was too late to get in, but he seized the edge of the lucket with his hands, and swung up the dizzy heights, whirling in the darkness. His hands were knocked off by the bucket striking the rim of the shaft, and he fell a distance of one hundred and sixty feet, upon the jagged rocks of the tunnel's bottom, from which his mangled body was afterwards gathered and buried.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

HORRIBLE.—The Albion (Ind.) Observer says that on the 10th inst., Mrs. Myers, residing in Jefferson Township, Ind., while her husband and sons were laboring at a distance, sent her young children out of the house, and taking an axe, seated herself upon the floor and commenced chopping her head.—In this fearful operation she was discovered by the children. Their cries alarmed the neighbors, who rushed to the spot and found the unfortunate woman weltering in her blood—the scalp and outer table of the skull literally chipped in pieces! She had inflicted more than fifty ghastly wounds upon her head, rendering it a perfect mass of mangled flesh, bones and scalp—detached fragments of which were scattered upon the floor; and yet, strange as it may seem, none of the blows had penetrated to the brain. Insanity is assigned as the cause of the act. She is not expected to recover.

HEALTH AT LAKE SUPERIOR.—The best physicians now generally recommend their patients afflicted with pulmonary complaints, instead of going South, to take a trip into a cool and dry climate, where the temperature is more equable than on the sea shore. A medical man writing from Rock Harbor, Lake Superior, says it is the country for those laboring under consumption, who are not too far gone with the disease. The air is so pure and dry that it imparts elasticity to the spirits, and induces new vigor in the system. He has lost the charge of a small community of 100 souls, and not one during the past winter has had a cough. From November to April not a drop of rain had fallen, and although the temperature is much lower than in the Atlantic States, the people do not suffer so much from the cold as they do where the climate is moist and the temperature higher.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED IN ST. LOUIS.—The family of Mr. Anthony Menkens, jeweler, consisting of Mr. Menkens and his wife, their three children, their niece, Miss Kate Menkens, with her brother, and a young lady, a visitor at the house, were recently poisoned by arsenic, of which they partook in soup which was served up for dinner.—At the last accounts almost all the sufferers were in a fair way of recovery, with the exception of Mrs. Menkens, whose situation was considered very critical. The poison was put in the soup by a servant, whether accidentally or designedly is not explained.

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION AND LIQUOR LAWS.—Legal opinions on liquor laws, having become very fashionable we take the liberty of citing one which if it is not new or novel, was made by a very high tribunal, and has never been reversed. The United States Supreme Court several years ago, in the appeal from the Courts of New Hampshire and Massachusetts, said: "If any State deem the traffic in ardent spirits injurious to the people, tending to promote idleness, vice, and debauchery, there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States to prevent its restraint or even total prohibition."

A NEW QUIRK.—At the camp meeting at Bethel last week, it was noticed that some "New Testamentists" were hawking about near the camp ground, sold rapidly especially to the unconverted; and it turned out that they were "earthen vessels" in the form of books, filled with liquor. Two persons who were engaged in the business were arrested, and fined \$10 and costs, each.—*Portland Advertiser.*

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G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

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Farming Interests.

The Agricultural Fairs and Shows which the Agricultural community yearly hold in various parts of the country, contribute vastly more to the interests of the Farmer than people ordinarily suppose. The bringing together and comparing various products of the soil, operate as a stimulus and excite a laudable competition among the hardy sons of toil. Before Shows and Fairs became common, there were no incentives to elevate and give prominence to Agricultural interests; the Farmer contented himself with plowing, sowing and reaping as his fathers did; he looked on his labor as the means by which he was to acquire competency after the manner of those who had gone before him. But it is not so now. Farmers have added science to labor; they no longer consider their calling one of menial drudgery, but one that is honorable and praiseworthy. They take a just pride in cultivating fields, in raising superior stock and exhibiting the fruits of their labor to the scrutiny of the public.

Thirty years ago, Farmers and Farmers were comparatively poor to what they now are. The value of a Farm was then estimated by its extent, now the quality of the land controls its value. A small Farm in a good state of cultivation is now looked upon as far preferable to one whose merits consist in its large number of acres. Farms have also increased in value, more than 25 per cent within the past ten years, owing to the improvements which have been made on them under scientific directions. Notwithstanding the produce of the West is poured into our markets, the Farming business of New England makes rapid advances in the road of prosperity. Our Farmers can deliver most of their produce in market in better condition than that which comes a long distance over railroads and boats; they can also take advantage of favorable changes in the market sooner than their Western competitors.

The great mass of people are beginning to look upon Farms and Farmers with a very different eye than they formerly did. They now look upon this branch of business as the keystone of all other business, and consider the Farmer as not only "lord of the soil," but the nerve and sinew of good government and good society. What has wrought this change? Why, the knowledge of the influence and capacities of the Farming community, exhibited in Agricultural Shows and Fairs. This is the true secret of the whole matter. Our Farmers should understand it, and make the most of the advantages they enjoy.

We expect to see the time when it will be a custom among the Farmers to hold a Town Fair every year. This is already the practice in some places, but it has by no means become general. A State Fair does not excite so much interest as a County Fair, and in the same ratio is a Town Fair more important than a County Exhibition. Town Fairs possess a local interest that renders them more valuable than those exhibitions held abroad. We would not discountenance, by any means, the customary County Shows, which are annually held, but while we recommend attention to them, we would urge the organization of an Agricultural Society in each town. These Town Societies, besides enjoying the benefits of a Home Exhibition every year, would make our County Shows and Fairs more interesting than they now are. Farmers, we submit our proposition to your consideration.

The Duke of Wellington Dead.

The Duke of Wellington died at Walmer Castle, on Tuesday, the 14th of September. In this event a conspicuous character in British history has passed away. The most prominent event in the life of Wellington was the part he took in the battle of Waterloo, when the allied forces of Europe under himself and Blücher, defeated the army of Bonaparte. Wellington was a soldier in the true sense of the word, and acted with the greatest coolness on all trying occasions.—He died at the ripe old age of 83. His memory will live till the name of Britain sinks beneath the waves of oblivion.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUIS NAPOLEON.—The New York Commercial publishes an extract from a letter received by the Affair, from a mercantile American gentleman resident in Paris, stating that an attempt had been made some three days previous to assassinate Louis Napoleon on his way from St. Cloud. An individual fired a musket shot at him, from a trench on the route, and the ball grazed his left shoulder. Scolding that he had failed in his attempt, the assassin immediately blew out his own brains. The journals have been prohibited from speaking of the matter.

TERRIBLE FATALITY.—The *Milwaukee News* of the 20th inst. says that nearly the entire population of Melville, Grant county, has been swept away by either the cholera or ship fever. In one family six, and in another the majority of the members have died. The disease was communicated to the place by a company of emigrants who passed through the country.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—Mr. McKie of Troy, N. Y., was robbed at the Weddell House, in Cleveland, O., on the 23d ult., of \$48,000, which he had with him for the purpose of buying wool.

Cattle Show and Fair at Springfield.

The annual exhibition commenced on Wednesday. Yale's Mammoth tent was pitched at the corner of Main and Pynchon streets, where were exhibited vegetables, fruit, mechanical instruments, agricultural tools, butter, cheese, specimens of needle work, &c.

The tent show, was, on the whole, a fair exhibition, and one that did credit to the various branches of labor there represented.—There were 234 entries of apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes, quinces, &c. Mrs. B. Whitman of Westfield, exhibited a silk bed spread containing 9,655 pieces. There were 19 entries of butter, 7 of cheese, 17 of bread, 27 of carpets, rugs, woolen and cotton cloth, 55 mechanical arts, 17 of paintings, daguerotypes, &c., and 6 of honey.

There was an ordinary exhibition of cattle, but none very remarkable were on the ground. There were 50 entries of oxen and steers, 20 of cows, 34 of heifers and 22 of bulls. East Longmeadow furnished the largest string exhibited among the town teams.

The trial of draft oxen took place in the afternoon, on State street. A cart containing pig iron, the whole weighing upwards of 5,300 lbs., was drawn a certain distance up and down the hill, showing the different manner, in which different cattle were trained to draw loads.

The exhibition of fowls was meagre.—Last year there were 500 fowls exhibited; this year only 35 entries were made.

On Thursday Springfield was brim full of people, who had gathered to see the balloon ascension, more than to witness the Cattle Show. The Show of Horses was exceedingly good. There were 85 entries. After the Show of Horses had taken place, a procession was formed, which marched to Washington Hall, where a dinner was served up in good shape by Mr. Cooley, of Cooley's Hotel. At the close of the dinner, Wm. S. King, editor of the Journal of Agriculture, at Boston, made some interesting remarks, which were attentively listened to. Geo. N. Briggs of Pittsfield, and Mr. Nash of Amherst, followed in brief but interesting speeches.

The balloon ascension took place a little after four o'clock. Mons. Petit, accompanied by an assistant, went up in a boat attached to the huge bag of gas that loomed up like a great red ball 100 feet in the air.—The whole affair went off in grand shape, and to the satisfaction of the thousands present. After rising several thousand feet, the balloon took a southerly direction, and when last heard from, on that evening, was making its way towards New York. It was seen in many towns around Springfield, and as far north as Belchertown. It was distinctly seen in this town and Willbraham.

IMPORTANT TO BE KNOWN, IF TRUE.

Burns and Scalds.—*Reese's Medical Gazette*, referring to the numerous cases of burns and scalds occasioned by steamboat explosions, bursting of spirit lamps, &c., and their frequent fatal termination, says that nearly all the sufferers might be preserved from a fatal result, were it not for *mal-treatment*. The application of cold water, lead water, molasses, oils, cotton, "pain extractors," &c., is denounced, and the very simple remedy of wheat flour is recommended instead. The editor says:

"Now, it ought to be promulgated to the profession, and for humanity's sake to be known to the whole people, that in any case of burn or scald, however extensive, all the acute suffering of the patient may be at once and permanently relieved, and that in a moment of time, by sprinkling over the injured surface a thick layer of wheat flour by the hand, or what is better, by a dropping box. Every vestige of pain produced by such injuries is instantly removed, and the sufferer not only escapes the shock to the nervous system accompanying such fortune, but will generally fall into a quiet sleep the moment the atmospheric temperature is thus excluded from the wounds."

SHOCKING.—A negro woman, belonging to George M. Garrison, of Polk county, Penn., killed four of her children, by cutting their throats, while they were asleep, on Thursday night, the 2d ult., and then put an end to her existence by cutting her throat. Her master knows of no cause for the horrid act, unless it be that she heard him speak of selling her and two of her children, and keeping the others.

ELECTIONEERING FOR HIMSELF.—Gen. Scott is traveling in the Western States, and making speeches calculated to aid his chances for the Presidency. Gen. Scott is an excellent soldier, but, to tell the truth, he is a very vain man.

HEAVY DAMAGES.—The case of Ann M. Clark, who sued the city of Boston for \$30,000 damages sustained by her falling into a cellar way, resulted in a verdict of \$8,500 damages in her favor.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—On the 21st ult., about two hundred feet of bridge at Indianapolis, Ind., fell. There was a large number of hands on it, and two or three are missing. Five or six have been dangerously hurt; three of them cannot recover.

THE CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR OF THE HAMPSHIRE SOCIETY to take place at Amherst, has been postponed from October 20 to Wednesday, October 27th.

ORDINATION.—Rev. Swift Byington, late of Amherst, will be ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in West Brookfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

DEAD LETTERS.—In the last quarter, the P. O. Department at Washington opened a million and a quarter of dead letters, in which over \$11,000 were found.

NASSAWANNO.—The Nassawanno House will be opened to the public some day next week, by E. B. Shaw.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

At Springfield, on Wednesday, Sheldon Webster was arraigned for a third violation of the liquor law. If proved against him, it will subject him to imprisonment. Several of the shop-groceries fronting the depot were searched and liquor seized in two of them.—The New England House was also searched and liquor found therein.

Several barrels of liquor were seized at the depot in Holyoke, but a freight train took them away, despite the protestations of the officer. The officer subsequently seized some barrels of flour, because it was intimated that they contained liquor.

Three thousand dollars' worth of liquor is in custody in Rhode Island, under the Maine law, and has been ordered destroyed; but Wm. H. Green of New York claims to own the liquor, and has commenced proceedings in the U. S. Courts to get possession of it. This is the largest seizure ever made, and therefore makes it an object for the lawyer to test the law in the U. S. Court. This is the first case so carried up.

BURIED ALIVE.—An Irishman, who was supposed to have died suddenly on the railroad, was buried at Wheeling on Tuesday.—Those who attended the funeral, after lowering the coffin into the grave, returned to their homes, leaving a man to fill up the grave.—It appears that after throwing in a few shovels full of earth, he was alarmed by a singular noise as of kicking and struggling in the coffin, so that he ran away. Coming up with Mr. Fitzsimmons, he told what he had heard, and both immediately returned, raised and opened the coffin, and found the man turned on his face, and in a person warm. The *Gazette* says that if the coffin had been opened when the commotion was first heard, the man might have been saved, and that he died solely from suffocation.

A Lancaster, Pa., paper says the celebrated aeronaut, John Wise, has recently made his one hundredth and fifth ascension at Cleveland, Ohio, during the State Agricultural Fair. He is now preparing his mammoth balloon, Hercules, for the purpose of testing the practicability of an aerial voyage across the Atlantic. Several gentlemen of New-York and Philadelphia have raised the sum of \$1,000 to defray the expenses of an experiment trip from St. Louis to Philadelphia or New-York. The voyage, it is said, can be accomplished in 15 hours. It will soon be attempted.

STRANGE FREEK OF NATURE.—A large walnut tree, standing on the premises of Mr. Amos M. Johnson, of Southbury, during the past season, has had the appearance of dying—so much so that no life could be seen, except in one of the smallest limbs, growing near the base. During the early part of the season this limb put forth its blossoms, and the whole tree was loaded with nuts. And what is the strangest part of the story, the remaining portion of the tree has lately commenced showing signs of returning to life, and as if just awakened from its winter's sleep, is now budding and blossoming as if in May!—*New Haven Courier.*

NEW INVENTION.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a saw arranged as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and one-half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and one-half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will, at the same time, saw nearly twice as fast.

A FAST STEAMSHIP.—D. S. Brown, in England, announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in forty-eight hours. His theory is by making the bottom in the form of two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric shape, he hopes to give to a steamship the velocity of a railroad locomotive.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CHASE died at his residence in the State of Illinois on Monday the 20th ult., from the effect of an injury received some time since by a fall from his carriage. The deceased was the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Illinois, and Senior Bishop of that Church in the United States.

PHILANTHROPY.—A Southern slaveholder offers to emancipate his slaves, to the number of sixty or seventy, on condition that the Massachusetts Colonization Society will furnish funds to transport them to Liberia.—These people could be sold for \$30,000 to \$40,000, and constitute the bulk of their master's possessions. The Society have pledged, or in the treasury, \$1200, and appeal to the friends of the colored man for \$900 in addition for the above object.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The attention of our readers is called to an advertisement of GLIDEN & WILLIAMS'S Line of Packets in today's paper. The promptness with which they sail, the excellent fare provided, and the kind attention paid to passengers, has rendered this line justly popular.

THREE ITEMS IN ONE.—Two men were killed on the railroad near Charleston, S. C., on the 22d. There were four deaths by the yellow fever in that city on Saturday and Sunday, and five on Monday. A contract has been made to construct the railroad proposed from Nova Scotia to the United States.

IS IT TRUE?—The story is current in the city, that a gentleman not unknown in business circles is living on a cracker a day, by the direction of the spirits, and that he is so feeble as to be hardly able to walk. We should be sorry to believe that any sane man could be so pitifully deluded.—*Springfield Republican.*

MAINE ON THE MAINE LAW.—The Gardner Foundation class the new Legislature of Maine on the Liquor Law as follows: SENATE.—For the Law, nineteen. Against it, Twenty-two. And some twenty or thirty not definitely heard from.

WHAT GOOD THE NEW LIQUOR LAW DOES.

—To those who ask what good has been accomplished by the New Liquor Law we would refer them to the following report of the City Marshal of Lowell:

"The whole number of committals to the watch house for drunkenness for two months ending Sept. 22, 1851, was 110; while number of persons reported at watch-house as having been intoxicated, but who were not arrested, during the same period, was 235.—For the two months ending Sept. 22, 1852, the whole number of committals was 417, in whole number reported intoxicated, but not arrested, 617. This makes the number of committals during those two months, last year, over this, sixty-nine; number reported drunk but not arrested, during that period last year, over this, one hundred and eighty-nine. During those two months of last year there were two hundred and twenty-seven places in Lowell where intoxicating liquors were openly sold; this year, none.

THE LANE OF BATTLE SHIP PENNSYLVANIA.—The ship, which cost the nation \$800,000, built at Philadelphia in 1835, is now lying at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and has recently been converted into a ball-room for the entertainment of the officers on that station. She is the largest ship in the American Navy, and the most costly. She carries 140 guns, and the only voyage she ever made was from Philadelphia to Norfolk. A correspondent of the *Venue Gazette*, in writing from Norfolk, Sept. 10, speaks of the ship as follows: "The narrow inlet, which is her present quarters, not allowing her to swing at her anchor with the tide, and exposing constantly the same side to the sun, her timbers have decayed, and would require an immense outlay to replace. The mud has formed bars around her, the oysters have fastened on up their heads beside her and fastened her to the bottom, and if she ever moves again, it will be done by carrying the country with her."

GOLD EXCITEMENT IN DENMARK.—A letter in the New York Express, dated Georgetown, (Denmark) Sept. 2, says:

"The mania for gold hunting is at its highest pitch of excitement here. On the confines of Venezuela, gold dust, and lumps as large as pebbles, are found in the river folds and banks of streams, in such abundance, as to satisfy moderate expectations. This early sprinkling of the precious metal on our borders, in connection with the glowing accounts from California and Australia, will check, if not suspend altogether, the growing prosperity of this colony."

THE BIBLE IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The Buenos Ayres Government has recently decreed that in the course of instruction pursued in the public schools in that country, the Word of God shall be included. This is a very interesting fact. If the children and youth of the South American Republics can be educated with the Bible in their hands, the liberties of those Republics may be regarded as permanent.

HANDSOME MEN.—If you are ever threatened with a handsome man in your family, just take a clothes-powder, while he is yet in the bud, and batter his head to pumice. From some cause or other handsome men are invariably asses; they cultivate their hair and complexion so much, that they have no time to think of their brains. By the time they reach thirty, their heads and hands are equally soft. Again, we say, if you wish to find an intelligent man just look for one with features so rough that you might use his face for a nutmeg grater.

DEATH OF BENJ. THOMPSON.—Hon. Benjamin Thompson, died at his residence, in Charlestown, after a short illness, on Friday afternoon last. His sudden death creates another vacancy in the House of Representatives, it being the third which has occurred within the last few weeks, all of which remain to be filled by a new election.

TAKE NOTICE.—Stripes whether on a lady's dress, or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of height; consequently a low room is much improved by being hung with striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as a straight one; as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

CRIME IN NEW YORK.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce of Saturday last says:—Already this week there have been eight cases of murder, homicide, or deadly assault, in this city, by the knife, the pistol, or brutal violence, and three of the sufferers are already dead! A gentleman was twice fired at in Broadway, yesterday morning, at four o'clock, and the blow of his arm was badly shattered.

LOOK OUT FOR ALTERED BILLS.—\$10 and \$20 of the Hamilton Bank, Scituate, R. I., worthless; altered to the Hamilton Bank, Boston, Mass.; have just been put in circulation.

LOOK OUT FOR COUNTERFEIT \$2 BILLS. on the Bank of Burlington, Vt.; they are a fac-simile of the genuine; the engraving coarse; the general appearance of the bill is good.

THE GRAPE BLIGHT.—The disease prevails very extensively in Greece and the Ionian Islands. In Corinth the yield this year will only reach 13,000,000 lbs., instead of 62,000,000 lbs., as heretofore; and that of the Ionian Islands will be 10,000,000 lbs., instead of 35,000,000. The prevalence of this blight will materially affect the price of currants, raisins and wine.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.—In the Supreme Judicial Court on Thursday, David Morgan, Esq., of East Boston, recovered the sum of \$2250 against Henry D. Gardner, for an assault and battery committed upon him at his office in December last.

FANNY FERN.—The New York Musical World announces that Fanny has been engaged to write exclusively for that paper. Fanny, we believe, is a sister of the editor of the *Musical World*, and of N. P. Willis, one of the editors of the *Home Journal*. She has been noted of late as a correspondent of *Olive Branch*, and a woman of mark—quaint, smart and clever.—*Transcript.*

Robinson Crusoe.—A correspondent of The Mobile Tribune writes:

"I observe that a paragraph is going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that the heirs of Robinson Crusoe are about to sue for possession of the island of Juan Fernandez. Be this as it may, I was one time well acquainted with his (Alexander Selkirk's) descendants, who were then (about thirty years ago) residents of his native village, Largo, in Fifehire, Scotland. They had possession of the house wherein he died, and many a time and oft have I been shown his 'things,' just as he left them at his death, in his room, *parcellage*—that same room, we may imagine, wherein sat DeLore, listening to his narratives, embellished of course by DeLore, but still wondrously true. At the time I last saw his 'things,' Spain held the sovereignty of the island; but the family, even then, believed that it was their property, and the popular belief was, that some day or other they would get possession of it. I believe a sight of these things of Selkirk's has turned many a boy, and, perhaps, may still, into a sailor."

SALT LAKE CITY.—A letter dated Salt City, July 9th, thus speaks of the Mormon settlement:

"It is situated in a valley, with a stream of cool water coursing through each street. The streets are wide, and regularly and handsomely laid off. The houses are built of unburned brick, but present a neat appearance. They have in course of erection in this city, a temple, which, when completed, will be four hundred feet square, and six hundred feet high—to be built upon pillars—the walls of marble, overlaid with gold.—When completed, this will be a magnificent structure. The city numbers 10,000 inhabitants, contains two military companies, two brass bands, &c., and withal, the people evince a great degree of cleverness. Groceries are very high here, but not equal to the prices charged along the route. Sugar, coffee and rice retail along the route at from 50 cents to \$1 per pound. Here those articles retail at 40 cents per pound.

CUBAN ITEMS.—Mr. Morland, the acting American Consul, cannot receive a single newspaper.

The luggage of passengers is strictly overhauled for newspapers, and sometimes private letters are opened and read. This occurred to Capt. Scheider, of New Orleans.

Letter bags containing correspondence for delivery by American vessels are examined.

An additional secret police officer has been placed in every American vessel entering Havana, but not on vessels of other nations, thus costing additional moneys not provided for in the port regulations.

The French brig-of-war *Ovarre*, Commander Frisal, arrived at Havana on the 18th, in 16 days from Porto Bello, and offered services to the Captain General in case of necessity. English vessels, with similar orders, are looked for every day.

The *Diario* learns it is already determined to replace the Pizarro by another vessel, equal in size and force, which will arrive in less than three months.

Sickness prevails in Cuba to a great extent.

It is reported that five persons connected with the revolutionary journal will be garroted. The remainder will be imprisoned eight years in Spain.

CABINET MEETINGS.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Courier and Enquirer says there was a late Cabinet meeting on Tuesday, at which all the Secretaries were present, except Mr. Webster, and this was succeeded by another on Wednesday, also unusually protracted. The subject of these deliberations is reported to be important despatches from our Minister in England, on the question of the Fisheries and the Lobos Islands.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN NEW YORK.—On Saturday morning, the confectionery establishment of Mendes & Strelens, 75 Duane street, New York, was destroyed by fire. A fireman named Arthur Evans, was killed while in the burning building, by a large wheel falling upon him. The loss by the fire is \$15,000.

THE NEW YORK EVENING POST is publishing a series of articles on the milk trade of New York, showing satisfactorily the causes of much of the Summer sickness in that city. The articles have created some stir among the milk manufacturers and owners of distillery slop-fed cows.

RUNAWAY BUT CAUGHT.—A stampede of thirty-one slaves from Kentucky to Ohio, during the night of Sunday, is reported.—Three have been captured. There is very great excitement among the people of Ripley, Ohio, where the fugitives are supposed to be.

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—A boy named George Finney was caught a few days ago in the act of setting fire to the stable of the American House, in Belfast, Me. He was driven away, and soon after was found making another attempt. He was then committed to jail. This lad is but 14 years of age.

MR. BARNUM AND JENNY LIND.—Mr. Barnum in a note to the *Musical Times*, says that his profits on the Jenny Lind tour exceeded the sum he was reported by some of the papers to have gained, i. e., they were more than three hundred thousand dollars. He announces a book on the whole subject of that engagement and tour.

PETER PORTER, convicted of manslaughter at Lenox, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment at Charlestown, cut his throat with a case knife on Wednesday. He is likely to recover.

THE U. S. CIRCUIT COURT has granted the injunction prayed for by Mr. Goodyear, in the great India Rubber case; and this ends that everlasting suit. Goodyear is triumphant and Day is down.

TOO YOUNG.—In Cincinnati, a boy and girl aged respectively 13 and 14, were married by one of the Justices of the Peace.

LADIES FAIR.—The Ladies of the W Brookfield Cong. Society held a fair reception in the Vestry of their Church. The receipts of the evening amounted to about \$100, which is to be appropriated to the repairing of Church.

as possible—believing that their customers can appreciate their bargains, they never allow a customer to retain an article that does not suit him, but always refund the money. Such a course, as this, must, as it has done, give them the entire confidence of the community.—*Spring. R.*

In Brookfield, Sept. 20th, Rev. Micah Stone,
82, a graduate at Harvard University in the class
of 1790.
In Amherst, Sept. 9, Phineas Hannum, aged
79, Sept. 17, Rachel, widow of the late Ma
Roswell Dickinson, aged 79.
At Ludlow, Sept. 2d, Susan Pratt, 53.

Palmer, Sept. 25. 2011

Perfect satisfaction given or no charge.
10tf

PALMER JOURNAL.

Female Society.

You know my opinion of female society, without it we should degenerate into brutes. This applies with tenfold force, to young men, and those who are in the prime of manhood. For, after a certain time of life, the literary man makes a shift (a poor one, I grant) to do without the society of ladies.—To a young man nothing is so important as a spirit of devotion (next to his Creator) to some amiable woman whose image may occupy his heart, and guard him from the pollutions that beset it on all sides. A man ought to choose his wife, as Mrs. Priano did her wedding gown, for qualities that will "wear well." One thing at least, is true, that if matrimony has its cares, celibacy has no pleasures. A Newton, or a mere scholar, may find enjoyment in study; a man of literary tastes can receive in books a powerful auxiliary; but a man must have a homely friend and children around him, to cherish and support the dreariness of age.

Filial Affection.

As a father considers the little services his children do to him, not so much with regard to the value of these services, or of the advantages which he finds from them as of the affection which they express in their little attempts and offers to serve them; so our Heavenly Father considers more our hearts and affections than the things themselves and what we have done, or indeed can do; of which he stands in no need, but accepts of them as demonstrations of our love and duty. Thus all we have done with sincere mind for his honor, either in private or in public, will be put to our account, and will be separated from its dross. The imperfections will be forgiven, and what was good in us, or our actions, will be valued and rewarded, not according to the thing itself, but to the infinite bounty and goodness of Him with whom we have to do.—Bishop Burnet.

Bind to his own Interest.

A Cincinnati paper tells the following capital anecdote, the jest of which is a little odd but is funny enough, we think to provoke a second laugh from the reader; One of Health's sprinkling wagons, used to dampen the streets of our city by water from a large reservoir containing several hogheads, and was proceeding slowly down Fourth street, engaged in the laudable task of flooring the dust when the attention of a raw Hoosier was attracted towards the singular looking vehicle. "Hallo, stranger," said he addressing himself quite audibly to the driver, "you're losing all your water there!" No answer was made by the person addressed. "I say, old hoss," said the Hoosier, "you are losing your water right smart that, I tell you, I'll be dog on'd if your old tub won't be dry next you know."

The driver was still silent. The stranger again addressed him; "Look here, you fool, don't you see that something's broke loose with your old cistern on wheels, and that all of your water is leakin' out?" Still the driver was silent, and the Hoosier turned away in disgust, saying: "I allow that feller is a leetle the biggest fool I ever see, but if he is so blind to his own interest as to throw away his labor in that way, let him do it and be d—d."

Business and Publicity.

No one will dispute that notoriety is one of the most important elements of success in business. It is through the Press only that this can be thoroughly attained. Fortunes are accumulated in a few years by those who have the intelligence and tact to avail themselves of this power, greater than men seeking success through years of unaided application have hitherto dreamed of. The vast benefits resulting from systematic and continuous advertising are only beginning to be understood. It is not pretended that all must, as a matter of course, acquire wealth by such means, but it has been demonstrated that the merchant who has a well selected stock and deals uprightly, the manufacturer whose goods are as cheap, quality considered, as any in market, or the mechanic who is skillful and punctual, may increase his business at pleasure, in proportion to the energy and means he employs in gaining publicity. Then why do not all advertise? Because business men are only beginning to realize its importance. Still the amount of advertising seen in the columns of the journals has doubled within five years, and will double again in five more. Those who still hang back will see their younger and more energetic rivals outstripping them. There is no use in contending against the spirit of the age. If they won't jump into the cars and pay their fare they must be left behind to travel on foot.

PLEASURES OF CONTENTMENT.—I have a rich neighbor who is always so busy that he has no leisure to laugh; the whole business of his life is to get money, that he may still get more and more money. He is still drudging on, saying that Solomon says, "The diligent hand maketh rich." And it is true, indeed; but he considers not that it is not in the power of riches to make a man happy, for it was wisely said by a man of great observation, "That there may be as many miseries beyond riches, as on this side of them." We see but the outside of the rich man's happiness; a few consider him to be like the silk-worm, that, when she seems to play, is at the very same time spinning her own bowels, and consuming herself.—And this many rich men do—leading themselves with corrodious cares, to keep what they have already got. Let us, therefore, be thankful for health and competence, and above all, for a quiet conscience.—Isaac Walton.

POETRY.

The Harvest Hymn.

God of the rolling year! to Thee
Our songs shall rise—whose bounty pours
In many a goodly gift, with free
And liberal hand our autumn stores;
No firstlings of our stock we lay,
No soaring clouds of incense rise—
But on thy hallowed shrine we lay,
Our grateful hearts in sacrifice.

Borne on thy breath, the lap of Spring,
Was heaped with many a blooming flower;
And smiling summer joyed to bring
The sunshine and the gentle shower,
And Autumn's rich luxuriance now,
The ripening seed—the bursting shell,
The golden sheaf, and laden bough,
The fullness of thy bounty tell.

No meek throng, in princely dome,
Here wait a titled lord's behest,
But many a fair and peaceful home
Hath won thy peaceful dove a guest;
No groves of palm our fields adorn—
No myrtle shades or orange bowers—
But rustling meads of golden corn,
And fields of waving grain are ours.

Safe in thy care the landscape o'er,
Our flocks and herds securely stray;
No tyrant master claims our store—
No ruthless robber renders away,
No fierce volcano's withering shower—
No fell simon with poisonous breath—
Nor burning suns, with baleful power,
Awake the fiery plagues of death.

And here shall rise our song to Thee,
Where lengthened vales and pastures lie,
And streams go singing wild and free,
Beneath a blue and smiling sky,
Where ne'er was reared a mortal throne,
Where crowned oppressors never trod,
Here—at the throne of heaven alone,
Shall man in reverence bow to God.

The Poor Man's Book.

BY G. W. BUNGEY.

The winds have blown the smoke away—
Cold is the forge and hushed the mill;
The "oil-worm coter" rests to-day—
Traffic is mute and labor still.

The untamed horse feeds on the green,
The laboring ox rests in the shade;
A holy calm pervades the scene,
And beauty smiles from hill and glade.

The modest flowers that light the clod,
Like drops of sunshine from the sky,
Bow their sweet heads and worship God,
And send their fragrant praise on high.

Beneath his fig-tree and his vine,
Beside the lowly cottage door,
The poor man reads the precious line
Of promise to the humble poor.

The Bible is the poor man's law,
A blessed boon to mortals given;
A ladder such as Jacob saw,
With angels coming down from heaven.

Foreign Intelligence.

Mme. Poitevin, who, with her husband, gained considerable celebrity in ballooning at Paris, is alternately terrifying and delighting the Londoners by her feats in aerostation. Madame has already ascended into the clouds, mounted on a pony, and seated on a bull, and on Monday, 6th, came down safely in a parachute from the altitude of a mile.

A letter to the Times states, in one small burying ground in the densely populated neighborhood of Portland town and St. Johns Wood, London, from 2,000 to 4,000 corpses are buried annually, the whole soil being one festering mass of corruption. Horrible!

The Augsburg Gazette states that the Austrian Envoy at Brussels has addressed an energetic note to the Belgian Government, respecting the indignities offered to Haynau at Brussels. Six Catholic Missionaries sailed from Bordeaux on the 29th ult. for the East. Five are for Hindostan and one for Tibet.

The Minister of War has given notice in all future agreements made with contractors by the French War Department, any working on Sundays or holidays will be prohibited.

The French Lloyd's states that the marriage of Louis Napoleon with the Princess of Vasa has been postponed by advice of her physicians, the only difference in will certainly take place, the only difference in the original program being that the proclamation of the Empire will precede instead of follow the nuptials. The Lloyd's states positively that it has been resolved to convoke the French Senate to obtain the decision of the people on the question of the Empire before the end of the year.

Eliza Duritt has just arrived at Paris, on his peace mission.

Business Cards.

E. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852.

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,
made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb 21, 1852.

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawanno House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
jun. 13.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS.

New-England, Willimantic, & Palmer RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1852.

Passenger Trains Leave Palmer
For Willimantic, Hartford, Norwich, New-London, Stonington and Providence.
5:30 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8:30) for Hartford, and arriving at New London at 11:00 A. M.

11:15 A. M. After the arrival of the Express and accommodation trains from New London, 12:15 P. M. connecting with the train for Hartford, and arriving at New London at 11:00 A. M.

2:50 P. M. After the arrival of the train from Springfield and Boston, connecting at Willimantic (4:40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York at 7:00 P. M. (5:00) with the evening boats for New York, at 10 P. M.

Leave New London
For Norwich, Willimantic, Hartford and Palmer.
6:50 A. M. Connecting at Willimantic (8:30) with the H. P. & F. R. R., for Hartford and New York, and at Palmer (10:30) with Western R. R. for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

12:00 A. M. After the arrival of the steam-ship or Cheapeake from Stonington, bringing passengers from Providence, and arriving at Palmer 5:20 P. M.

3:10 P. M. Connecting at Willimantic (4:40) for Hartford, New Haven and New York, and at Palmer (6:10) for Springfield, Albany and Boston.

*The 12:00 M. Train from New London, and the 5:30 A. M. Train from Palmer, are Freight Trains with Passenger.

Fare from Palmer to New York via steam-boat from New London and Norwich, 4.00
Western R. R. from Palmer, 1.95
From New London to Springfield, 1.95

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars.
Merchandise forwarded with care, and dispatch.

Stages
Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.
A Mail stage leaves Woodstock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 A. M. for Tolland and Willington station, and connects with the downward train.

Returning—Leaves Tolland and Willington same days, at 3:30 P. M. after the arrival of the train from New London and Hartford, and Downward Train from Palmer, for Woodstock, via Westford and North Ashford.
A. G. DARROW, Supt.
May 28, 1852.

Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.
THE Subscriber having purchased the shop formerly occupied by T. C. Denckeb, would announce to the citizens of Monson and vicinity, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and at prices to suit.

Ready Made Clothing.
The public may rest assured of finding such goods as they may want, and of finding me at all times at the shop, ready to wait on any who may give me a call.
All Garments made warranted to fit.
STEPHEN NEEDHAM.
Monson, May, 1852.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Spicers' Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.
Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.
Palmer, June 12th, 1852. H. B. KIBBE.

Coffins.
THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 19, 1850.

Plows.
THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
Palmer, Dec. 27. F. BLANCHARD.

IN TOWN.
THAT our friends residing on the north side of the railroad may be able to tell strangers who come into the village and enquire for us, where we may be found, we would respectfully inform them "and the rest of mankind" that we have neither left town nor shut up shop, but are as usual for the present year, one door east of the depot, south side of the Railroad, and where we continue to sell Watches, Jewelry and Silverware—Millinery and Fancy Goods, and have a "few more left of the same sort," which, together with the additions we are receiving, most daily renders our assortment quite respectable both in quantity, quality, and styles, and though we do not claim to have better goods, or sell cheaper than "all the world besides," we do believe that our experience and facilities for doing business are such as to enable us to offer some inducements to persons wishing to purchase any of the above goods to visit our establishment (after looking all around) before they make their purchases.

N. B. Bonnets, Caps, &c., made to order, and all work in the millinery department done at short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.
A. & M. M. BLODGETT.
Palmer, May 1, 1852.

Fire!! Fire!!
THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Three Rivers April 24th.

JOB PRINTING.
EVERY variety of Book, Job and Card Printing executed promptly and on reasonable terms at the JOURNAL OFFICE.
Handbills, Waybills, Ball Tickets, Business and Circulars, Visiting Cards, Paupers' Tickets, and all other kinds of printing done at short notice. A general assortment of Cards and fancy paper always on hand.

Commercial Note Paper.
JUST the thing for business men to write letters on, for sale at the Journal Office.
Feb. 12, 1852.

STATIONERY.

Blank Books, Envelopes, TOYS, PERUMERY, BRUSHES, FANCY GOODS

HOLIDAY PRESENTS, Without number, for sale by ELIHU GEER.

10 State St., Hartford, Conn.

CARD, JOB, BOOK & FANCY STEAM PRINTING!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING FANCY & FLOWER PAPER, WHITE, BUFF & EMBELLED ENVELOPES, GOLD LETTERS,

PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS, STANDARDS, OF EVERY STYLE; BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK, WAFERS, SEALING WAX,

Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Marks, WAITING SADD, TWINE STANDS; State and Lead Pencils; RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS; VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES,

Water Color Paints and Brushes; GUM LABELS; ERASERS, Scissors, Pen & Pocket KNIVES, Writing Desks, Work Boxes,

BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, BOHNOES, PAPER WEIGHTS, Porte Monnaies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse;

INNUMERABLE GAMES, FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS; CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS, SADD AND WAFFER BOOKS,

BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS, PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS, LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES, &c. &c. &c. at

WHOLESALE & RETAIL, No. 10 State Street, NORTH-EAST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK, HARTFORD, CONN.

New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. 1717

WEAVER'S

CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP

CANKER CURE AND CERATE, WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Humors, Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood.

THESE Medicines are the scientific preparations of a regular physician. The Syrup is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country as a great Humor Medicine. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sarsaparilla or Dock, and is far better than any or all of them. It has now been tested in more than 500,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases, and as yet to our knowledge, there has not been the first instance where it has not done the work just as it was stated it would do.

More than 100,000 cases of humors in all their many and varied forms have been treated and permanently cured by it. Erysipelas—Patients who have suffered from this distressing disease for years, have in every known case been cured by these medicines.

At least 50,000 Salt Rheum Patients have used the Syrup, together with the Cerate, many of them old and inveterate cases, and every instance effected a cure.

For all Scrofulous Humors—The Syrup for them has no equal in Sarsaparilla or anything else.

Female Irregularities—There is no cause which produces a greater amount of suffering than the irregular action of the female functions. In these it restores health, strength and vigor, and enables nature to assume her natural periods.

Nursing Sore Mouth.—This truly distressing disease need no longer be the dread of nursing mothers, for there is a reliable remedy. The Syrup, together with the Canker Cure, will at once most effectually and permanently cure this disease.

General Taints and Mercurial Diseases, are poisonous impurities of the blood, which through their effect upon the glands are felt in every part of the system. Not a single organ that does not feel the effects of the poisons, and by their reaction upon each other, effectually prevent all the unaided efforts of nature to throw them off. In such cases, if there was ever a specific for any disease, the Syrup is for this. It is the nearest of all above articles are genuine, and bear the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO. on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., to whom all orders must be addressed.

AGENTS—Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers—W. L. S. Brainerd, Ware Village—A. H. W. Longley & Co.; Belcherstown—T. F. Packard, Monson—Crane & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs—Hyde & Pinney, Stafford.

E. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by Druggists or principal Merchants throughout the country.

Another Scientific Wonder! GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of Ox, after directions a Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, *Fies Pannus of Boast Beef* in about two hours, or *Grat Dipepsin* is the chief element, or Great Digestive of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Gastric Juice of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its chemical powers, and furnishing a kind of food, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals unaccustomed to water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in a time different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer, Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of *Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption*. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement, but authenticated certificates have been given by more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.

These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, or bilious Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or bilious Tremor, and other diseases upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles *Health with Intemperance*.

Old Stomach Complaints. There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints, which it does not reach & remove at once. No matter how long they may be, it gives instant relief. It cures all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good efforts permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body, follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the Stomach, distress after eating, loss of appetite, indigestion, flatulency, and all the ailments of the Blood, Headaches, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs, and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Private circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, and describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of the medicine are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Baltimore.

Family Registers—MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Birth, Marriages and Deaths records, on those that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand, and those that are in want of the above articles, and it is not convenient for them to call at my store, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

Books and Stationery.—Almanacs, School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Gospels, Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juvenile, and Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Wafers, Fan Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at A. Shumway's Store.

Writing Paper.—Foolscap, Common Letter, Bath, Gilt Edged and other kinds of paper for sale at the Journal Office.

Letter Envelopes.—Buff Letter Envelopes, for sale by the pack, very cheap, at the Journal Office.

AYER'S

Compound Syrup of YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

OCCUPIES the first rank among the proprietary medicines of this country for completely curing Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all other diseases arising from an impure State of the Blood.

Also, Liver Complaint, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Coughs, Soreness and tightness about the Chest; Bronchitis or Hoarseness, dryness and a tickling sensation about the throat; and is used with unprecedented success in all cases of Female Weakness and General Debility.

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system.

If the testimony of thousands of living witnesses from all parts of the country can be relied upon, it is singularly efficacious in CURING ALL HUMORS, and restoring debilitated and broken down constitutions. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and so accurately combined in its proportions that the chemical, botanical, and medicinal properties of each ingredient harmoniously unite to

PURIFY THE BLOOD. It has removed many chronic diseases which have baffled the skill of the best Physicians, and has also cured Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and Scrofula, which Sarsaparilla Syrup entirely failed to make the least impression upon.

It has been tested in many cases of CANCEROUS HUMORS. The most obstinate Cancers have been cured by this medicine. We say that it is a valuable medicine in all.

BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS. It removes all obstructions in the circulation rendering the Liver firm, active and healthy. It removes the impurities of the heart, and relieves in all cases of Asthma, and may be used in all climates and at all seasons of the year. This Syrup is prepared only by C. MORSE & CO., at 102 Fountain street, Providence, R. I., and sold by thousands all over the United States, Canada, &c., and at Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook.

MORSE'S

Compound Syrup of

YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

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The most obstinate Cancers have been cured

THE PALMER JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY
GORDEN M. FISK.
OFFICE CORNER OF MAIN AND THORNDIKE STS.
TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1852.

NO. 25.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:
Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins Mills, J. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factory, F. S. Smith, W. A. Converse, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight, Holland, L. Breard, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER
For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.49, 9.10, P. M.
New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M., and 6.29, P. M.
Albany, 11.15, A. M., 8.2, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M., and 1.49, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M., and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9; from Belchertown at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.
Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW CARPET, OR, TIME IS MONEY.

BY MRS. S. P. DOUGHTY.

"Our carpet is really very shabby; do you not think we could afford a new one this spring?" asked Mrs. Brown of her husband, as they sat at their early breakfast.
"Perhaps so," was the somewhat doubtful reply; for Mr. Brown's income was by no means large, and there were many depending upon him for support.
"I should not have to ask you for the money," rejoined Mrs. Brown, "for I have the price of a good carpet laid by from the profits of my vest making; but I thought that it might be necessary to take it for other things.
"Oh no!" was the more animated reply. "If you have the money by you, get the carpet by all means. I was only doubtful whether I could advance so much just now. It is but right that you should make what use you please of your own earnings."
"I like to expend them in making things a little more comfortable than we could otherwise afford to have them," said his wife, affectionately. "I do not intend to pay a high price for our carpet, but I will have a good article. By-and-by, when baby is sleeping, I will run in to neighbor Reed's, and ask her advice. She makes the greatest bargains of any person I ever saw."
"Very well; manage it as you think best," returned Mr. Brown, as he rose from the table to go to his daily occupation; but if you are going to seek for a good bargain, look out that you do not lose more than you gain." With this short piece of advice and a cheerful "good morning," the husband took his departure, and Mrs. Brown turned her attention to various domestic and motherly duties. She was a busy little woman; and in less time than you would imagine possible, the elder children were prepared for school, the house set to rights, and the baby laid in his cradle for a forenoon's nap. Then, instead of seating herself at her usual employment of vest-making, she gave the little one in charge to Susan, a faithful girl of fourteen, who was at this time her only assistant, and hastily tying on her bonnet, proceeded to Mrs. Reed's, who was one of her nearest neighbors.
Her visit was at a most opportune moment. Only the day before, Mrs. Reed had purchased at auction a carpet, which, in her opinion, rivalled in cheapness any ever before heard of, and as her friend entered, she was engaged in spreading it upon the floor that she might the better inspect the richness of its colors and firmness of its texture.
Of course the sight of this most excellent bargain was very strengthening to Mrs. Reed's resolution to purchase her carpet at auction, and she at once explained the object of her visit.
Mrs. Reed was delighted. Nothing suited her better than to attend auctions; and when all her own wants were supplied, she was always ready to go with an inexperienced friend.
"By all means get what you want at auction," she exclaimed. "It will cost you but half-price, and will be very nearly as good as new. Let me think.—There is to be a large sale in the southern part of the city to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock. How will that suit you? Very probably you will make a good bargain there. I will go with you, as you are unused to such things."
"You are very kind," replied Mrs. Brown, hesitatingly, and then added; "I

was thinking how I could arrange my work so as to leave home to-morrow. I have several vests on hand just now; it is a busy season. Still I cannot afford to lose such an opportunity for making a good bargain, for it is important for us to save all we can; so I believe I will go. If the sale commences at ten, we shall probably return early in the afternoon, and Susan can be trusted with the baby."
"Well, then; I will call for you soon after nine," was the reply; and after a little more conversation, the neighbor returned to her own house.
By great exertion Mrs. Brown was in readiness at the appointed hour the next morning, with some secret misgivings, as she glanced at the pile of vests neatly cut out, one of which she had hoped to have completed that day. She gave Susan many charges, and was soon walking rapidly along with her impatient friend, who was anxious to reach the place of sale at an early hour, that they might have an opportunity of examining different articles before the crowd was so great as to prevent their moving.
It was a new scene for Mrs. Brown, and she looked on with silent wonder while Mrs. Reed carefully examined the carpets still spread in the various rooms, and with the experienced eye of one accustomed to the business, pointed out various imperfections, which would have escaped a less practised observer; turned the chairs and the tables bottom upwards to satisfy herself that they were what they appeared to be; shook up the feather beds, inspected mattresses, sounded china, remarking at the same time that, although she had no intention of buying anything, it was always worth while to know what an article was worth, as excellent bargains were sometimes obtained when you least expected it.
Mrs. Brown meanwhile was quite engrossed in deciding which of the carpets would be the most suitable for her pleasant little room, and in wondering at what price she could obtain it. She became impatient for the sale to commence. It was already past the appointed hour, and the rooms were gradually filling with eager expectants for great bargains, but there was no sign of the auctioneer.
Mrs. Reed was quite at her ease, for she had little to call her home; but her more anxious neighbor thought of her baby in the cradle, of her husband's returning from school, of her husband's dinner, and various other home duties which she did not often neglect. An hour passed on, and the desired moment at length arrived. The sale began, and the attention of the greater part of those present was at once directed to the auctioneer. A few indeed seemed to take little interest in what was going on, having merely stepped in to while away a leisure hour; these still carried on an animated conversation on their own affairs, to the no small annoyance of both buyer and seller.
"When will he put up the carpet which we have selected?" whispered Mrs. Brown, in a tone of inquiry.
"Oh not for an hour yet; do you not see 'lot number forty'?" replied her friend, referring to the bill. "But just hear that, only four shillings bid upon those lovely curtains, I do not need them, but I cannot let them go at that. Four and three-pence," she called out, just as the auctioneer was knocking them off to the last bidder.
"Just in time," was the reply, and Mrs. Reed became the possessor of the curtains.
"Do bid on that pretty table, my dear Mrs. Brown, it will go for a mere trifle," urged this lover of good bargains; and Mrs. Brown thought of her carpet, and recollected with a sigh that it might require the whole contents of her purse.
Her less economical friend hazarded a bid or two, but fortunately there were too many competitors, and she was saved from the inconvenience of becoming the owner of an article for which she really had no room in her house.
It was wonderful, however, how many unnecessary things she contrived to obtain, merely because they were cheap, and Mrs. Brown sighed again as she thought of her limited means, and longed for the moment to come when she, too, could join in the excitement of bidding.
"Lot number forty!" at length shouted the auctioneer; "an excellent three-ply carpet, worth at least twelve shillings a yard, cheap at that, and good as new; what shall I have?"
"Two shillings, my dear madam!" he continued, in reply to Mrs. Brown's eager bid; "why I am offered four (this bid by the way, was entirely inaudible to the bystanders), and have no intention of selling it for that."
"Five shillings," called out some one at a distance, and disappointed and abashed, Mrs. Brown shrunk back, whispering to her adviser.
"It is of no use for me to try for that. It will go far beyond my means."
"Try a three-pence," returned Mrs. Reed, at the same time calling out, "Five and three-pence," but in vain, the carpet was desirable, and six, seven, and even

eight shillings, were soon bid upon it.
"Try the one in the next room," said her friend, but it was of no avail; the carpets all went for a good price; and quite weary and disappointed, Mrs. Brown urged their departure.
"Only one minute," was the reply.—"I must see what that beautiful mirror goes for."
One delay brought another, and another, and poor Mrs. Brown was but too thankful when they at length stood upon the sidewalk, and turned their steps towards home.
"Do not be discouraged," said Mrs. Reed. "These things need a little time. But there is to be an auction every day this week, and I promise you that, before Saturday night, you will have as good a carpet as you can desire for a mere trifle. I will go with you as often as you wish."
Mrs. Brown's spirits rose.
"But it is so difficult for me to leave home," she remarked.
"Only because you are so unaccustomed to it. There is no cause for anxiety. You will find that all has gone well in your absence."
This was true, and another appointment was made for the following day.
No better success, however, and for five successive days, poor Mrs. Reed, Brown, and happy unwearied Mrs. Reed, passed several hours in the vain search for a cheap carpet. Their efforts were at length rewarded. A good bargain was obtained, and a carpet but little the worse for wear, and of undiminished beauty, was landed at Mrs. Brown's door.
"Well, I am certainly well rewarded for all my trouble," she exclaimed to her husband, as she displayed its beauties to his admiring eyes. "This carpet could not have cost less than a dollar a yard when new, so at the price I paid for it, we have saved at least eight dollars, and I am sure it is none the worse for wear."
"It is a good article, certainly," replied her more calculating spouse; "but I am not sure that you have saved eight dollars. Let me see. How many vests should you have made this week, if you had not attended auctions?"
"Five, I suppose," replied the wife, with a sigh; for she had felt much regret at the neglect of her usual employments.
"And how much would these have brought you in?"
"A dollar apiece. I never take less for the kind of vests which I am now making."
"Five dollars loss and eight dollars gain," resumed Mr. Brown. "That leaves just three dollars clear profit, unless, indeed, there is some further loss to be subtracted."
"That there is!" exclaimed his wife. "The children have torn their clothes all to pieces running around with no one to look after them; and the poor baby has had so many bits of cake and sugar given to him to keep him quiet, that he is really quite ill. Added to all this, I am nearly tired to death; and the house is in such confusion that it will take me a whole day to put things to rights. I wonder I never thought of all these things before. I really believe I had better have bought a new carpet at once.—Time is money, after all, and the next time I see Mrs. Reed I will tell her so."
"It will be of no use," was the somewhat laughing reply of her husband.—"Mrs. Reed is one of those who do not value their time. Keep your own experience for your own benefit, and to enlighten those who are willing to be taught. You will at least have the satisfaction of having gained a useful lesson from your new carpet."

Hospital for Cats.

Bayard Taylor, writing from Aleppo, says:
"A remarkable thing here is the Hospital for Cats. This was founded long ago by a rich, cat-loving Mussulman, and is one of the best endowed institutions in the city. An old mosque is appropriated to the purpose, under the charge of several directors; and here sick cats are nursed, homeless cats find shelter, and decrepit cats gratefully purr away their declining years. The whole category embraces several hundred, and it is quite a sight to behold the corridors and terraces of the mosque swarming with them. Here, one with a bruised limb is receiving a cataplasm; there, a cataplectic patient is tenderly cared for; and so on through the long concatenation of feline diseases. Aleppo, moreover, rejoices in a greater number of cats than even Jerusalem. At a rough guess, I should thus state the population of the city: Turks and Arabs, 70,000; Christians of all denominations, 15,000; Jews, 10,000; dogs, 12,000; and cats, 8,000."
A noteworthy fact is stated in connection with the Orthodox Church in Windsor, Ct., whose history extends back two hundred years. In all that time the church has not dismissed a pastor, but each pastor has died in possession of the love and confidence of the people. We doubt whether a parallel to this can be found in the country.

Interesting to the Ladies.

Hear how IRE of the New York Revue talks to the ladies: Jehoshaphat! don't I wish I was a woman. Do you think I'd make such a confounded fool of myself in a variety of ways as these females do? Do you suppose I'd be the best customer in the paint and putty market, just to make young gents believe my color was not fading? Do you think I'd be chewing slate pencils and my finger nails just out of spite because the beaux did not come? Do you think I'd go down Broadway every fine afternoon to see if I could get a glance at that nice young man with the curly hair and white beaver? Do you suppose I'd sit in the parlor and go into a fit of the triangles over some nabby pambly love story, while my mother was mending my stockings in the back room? Do you think if I got married I'd torment my husband by turning up and having a crying spell when everything did not go exactly right? Do you think I'd be continually coaxing him for new bonnets and dresses, and declare on the word of a woman that I did not have anything fit to wear?
Do you think that when my husband came home, weary with the turmoil of business, and exhausted with the care of his profession, I'd commence dinging in his ears about the hole in the spider, or grumbling because he did not go round by the milliner's and see why my hat was not done? Do you suppose when he refused to let me have all the pin money I wanted I'd threaten to go home and tell my mamma how cruelly I was treated? Do you suppose I'd turn my dear little babe over to the tender mercies of a wolfish nurse, and go into a fainting fit if somebody asked me if I had a child?—And do you suppose I'd run off to the opera or theatre and leave my dear little thing at home to cry its eyes out and break its little heart all alone in its crib, while the tender nurse was making love to John the porter in the basement?
Git out! I am out of patience with the whole tribe of sentimental hot-house exotics who flourish under the name of women, but have not one particle of her true character. They are no more fit for marriage, than they are for Heaven, and I don't believe they will ever get there, merely out of pure laziness to perform the journey, if nothing else.
Ginger and Jewsharps! if I was afflicted with such a counterfeit of a wife, he would trade her away instantly for hoop-poles, and hire a cooper to box him up in a barrel and set him afloat on the nearest duck pond. He'd live on eels sucked through the bung hole, and thank the Lord and General Jackson that he was safely delivered from such a dry land "varmint" as a fashionable wife.

The Old Road in the Country.

In this day of steam, and bustle, and display—in this time of railroads and rapid travelling—it is pleasant occasionally to remember the quiet old paths and rough still, shady roads we used to travel in the country—not the principal thoroughfares, worn by the heavy wheels of baggage waggons, and distinguished for having three or four stage coaches rattle over them in a day, but the less pretentious roads cut through the forests, and overshadowed with abundant vegetation, with here and there the branches of the mighty pine stretching across the blue opening overhead, and below the young ivy springing and the bunch plums and the red berries of the ivy showing themselves all along by the very side of the way.
Occasionally a broader space was opened to the sun, where the butter-cup upheld its yellow blossoms for the butterflies fluttering along the old cart-path to rest upon, and where, upon the grassy banks, whole congregations of white honey-suckles were gathered together.
Few and plain were the vehicles whose wheels disturbed and to some extent made their marks upon these quiet highways and byways of the country. A coach there was impossible—a fashionable carriage a sight not easily forgotten. The old carts and unwieldy wagons of a few farmers on their way to mill or to market, gradually wore the channels along two sides of the way, leaving the grass growing and flowers upspringing within as well as without the lines thus described.
The passenger on horseback even stopped at times as he breathed the healthy air, to avoid the alders that bent over him, or the branches of the fir and cedar intruding upon his path. Here there was never dust, but a quiet breeze moving continually in the forest, and even when there was scarcely an audible rustling of its topmost boughs, diffusing coolness through its shades.
The 13th of September, this year, was the completion of a century since the introduction of the "New Style," as it is called in the calendar. The New Style differed from the Old, by omitting eleven days after September 1st, or calling the 2d the 13th, and by beginning the year in January 1st, and not on Annunciation, or 25th of March. The length of the legal year was therefore 281 days, or about forty weeks.

A Story for the Ladies.

When I was a little boy I remember one cold winter day, I was accosted by a smiling man, with an axe on his shoulder:
"My little fellow, has your father a grindstone?"
"Yes, sir."
"You're a fine little fellow—will you let me grind my axe upon it?"
Pleased with the compliment of "fine little fellow," I answered:
"Oh, yes, sir! it's down in the shop."
"And will you, my little man," tapping me on the head, "get me a little hot water?"
How could I refuse? I ran and soon brought a kettle full.
"How old are you—what is your name?"
I am sure you are one of the finest lads that I ever saw—will you just turn a few minutes?"
Tickled with his flattery, like a fool, I went to work, and bitterly did I rue the day. It was a new axe, and I toiled and tugged till I was almost tired to death.—The school bell rang, and I could not get away; my hands were blistered and it was not half ground. At length, however, the axe was sharpened, and the man turned to me with:
"Now, you little rascal, you have played the truant—scud to school or you'll rue it!"
Alas, thought I, it was hard enough to turn the grindstone, and then to be called a "little rascal," was indeed too much.
It sunk deep into my mind, and I have often thought of it since.
—When I have seen a young man of doubtful character patting a pretty girl on the cheek, praising her sparkling eyes and ruby lips, and giving her a sly squeeze—beware my girl, thinks I, or you will find to your sorrow, that you have been turning a grindstone for a villain.

Advertising.

Barnum, who bought his Museum in New York ten or twelve years ago, when he was not worth a dollar, and who is now a "millionaire," thus sets forth the way to make money:
"Advertise your business. Do not hide your light under a bushel. Whatever your occupation or calling may be, if it needs support from the public, advertise it thoroughly and efficiently, in some shape or other, that will arrest public attention. I freely confess that what success I have had in life may fairly be attributed more to the public press than to nearly all other causes combined. There may possibly be occupations that do not require advertising; but I cannot well conceive what they are. Men in business will sometimes tell you that they have tried advertising, and that it did not pay. This is only when advertising is done sparingly and grudgingly. Homeopathic doses of advertising will not pay, perhaps—it is like a half portion of physic, making the patient sick, but effecting nothing. Administer liberally and the cure will be sure and permanent."
Beautiful Extract.
I saw a mourner standing at eventide over the grave of one dearest to him on earth. The memory of joys that were past came crowding on his soul. "And is this," said he, all that remains of one so loved and so lovely? I call but no voice answers. O! My loved one will not hear! O death! inexorable death! what hast thou done? Let me lie down and forget my sorrow in the slumbers of the grave.
When he thought thus in agony, the form of Christianity came by. He heard the song and transport of the great multitude which no man can number around the throne; there, the spirit of her he mourned. Their happiness was pure, permanent and perfect. The mourner then wiped the tears from his eyes, took courage and thanked God: "all the days of my appointed time," said he, will I wait till my change comes; and he returned to the duties of life, no longer sorrowing as those who have no hope.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Arrangements for the Japan expedition are said to be progressing in a favorable manner. It is now determined that the expedition shall consist of three superior war steamers—namely, the Mississippi, which will leave New York about the 10th of November; the Princeton, Commodore Perry, which will accompany the Mississippi as flag-ship, now at Baltimore receiving boilers; the third steamer is the Allegheny, which is now undergoing repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard, and will sail in January.
Mrs. Redway of Berlin, aged 52 years, who has been totally blind for twenty years, was recently restored to good firm eye sight by Dr. C. M. Rohlee of Montpelier, Vt., a young but very skillful physician. The cause of her blindness was "Cataract," and the operation of removing it was performed with wonderful success.
A fellow was lately whipped thirty-nine lashes on the bare back in Marlborough District, South Carolina, for cutting the telegraph wires, and warned to leave the State in ten days, and if caught after that time to have the dose repeated daily, so long as he remained.

How to acquire High Health.

Walker, in his "Original," lays down the following rules for attaining high health. They are worth remembering, particularly his advice to wives and husbands.
"First study to acquire a composure of mind and body. Avoid agitation of one or the other, especially just before and after meals, and while the process of digestion is going on. To this end, govern your temper, endeavor to look at the right side of things, keep down as much as possible the unruly passions, discard envy, hatred and malice, and lay your head upon your pillow in charity to all mankind. Let not your wants outrun your means. Whatever difficulties you have to encounter, be not perplexed, but only think what is right to do in the sight of Him who seeth all things and bear without pining at results. When your meals are solitary, let your thoughts be cheerful; when they are social, which is better, avoid disputes or serious arguments or unpleasant topics. "Unquiet meals," says Shakspeare, "make ill digestions;" and the contrary is produced by easy conversation, a pleasant project, welcome news, or a lively companion. I advise wives not to entertain their husbands with domestic grievances about children and servants, nor to ask for money, nor propound unreasonable or provoking questions, and advise husbands to keep the cares and vexations of the world to themselves, but to be communicative of whatever is comfortable, cheerful and amusing."
Beautiful Thoughts.
God has sent some angels into the world whose office is to refresh the sorrow of the poor, and to lighten the eyes of the disconsolate. And what greater pleasure can we have than that we should bring joy to our brother; that the tongue should be tuned with heavenly accents; and make the weary soul listen for light and ease; and when he perceives that there is such a thing in the world, and in the order of things, as comfort and joy, to begin to break out from the prison of his sorrows at the door of sighs and tears, and little by little begin to melt into showers and refreshment—this is glory to thy voice, and employment fit for the brightest angel. So have I seen the sun kiss the frozen earth, which was bound up with the images of death, and the colder breath of the north, and the waters break from their enclosures and melt with joy, and run in useful channels; and the flies do rise from little graves in the walls, and dance a little while in the air, to tell that joy is within, and that the great mother of creatures will open her stock of new refreshment, become useful to mankind, and sing praises to her Redeemer. So is the heart of a sorrowful man under the discourse of wise comfort; he breaks from the despair of the grave, and the fetters and chains of sorrow; he blesses God, and He blesses thee, and he feels his life returning.
INDIAN CORN.—Indian corn contains about sixty per cent of starch, nearly the same as oats. The proportion of oil and gum is large, about ten per cent. This explains the fattening properties of Indian meal, so well known to practical men. There is besides these a good portion of sugar. The nitrogenous substances are also considerable in quantity, some twelve to sixteen per cent.
Sweet corn differs from all other varieties, containing only about eighteen per cent of starch. The amount of sugar is, of course, very large, and the nitrogenous substance amount to the very large proportion of twenty per cent; of gum from thirteen to fourteen; and of oil, to about eleven. This from the above results, is one of the most nourishing crops known. If it can be made to yield as much per acre as the harder varieties, it is well worth a trial on a large scale.—Working Farmer.
A tripping lawyer, famed for his ingenious pleading, while he was reading about Eve's fall the other day, at length exclaimed—"If she had only known this flaw, it would have been quite easy to avoid the law. The right to Eden never could have been denied her if she had squeezed the fruit and drank the cider."
CLEAR AS MUD.—A young lady being asked if she would have any sugar in her tea replied:
"I have an invincible diabolical sprigues to sugar to my insensibility, and conjunctions on the subject. The flavicity of the sugar mellifies the tea, and renders it vastly obnoxious."
We find in a late English paper that there "Died, at Bushey, Hertfordshire, on his birthday, August 4, aged 97, John Smith, formerly a soldier in the British army, and as such present at the battle of Bunker's-hill, June 17, 1775."
LUCKY.—The postmaster at St. Louis recently received a letter from Ireland, inquiring for a lucky emigrant named Robert Baldwin, who has become heir to nearly \$100,000.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

A Mass State Temperance Convention will be held in the city of Boston on Friday, the 15th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of Temperance and of the present anti-liquor law of this Commonwealth, are cordially invited to attend. Let all the cities and towns in Massachusetts, be well represented on this occasion. The prospects and demands of our glorious cause—glorious for humanity in all its vital interests—call for such a demonstration in the Metropolis of this Commonwealth. Let it be shown here, as well as in other parts of the State, that this cause is the cause of the People.

That the people have resolved to abate and suppress by law, the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors as a beverage, cannot be doubted. The awful curse has too long preyed upon the community. Stringent prohibitory law is found to be an effectual remedy. Such is the testimony of the people wherever it is faithfully executed. Its effects are so manifest in the diminution of intemperance and the vices and crimes of which intemperance is the cause, in the decrease of pauperism, in the greater peace and order of society, in the greater prosperity given to the useful pursuits of industry, in the increase of intelligence and morality, that wherever it now exists, the people will by their elections determine its continued support and efficiency. Such is shown to be the result in Maine, where the people have elected a Legislature stronger for the law than the one by which it was enacted. Come, then, to the Metropolis, and let us labor for the furtherance of this good work.

Earnest advocates of prohibitory law will be present to address the Convention. Editors friendly to the cause, are respectfully requested to insert the whole or part of this "call." Clergymen are also respectfully requested to give this notice to their people as extensively as possible.

Per Order State Committee.

BRITISH OPINION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY.—The London Observer makes the following remarks upon the enormity of Slavery in the United States:

"Negro slavery is the blot upon North America—it is a stain now rendered almost indelible by the recent act of Congress—known as the Fugitive Slave Law. At this moment Christianity, as a moral doctrine, holds at least in the United States of America, a lower position than Mohammedanism holds in its seat and centre, the East. The religion of the Arabian camel driver imposes only one condition on the Moslem: he must be a slave to another Moslem; but thousands and tens of thousands of Christian negroes are not alone held in bondage in the Southern States of the great Union, but their very high religion is made the excuse for their further degradation and oppression. America may, therefore, be populous, rich and progressive, but so long as slavery is one of her institutions she must ever be the moral despised among nations—next to Russia. 'Base, brutal and bloody,' though they be, Austria, Prussia, Bavaria and the other despotic States of Europe, shine in comparison with that land of quasi freedom and real slavery."

WHALE CAPTURED.—A young fin-back whale, thirty feet long, was captured recently off Cape Elizabeth, by a boat from the schooner Gazelle, of Harwich. The Portland Advertiser says:

"When first seen, a thrasher and a swordfish were engaged in an assault upon him, and they continued their assault for nearly two hours, when the whale began to spout blood. At this a portion of the crew of the Gazelle lowered a boat, and running alongside of him, succeeded in throwing a harpoon into him and capturing him. His body, all over, bears the marks of the severe manner in which the thrasher and swordfish handled him. They had ripped open his throat and torn out his tongue; had torn away most of his tail, and made deep incisions into him in many places."

CAUTION TO TOWNS.—The town of East-hampton has been appointed by the sum of \$500 by referees appointed by the Common Pleas Court, for injuries received by Maria E. Mason, by being thrown from a sleigh in consequence of an obstruction at the side of the road. Several sticks of timber had been placed on the edge of the road, but not within the limits of the road as ordinarily traveled. They were put there to be used on a bridge, a few rods distant, then undergoing repairs. There were four sleighs on one side of the road and three on the other, leaving a distance between them, for the passing of vehicles, of about fourteen feet.

The town of Palmer knows very well how to appreciate the above.

TALL SHOOTING.—The Warsaw *New York* says that Mr. Augustus Watrow, of that town, made a wager of his rifle, a severe shooter, against the sum of eighty dollars, that he could fire, at six rods distance, inside of a two shilling piece, seven shots in ten seconds. It was done in eight seconds, and he won the shooting. At another time, while in Pennsylvania on his annual hunting tour, he started up a number of deer. Without reloading or leaving his tracks he killed four of them, and shot the horns from another.

MYSTERIOUS CAVE.—A writer from Parisburg, Giles County, Va., says: At a distance of some three miles from this place, where some workmen were blasting a rock, having made an excavation of ten or twelve feet, the earth gave way, and all were plunged in a large room, apparently dug out. At the further extremity of the room, a human skeleton was found in a leaning posture, reclining, as it seemed, against the side of the cavern, and seated upon something resembling a chest. No clue, as yet, is known to get at the history of the human relic."

BEAR HUNT.—The people of Warren, Vt., have had a great Bear Hunt. On the 14th ult. some 200 or 300 men "armed and equipped" with rifles, muskets, revolvers and tin-sides, surrounded a hill half a mile from the town, where the "critter" was known to have taken up a temporary residence, and forming a ring around the base began to close upon the enemy. He was finally "brought down" and borne to the village in triumph. A splendid supper was served up in the evening, in honor of the victory. Bruin weighed 345 pounds.

HON. EDWARD A. HANNEGAN.—The Grand Jury of the Fountain (Indiana) Circuit failed to find an indictment against Hon. E. A. Hannegan for murder of Capt. Duncan, his brother-in-law, and he has been discharged from custody.

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G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

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The Peace of Europe.

The portentous clouds which for several years past have hovered over Europe, threatening the outburst of a general and bloody Revolution, and the annihilation of thrones and princes, have gradually cleared away, and the threatened storm now appears further off than the most tardy apostles of progress have predicted. The long continued struggle of a people, who have been crushed to the iron yoke of despotism for centuries, has at length yielded to oppression, and the cry of Liberty which went up from millions, striving to be free, is comparatively silenced.

The Russian Bear, having supped upon Hungary, seeks repose to fatten upon his meal, and with bloody jaws, quietly watches over his crushed and helpless prey. The breath of Freedom which has been wafted in eolian notes through the Italian and German States, no longer excites the populace into serious outbreaks and bloody desperation. France, too, that theatre of so many fearful revolutions, has after its recent annihilation of the throne and adoption of Republicanism, lost its energy, and quietly submitted to the rule of a second Caligula.

The usurpation of Bonaparte, and the quiet manner in which the French nation have submitted to his supremacy, have done more than all other causes for the suppression of Liberty on the Continent. The French Revolution of 1848, when Louis Philippe in terror fled his country, was considered the final overthrow of despotism in France, and the precursor of a general revolution in Europe. But the change wrought in four short years has been no less great than surprising. Europe is now comparatively at peace, and France is virtually under an Emperor. The cry of *Vive la Republique* has given place to that of *Vive la Empereur*, wherever the reckless imitator of the great Napoleon goes.

The causes which have plunged the French nation into this lamentable condition are conspicuous. The losses which all classes have suffered from the late Revolution, and the subversion of their phantom Republic by a treacherous president, has palsied their ambition and turned their attention from the acquisition of Liberty to the acquisition of individual prosperity by industry—a pursuit so long neglected that they find themselves on the brink of ruin.

In the rise and fall of the Republic of France, we have witnessed another exhibition of the general rotary laws of Society.—Before the revolution of 1848, France was in a prosperous condition; she demanded Liberty; she obtained it, and in the excitement following that event her people gave themselves up to the wildest hopes concerning a republic. The great masses could not tell what a republic should be, and they imbibed the fatal idea that no restraint should be put upon them under such a government. Finding themselves disappointed in their hopes, and exhausted in their ambition and means to carry on the excitement, they were ready for another change. Bonaparte had the perception to observe this state of things, and to save himself from the fate which threatened him, he seized the reins of government and assumed the dictatorial power of France. His overthrow was immediately predicted by all the wise seers of both Continents, but he has held his power for nearly a year, and is firmer now in his possession of the Government of France than he has been at any time since his *Coup d'Etat*. From present appearances there is little doubt that he will continue undisturbed in his career until, returning prosperity availing a taste of Liberty in the hearts of the French people, when he will be hurled from the throne in as summary a manner as he ascended it.

Cattle Show at Northampton.

The Annual Cattle Show and Fair of the Hampshire, Hampden and Franklin Agricultural Society was held at Northampton last Wednesday and Thursday.

The show of Cattle was meagre, not coming up to that of past years. There was a good show of swine and fowls. The show of fruit was excellent, and that of mammoth vegetables attracted considerable attention. In the show of fine arts, a fair variety was seen. The ladies contributed numerous articles which elicited much praise.

Twenty-one teams engaged in the ploughing match, and a large number of spectators were on the ground. The Horse show, dinner, speeches, awarding of premiums, &c., took place on Thursday. The annual address was delivered by John Stanton Gould, Esq., of Hudson, N. Y.

Hon. John W. Lincoln, of Worcester, died in that city last Saturday, at the age of 65. His funeral was attended on Wednesday last by the Chief Justices of the Supreme Court, the nation and children of the Orphan's Home, and a large concourse of citizens. The community seemed to feel in an unusual degree that a good man had passed away, and that all institutions for the public good had lost a wise counsellor and a generous supporter.

SPIRITS IN WARE.—Liquor belonging to Owen McArdle was seized in Ware last week, and he was brought up and fined \$20, which was paid by his wife, after having made a speech to the court on the injustice of its decision.

The Needle-Women of New York.

The Philadelphia Bulletin, in publishing the wrongs which this class of females suffer in New York, gives the following instance:

"Among the cases brought to light was that of an intelligent and skillful dressmaker, who was found in the garret of a cheap boarding house, out of work, and reduced to such straits that she had actually pawned everything but her skirt and her undergarment, in order to procure bread. Nor are such instances infrequent. The small remuneration which these work-women receive keeps them living from hand to mouth, so that, in case of sickness, or scarcity of work, they are sometimes left literally without a crust."

The Tribune adds that hundreds and even thousands of females find it impossible to earn the means of obtaining bread, and then goes on to argue, that if Gen. Scott should be elected President, they would find relief. Nonsense! If our friend Greeley would recommend the girls to go into the country, where there is no doubt that they can find plenty to do, he would be talking to some purpose. We don't believe that the election of either Scott or Pierce will effect their condition in the least, and furthermore, we don't believe Greeley thinks so. It is all got up for political capital—all sheer nonsense. If the girls will stay in New York, when they know they can find honest employment and fair wages in the villages and towns in the country, let them remain and suffer the consequences.

WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.—M. Maillefer has not yet recovered the safe of the American Express Company from the wreck of the Atlantic. Mr. Green, the diver, has been down eight times, but was unable to find the state room in which the safe is lodged, nor could he determine his exact position on the boat. Several lines and chains have been made fast to the boat, with buoys attached, preparatory to raising the wreck.

MAMMOTH APPLES AND PUMPKINS.—Col. Cyrus Knox, of this village, has left with us several specimens of very large and fair apples, one of which measures 13 inches in circumference and weighs 14 ounces. He has also presented us with several mammoth pumpkins, one of which weighs 50 pounds, and forcibly reminds us of a monstrous lot of old-fashioned pumpkin pies. When will the Governor appoint Thauksagiving?

A FORTUNE FOR A BROKEN NECK.—A gentleman was upset in a stage coach, and supposed for some time to have dislocated his neck. However, he recovered, sued the stage company for damages, and received \$20,000. With this he went diligently to work, and soon built a colossal fortune. He now humorously asserts that he would never have been rich, had he not broken his neck.

ELECTIONS.—On the 12th of October, elections take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. In Pennsylvania and Indiana members of Congress, as well as of the Legislature, are to be elected. In Indiana there are also to be chosen a Governor and Lt. Governor, and many other public officers.

ANOTHER BALLOON ASCENSION AT SPRINGFIELD.—Mons. Petit proposes to fill his balloon with gas again, and go up from Springfield and take with him those who may wish to accompany him. He also proposes to have cords attached to the balloon, by which it may be pulled down, and in this way a great many loads may be taken up to view the scenery "from on high."

WORSE THAN PAUPER IMMIGRANTS.—It may not be generally known that the common house-fly and the cockroach are not natives of this country. They were originally imported from the West Indies. The former have spread over the country and become as numerous as the sands of the desert, but the latter are still confined to the seaboard cities.

DAMAGES FOR A BROKEN HEART.—In the Springfield Police Court on Friday, Bryne McMahon was indicted in the sum of \$100 for breaking his pledged troth to Delia McNamara. Both parties are Irish. Bryne demurred to this decision for awhile, but finally concluded to pay the bill and heal the maiden's heart.

THE OFFICERS OF THE REINDER.—Charles W. Farnham and John Howlet, captain and engineer of the steamboat Reinder, were arraigned on Monday before the District Court of New York on an indictment for manslaughter, and pleaded not guilty. Judge Betts ordered the case to be transferred to the Circuit Court.

A DEAR ROSE.—A respectable married lady was arrested on Friday, for the offence of gathering a rose from one of the trees which adorn the grounds of Greenwood Cemetery, in New York. She was obliged to pay a fine of five dollars, that being the minimum allowed by law.

A CAUTION.—Mr. Ezra Parlin, of Medford, on Tuesday evening, last week, swallowed nearly an ounce of laudanum, supposing it to be tincture of rhubarb. The mistake was not discovered till three hours after, when by medical assistance he was relieved, and is now out of danger.

SHOCKING.—On the night of the 3d inst., the dwelling house of Mr. Eek Hawkins, of Dickinson, N. Y., was destroyed by fire, with all the effects that were in it. His wife, aged 49, and a son aged 6 years, were consumed in the building.

A card has been signed by six hundred citizens of Pittsburgh, interrogating the different candidates for Senate and Assembly, as to their views on the Maine Liquor law.

The Fall of the Leaves.

Many people suppose that when the trees turn yellow, it is the effects of frost, but this is an error, for even now the trees are turning brown and their foliage falling to the ground; yet we have not had the cold sufficient to freeze the leaves.

This change of color is the effect of time and not of cold. Our trees generally wake up in April, and continue awake till October, when they go to sleep for the winter. The leaves are the lungs or breathing organs, and at the same time they elaborate the food of the plant, in order to sustain and perfect the flower, which perfects the seed, the final intention of the vegetating process. The change of the color of the leaf and its falling off denotes that the vegetable *ens* is retiring to winter quarters, and having no longer use for its lungs, they gradually dry up, change color, and being deprived of the usual supply of sap, fall off, and the juices, analogous to the blood and juices of an animal, descend to the roots, sheltered from the cold, in a state of sleep. They wake up in the Spring, and go through the like process, some for 20 years, some 30, some 100, some 300, and some, it is said, live 500 years.

Cuban News.

The news from Cuba continues to be of an exciting character, but it is no doubt greatly exaggerated by the filibustering spirit which exists both in the island itself and in some portions of our own country. The detection and search of several American vessels seems to be the most serious portion of the news so far as our country is concerned; and will of course receive the attention of the government. These accounts of seizure are doubtless placed in the worst light for the purpose of exciting the animosity of the Americans against the Cuban authorities. It does not seem that any injury was done either to the persons or property of our citizens, and the detention and search was prompted only by the fears of the Cuban authorities. Affairs with them are no doubt in a desperate condition, and much allowance ought to be made on that account. Our government is amply potent to protect the honor of our flag, and the lives and property of our people engaged in all lawful pursuits, and we believe will do so. The administration will doubtless be vigilant but forbearing; prompt to protect its citizens, but slow to retaliate unprovoked affronts, from a weak and imbecile vice royalty, whose government is worthy only of pity and contempt.

HORRIBLE.—An accident recently occurred on the Georgia State Railroad, by which two men were killed, and one of the firemen was caught by the feet, between the locomotive and the tender, and held fast in this position, and his feet dreadfully crushed. No proper exertions to relieve him were made, and the poor fellow in his agony entreated them to *save his legs off*. This was actually done by some one, with a common hand-saw, and the man was allowed to drop to the ground, where he bled to death! After he was extricated the locomotive and tender were pryed apart, and the feet dropped out. Was there ever a parallel case of stupidity?

CHINESE LABORERS IN CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Times says:—We hear of negotiations going on to employ Chinese laborers in this city, and take them to the interior to perform the labor of carrying out an extensive canal project in the northern mines. They agree to work for \$30 per month, and to be paid by the day, with board and lodging. It is the belief that three Chinese men can perform as much hard labor, per day, as two white men. The class of labor, it is said, is now quite extensively employed, in building canals and other works necessary for the development of our mineral resources.

MURDER IN WILKESBARRE, PA.—A Welshman named Reese Evans murdered a man by the name of Lewis Reese at Wilkesbarre, Pa., last Saturday. The former had purchased some clothing of Reese, and on being pressed for the payment by the latter, told him if he would cross the river with him, (Evans) he should have his pay. While on the way in the woods together, it appears that Evans shot Reese with a pistol and then beat him to death; after which he took from his person about \$100 and attempted to escape, but was arrested at Carbondale and is now in jail.

CURIOUS LAW SUIT.—A suit was lately brought in Barnstable county, which grew out of the simple act of shaking hands. The defendant, it appears, seized the hand of the plaintiff to shake it, and in doing so he grasped it so tightly as to crush the bones and thereby cripple it forever. The hand became ulcerated, and many of the bones were discharged from the wound. The result of the trial not yet heard from.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Frederick Kregor, of Shelburne Falls, in the employ of Lamson, Goodnow & Co., was instantly killed in their new cutlery building on Friday last. He was drawn around the drum and thrown about twenty feet against the side of the building. His neck was dislocated, his limbs were broken, and his body badly crushed. He was a German, a good citizen, and industrious; his age was 27, he leaves a wife—

A CENTENARIAN DECEASED.—Mrs. Lois Peck, widow of the late Amos Peck, of Hamden, Conn., lately deceased at the advanced age of one hundred years, eight months and six days. She had been a member of the Congregational Church seventy-five years and was at the time of her death the ancestress of one hundred and thirty-eight descendants.

EFFECTS OF THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN RHODE ISLAND.—A barn has been burned in Exeter, and another in Richmond, both belonging to magistrates who recently decided against men arrested for resisting an officer in enforcing the Liquor Law. The saw mill of Samuel Fry, in West Greenwich, was also destroyed by fire, on the night of the 25th ult.

THE AMERICAN EMIGRATION TO AUSTRIA.—The American emigration to the South Sea gold fields does not amount to a very large number compared to the enormous emigration going thither from England.

Wellington and Napoleon Compared.

The London Morning Chronicle draws the following parallel between Wellington and Napoleon as military commanders:

"Wellington kept his army by his own military chest; Napoleon made war pay his own expenses. The Emperor used his men as he would use cannon balls; the Duke knew that no money could replace the loss of a single disciplined soldier. Wellington's despatches discuss the commissariat, the supplies, the arms, the equipments, the very shoes of his men; Napoleon's proclamations deal in glory, honor, conquest, blood and terror. When Napoleon was profuse in his distribution of crosses and ennobles, Wellington was at work at his hospitals and depots. Napoleon won personal enthusiasm; Wellington earned universal confidence. The one was the idol of his soldiers, the other was the friend of his army. Napoleon made men aspire to a marshal's baton; Wellington knew no higher reward than the thanks of Parliament. Wellington fought for his country; Napoleon for himself. As commanders, there was not between them much to choose. Each knew how to wield his masses—each was perfect in his maneuvers—each was a general of absolute science. Wellington was slow in acquiring confidence; Napoleon was headstrong and unmanageable in defeat. Napoleon used his raw levies as muskets, and nothing more; Wellington saw in his recruits responsible beings, whom it was his duty to train into efficient soldiers. An utter recklessness and disregard of human life was the characteristic of the one policy—a painful and anxious solicitude for the health and usefulness of the men was the guiding principle of the other."

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—The story of Milo H. Shattuck, in Groton, narrowly escaped from being burnt on Monday forenoon last. It was discovered that a barrel of camphene was leaking in the cellar, when a person went down with a lamp to ascertain the cause. The air was so thoroughly impregnated with the camphene gas, that the flame was immediately communicated to the camphene that had leaked out, though the lamp had not been carried within twelve feet of it. Instantly the bottom of the whole cellar was wrapped in flames, which were communicated to two barrels of camphene. It was not till one of the barrels had been charred in some places, and the metallic faucet had been melted to within half an inch of the barrel head, that the flame was extinguished. Fortunately the barrel was stapling on one end, as otherwise it would have been impossible to have kept the fire from the inside, when destruction of human life must have ensued. There were several persons in this small cellar striving with all their might, for the space of fifteen minutes, to subdue the fire with water, which at first had no effect whatever on the flames. The damage was trifling.—*Lowell Courier.*

ONE OF THE VICTIMS.—A day or two since an elderly lady named Spinnery, who has lately been all wrapped up in Spiritual Rappings, suddenly informed her friends with whom she boarded that she had received communication from the spirits that some one was trying to kill her, and warning her to flee for her life. Acting under this impression she started out of the house headed, and after running some distance, rushed into the office of the *Waverley Magazine*, Water street, yelling most frightfully for help to keep off the murderers. She made such awful screams, that after trying in every way to calm her, the spectators were obliged to call the police, and she was conveyed home in a cab. It is feared she is a confirmed maniac.—*Boston Times.*

BUTTER.—Letters from the country say that the product of butter this season will be a third less than usual, and that quantities of it are bought up by dealers with the view of keeping in their own hand the supply of the market. They therefore advise consumers to purchase sparingly at present, inasmuch as the dealers must sell, and the price is likely to be lower. At present the pastures are full of the richest grass, in consequence of the September rains, and if we should have a fine October, a large addition will be made to the stock of butter. The dairymen, who made cheese all the summer, are now turning their attention to the making of butter, with an exception of more profit from that branch of husbandry.—*N. Y. Eve Post.*

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—In Lynn, on Friday afternoon, last week, a young man named Benjamin Stone, in a fit of despondency consequent upon a failure in business last spring, made an attempt to cut his throat. He was discovered very soon after entering his bedroom, and medical assistance was immediately summoned and the wound dressed. It is thought the wound is not sufficient to produce death. He has a wife and children.

GOLD DEPOSITS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.—The deposits of gold at the Philadelphia Mint during the month of September have been about \$4,000. The aggregate deposits during the three months closing Oct. 1, have been about \$11,110,000. The export of specie during the same period were \$3,500,000, leaving a handsome excess in the country to be added to that of the previous quarter. The entire deposits of gold since January 1st are about \$36,300,000.

SILVER MINES IN CONNECTICUT.—Dr. Farnetford, who has been working some abandoned lead mines opened at Middletown, Conn., during the revolutionary war for the supply of bullets to our army, has found more than enough silver to pay the expenses of working the mines, thus leaving the lead obtained as clear profit. The amount of silver appears to be increasing.

EAGLE-EYED.—Mons. Petit, in giving a description of his balloon ascension at Springfield, states that when at an altitude of 10,000 feet he could look down into the Connecticut river, and see the "fishes in great numbers darting hither and thither beneath its surface."

Gov. Brown of Florida, has made a curious blunder in issuing a proclamation directing the Presidential election to be held on Monday, November 2, instead of Tuesday, November 2. The mistake will probably be immediately rectified.

Foreign Intelligence.

By the British mail steamer Asia, which arrived at New York, we have advices from Europe to the 25th of Sept.

The chief feature of news from France is a speech made by Louis Napoleon at Lyons. For many months that personage had abandoned the habit of addressing his subjects until the present occasion brought him out once more in the capacity of orator. As his former speeches were nothing but premonitory symptoms of the usurpation of Dec. 2, so this effort is but the prelude to his coronation as Emperor. For the rest, the people are said to implore that event as eagerly as a hungry man longs for his dinner. We doubt whether the Prince will wait for the anniversary of his great adventure before proclaiming the Empire. Any day may see it done.

In England, the Duke of Wellington's public funeral is postponed till after the assembling of Parliament on Nov. 11. The office of Commander-in-Chief is given to Lord Hardinge, an appointment which we presume is received with general satisfaction.

SOUTHERN FANATICISM.—A rabid pro-slavery paper, the *Spartan*, of Spartenburg, S. C., thus discourses of the Union. We commend the extract to the *Spartan's* Northern allies:—

"A Union of those who love and live by Slavery, with those who hate and spurn it—yes, a Union of those who would fight for it, with those who would, and are now fighting against it! To us it seems that the Union, so far from being desirable, has now become unsafe, unprofitable, and dishonorable; and in the end, will prove fatal to the institution of Slavery. We value Slavery more than we do the Union; and in choosing a foe for our steel in the settlement of the question, we would prefer a Northern man to a negro. Viewing slavery, then, as we do—the very essence of our moral, physical, and civil life—and looking upon the Union as the hateful instrument of its final overthrow, if not dissolved, we believe it would be to the best interests of the South to dissolve their existing connection with the North."

A Colony for Minnesota.

Mr. F. Nutting, of South Hadley Falls, is endeavoring to form a Colony to go to the wild lands of Minnesota this fall or next spring. He has set forth the advantages of such an emigration in several letters, published in the Northampton papers. Those interested in the enterprise are requested to address him at South Hadley.

The store of Stacy Lindsey, in Prescott, was broken into and robbed of a small amount of goods and a few cents in money, on the night of the 27th ult. The robbers were probably frightened off, as they left their tools. Their entrance was effected by boring into the door and casing, and with an iron bar by prying off the catch of the lock. They opened the shop of Mr. Holt in Pelham, and got a part of the tools to do their work with.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the John Hancock Bank, on Wednesday, J. M. Thompson, Solomon Hatch, R. S. Moore, George Ashmun, W. H. Bowdoin, Edward Ingersoll of Springfield, and Piny Cadwell of Chicopee, were chosen Directors. A semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. was declared.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—John Williams, the negro, whose wife was hung at Richmond, Va., Friday, 17, for the murder of Mrs. Winslow and daughter, was tried for the same offence on Tuesday last, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 22nd of October. An excited crowd was present in the court-room, who loudly applauded the verdict, and some, it is said, threatened to seize and hang him on the spot. Mr. Winslow was called to the stand and gave in his evidence. He has nearly recovered from his wounds.

MEANNESS.—A boy found a ten thousand dollar draft in New York, a day or two since. Upon returning it to the owner, the lad received a heartless "thank you." About the same time, a boy picked up a \$400 check in the street and carried it to the officers of the bank on which it was drawn, and was rewarded by being told to clear out.

The monument at Groton, Ct., opposite New London, has undergone considerable repairs. The monument stands near the old Fort Griswold, which was attacked and taken by a party of English, in 1781, among whom was the traitor Arnold.

A negro, convicted on Long Island, two weeks since, of murder, and sentenced to be hung on the 20th of October next, has refused to take any food since Monday week, and wishes to come to his final end by starvation.

The number of adults in Virginia who cannot read or write, is 80,000—twenty thousand more than in 1840; and the number of children whose parents have not the means to educate them, 75,000.

James Selman of Northampton, has this season raised eleven bushels of potatoes on three rods of ground, which is at the rate of 450 bushels to the acre.

Advices from Milan state that two girls, of the ballet, have been whipped for their politics, and sixteen Milanese shot. Such is the awful work going on in Italy.

A woman, named Rachel Graves, residing in White Clay Creek, Del., was awakened a few nights since by a rat seizing her by the nose and biting it severely.

Margaret Taylor, an intoxicated woman, was knocked down stairs and killed, in New York, on Wednesday, by Mrs. Rooney, in a house of bad reputation.

The cholera continues its ravages in the Polish provinces and Prussia, with unabated violence.

California News.

From late California news we glean the following:

A drove of cattle, numbering upwards of four hundred, were driven across Leslie's bridge on Saturday evening. They were from a ranch on the other side of the American river, and will probably be exposed for sale in Sacramento.

The thermometer stood at 90 deg. in Sacramento, on Saturday at three o'clock P. M.

A short time since new diggings were discovered, of unusual richness, on East Weaver, about three miles from Weaverville.

A company of four men recently took from their claim, within a quarter-of-a-mile of Weaverville, between Five and Ten Cent Gulches, \$4,000 in one week.

Mr. Jonathan C. Whitehouse, formerly of Maine, was found dead on Saturday, two miles from Dry Town. Great excitement exists on account of the outrage.

The whole road between Placerville and Sacramento is lined with immigrant teams.

NOMINATIONS.—The Whigs of the First Congressional District have nominated Zeno Scudder for Congress.

The Democrats of the Second District have nominated Abijah M. Ide, Jr., of the Taunton Democrat, for Congress; those of the seventh District, Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr.; and those of the Tenth District, S. F. Cutler of Amherst.

The Whigs of Barnstable have nominated for State Senators, Cyrus Weeks of Harwich, and James B. Crocker, of Yarmouth.

The Democrats of the Second District, have nominated Edward Cazenave, of Hingham, as a Presidential Elector, and those of the Seventh District, E. H. Safford, of Haverhill.

WARE BANK.—At the annual meeting of the *Hampshire Manufacturers' Bank* at Ware, on Monday, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors: Orrin Sage, President; Joel Rice, Joseph Hartwell, Wm. S. Brakenbridge of Ware; Samuel Mixer of New Braintree; Wm. Mixer of Hardwick, John Warren, Greenwich; Ezra Carey, Enfield; and John Ward, Palmer. A dividend of 4 per cent was declared.

THE AZTEC CHILDREN.—An unsuccessful attempt to capture the Aztec children was made on Tuesday evening last. They were returning from Milleville to Brighton, N. J., and when about two miles from the former, the carriage was attacked by three persons, who had concealed themselves in the shade of the trees by the roadside. The driver whipped up his horses and escaped.

The Methodist Church building in West Springfield street, is being removed from its original site to Miltenburg village, (Agawam Falls) where a lot has been given to the Society by the Agawam Canal Co.

Several persons have been arrested in Wareham during the past few days, for violation of the liquor law. They have been fined the usual sum, in each case, which they have settled.

BAD STATE OF SOCIETY.—The *London Chronicle* informs us that the ceremony of marriage rarely takes place in the rural districts "until the cradle has become as necessary as the ring."

At Winchester Mass., early Friday morning, the wife of Mr. A. D. Weld, 34, who had been ill with fever for some time, in the absence of the nurse, escaped from her room, leaped into a well, and was drowned. She was a daughter of Deacon Becheler of Brookfield, Mass., and has left two young children.

FATHER MATHEW.—The last European advice that Father Mathew, the noted teetotaler, and five other Roman Catholic priests, have sailed for Calcutta. Their business in India, it is reported, is the foundation of a Romish See at Hyderabad.

New York Oct. 1.—Two young men were killed on the Hudson River Rail Road, about a mile above Croton, to-day, by being run over by the express train. They were horribly mutilated, the head and feet being completely severed from their bodies.

A room in the boarding house of Frank Fabra, a German, in Ware, was entered by a temporary boarder, and robbed of \$57 in money and various articles of clothing, the property of another boarder.

Jenny Lind and her husband recently passed several days in Paris. The Nightingale refused all offers to sing in public there. She appeared several times in the opera, and attracted much attention.

A State-Ten Hour Convention was held at Boston, on Thursday. About 115 delegates were present. A State Central Committee was appointed, to be known as the "Sacred Legion." The influence of the body is to be brought to bear on politics.

Mr. Samuel Heaney, of Williamsburgh, N. Y., has caused two barrels of rum to be buried under the sidewalk in front of his residence. It is said that he has given express directions that these casks are to remain undisturbed until after his death.

Should any among our community have the ill luck to contract a cold, or the prevalent influenza, *Jyer's Cherry Pectoral* is recommended as such an efficient medicine sure to relieve them.

The Truckmen of Boston are about to increase their rates of cartage, on account of the high price of hay, which is now worth about \$25 per ton in Boston.

Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Southbridge bank are in circulation. They are very well executed, and calculated to deceive those not good judges.

LARGE EGG.—Joseph R. Collis, of Enfield, has shown us an egg, laid by a common hen, which measures 8 1/4 inches the largest way round, and 6 inches the smallest way.

LOCAL MATTERS.

OPENING OF THE NASSAWANNO HOUSE.

We briefly announced in our last issue that this new hotel would be thrown open to the public the present week, but from some unforeseen delays in giving the finishing touches to the interior of the edifice, the opening has been put off till next Monday.

In its outward and inward appearance the building compares favorably with any first class hotel in Western Massachusetts. The main building is 80 feet long by 60 wide, four stories high and surmounted by a spacious cupola, from which the whole village and surrounding country may be seen. The ell part is 60 feet long by 32 wide, and three stories high. The building is of brick, and its lenity of architecture and elegance of finish makes it an ornament to the village.

The Hotel occupies the second, third and fourth stories. The rooms are spacious, well furnished and excellent models of taste and convenience. They are capable of lodging and otherwise accommodating one hundred persons. The parlors are elegantly furnished, being equal to those in the Union or Massasoit of Springfield. The dining room is 80 feet long, and the fourth story contains a Hall 60 feet long by 25 wide. The Hall is richly decorated in fresco, one end bearing the full length figure of an Indian, dressed in war costume, designed to represent "Lawrence Nassawanno" the venerable Indian Sachem from whom the House is named.

The figure stands on a pedestal, on which is painted the coat of arms of the State; a powder horn is at his feet, a rifle in his hands, on either side a quiver filled with arrows, and the shadow of his stately form is seen in the background. The whole is surmounted by the name "NASSAWANNO," making a unique and appropriate design for the Hall.

The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. E. B. SHAW, a gentleman who is an adept at his business and understands making the hotel just what it is designed to be, viz: a first class house.

The first floor of the main building contains five elegant stores, one occupied by Charles M. Garfield, dealer in hats, caps and furs, one by John Bowles for a bookstore, news room and shoe shop, one by C. Strong for a grocery store, one by L. A. Bailey, merchant tailor, and one by Mr. & Mrs. F. O. Brooks for a Jewelry and Millinery store.

The building is owned by Chester and Hervey Strong, and was built at a cost of about \$18,000. The furniture cost between \$4000 and \$5000 more, making the entire cost of the establishment over \$22,000, exclusive of the ground and buildings connected with it. These gentlemen are deserving the hearty thanks of this community for their enterprise in erecting an edifice of which every citizen may justly feel proud.

THREE RIVERS.—Last week Owen Sullivan was arrested for selling liquor, and taken to Springfield, where he was tried before Justice Morton, who fined him \$10 and costs, amounting in all to \$30.55, and put him under \$1,000 bonds to observe the law.

THE LONG LOST FOUND.—Some days since the topmasts of the schooner *Merchant* were found sticking above the surface of Lake Superior, the vessel lying in thirty feet water. Five years ago she left Sault Ste. Marie with fifteen persons on board and \$5,000 in specie—all went down in a gale, and nothing had been heard of the vessel till so discovered.

The money recently stolen from the Mount Vernon Bank, of Foster R. L., amounting to \$10,240, has been found under the floor of an old meeting house in Coventry. Christopher C. Place and Jas. Horton were arrested on suspicion of having stolen it.

THE Springfield Republican announces the death of Rev. John W. Hardy, an old Methodist clergyman, well known in Western Massachusetts. At the time of his death he was Chaplain of the House of Correction.

OBITUARY.

Died in Palmer, Oct. 1, Maj. JOHN B. BLANCHARD, aged 73 years, well known to the agricultural community as the manufacturer of Blanchard's Scythes, which are extensively used, and bear a high reputation, all over the country.

The relative position in society occupied by Maj. BLANCHARD deserves a somewhat extended notice. He was born in the town of Sutton, Worcester Co., and served apprenticeship in the manufacture of scythes in that town, and was among the first in the United States to manufacture scythes by water, and, at the time of his death, had been engaged in that business for more than half a century. He was the first person that conceived and put into practice the idea of working cast steel into scythes, and for several years was the only person in this country who manufactured genuine cast steel scythes—all other manufacturers at that time deeming it entirely impracticable to weld cast steel into scythes.

Maj. BLANCHARD came to Palmer in 1824, and commenced the manufacture of scythes, which was the first manufacturing establishment in Palmer, which at that time contained but few inhabitants and little wealth. He was respected by all who knew him; was a man of business, stern integrity, and among the foremost in all charitable objects of the day. He was for more than forty years a constant member of the church of Christ, and died in the triumphs of faith, with the full assurance of meeting his Saviour in a better world, and forever enjoying his presence there. His loss will be long and deeply felt by the community of which he was a member, and a large circle of more intimate friends.

The last sad respects were paid to the deceased on Monday, the 4th inst., when his remains were deposited in the Family Cemetery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampshire and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Cure For Rheumatism.

About six years ago my wife was attacked with Salt Rheum and Erysipelas; very soon it began to spread, and in the course of two years nearly encompassed her whole body, causing a burning, itching sensation. She tried many kinds of medicine, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read in a New London newspaper statements by many that I knew, which led me to procure some of your Canker and Salt Syrup, having got the agency for the same, she commenced using the Cerate according to directions; before she had used three bottles of the Syrup, and two boxes of Cerate, she was entirely cured. I commenced myself for the Salt Rheum on my head, and must say in four weeks time I was entirely cured of that complaint by the use of your Syrup and Cerate. I send you this statement from the simple desire that all who are troubled with this disease may at once resort to Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and he speedily cured. Yours respectfully, ELISHA SMITH, formerly of Lyme, Ct. To Dr. S. A. Weaver & Co. Paw Paw, Michigan, Nov. 5th 1851.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTIC.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, *the true Digestive Fluid*, or *Gastric Juice*, prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Philadelphian Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after the most easy method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

BORN.

In this town, (Three Rivers) Oct. 1, a daughter to Charles H. Goff; Sept. 21, a son to Edgar W. Webster.

MARRIED.

At Ware, 4th ult., Henry S. Osborne, and Mary Howe; Daniel L. Osborne of Monson, and Elizabeth Howe of Ware; Charles L. Chapin, and Abby B. Brigham. At Belchertown, 30th ult., Rev. Moses I. Cross of South Deerfield, and Mary E. daughter of Wm. Mason of B. At Ludlow 28th ult., by Rev. Mr. Tuck, Jackson Cady, and Lucinda Caroline, daughter of Benjamin Sikes; 30th, Rodolphus M. Cooley, and Eliza W. Smith, both of Springfield. At Enfield, 5th, by Rev. Mr. G. Chapin, Harman F. Barton of Springfield and Lydia A. Barton of Belchertown.

DIED.

In this village, Oct. 8th, Martha, infant daughter of A. C. and Mary Billings, aged 7 mos. In this town, 28th ult., of dysentery, Bulah, 71, widow of the late Joseph Cowley. In Belchertown, Oct. 2d, Clarence, daughter of Otis Sedgwick, aged 7 weeks. In Wales, Sept. 20, Widow Nancy Munger, 85. In Springfield, Sept. 29, Mrs. Sarah McGill, 30. In Monson, Oct. 5, Francis Abby, only child of Johnson W. and Abigail Stacy, aged 3 mos.

ERGO.

In anticipation of the great reduction of taxes on this town, expected to result from the operation of the new Anti-Liquor Law, and from sundry other considerations, the Subscriber has determined to offer his entire Stock of Goods, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Combs, Cutlery, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. at a very liberal discount from former prices.

Also at the same place, and at correspondingly low prices, may be found a great variety of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Silks, Hosiery, Embroideries, and a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods. Many of the above will be sold for less than wholesale prices, to make room for New Goods, which are now coming in from the Fall Trade.

A. BLODGETT. Union Block, south side of W. Railroad. Palmer Depot, Oct. 9th, 1852. 25tf

Immense Stock of Goods For Fall Sales, AT WILSON & CO.'S

Well known and popular Dry Goods Warehouse. THE largest assortment in the city, of splendid Dress Silks, beautiful Dress Goods, Shawls, Velvets, Trimmings, Thibet Cloths, Lyonsese Cloths, Alpacaes, Bombazines, Cloakings, Laces and Embroideries. Great Bargains in Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Cotton Goods, Linen Goods, Flannels, Blankets and Housekeeping Dry Goods of all kinds.

Carpets.

No one buying a Carpet should be satisfied without looking through our Stock, the largest in Western Massachusetts, nearly 12,000 yards, and 200 new and choice patterns, including every kind and style, which will be sold at prices.

Defying all Competition.

Pure Live Geese **FEATHERS,** Warranted, and at the Lowest Cash Prices. **MATTRESSES, &c.** In short everything connected with a Large Dry Goods Store—The Chance of selecting from the

LARGEST STOCK!

BUYING AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Making this Establishment THE PLACE where money can be expended to the best advantage; a fact which thousands have known and acted upon for years past. Purchasers from the surrounding towns are particularly invited to call and examine Goods and Prices. N. B. New Goods arriving daily, at the Silk, Shawl, Cloth, and Carpet Warehouse, Main St. west side, first door south of the Exchange Hotel. Springfield, Oct. 9. 3teow25

Found,

In the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Wed. Tuesday, Oct. 6, a light bay mare, with short-shaw tail, and one hind foot white, that foot being lame. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. LUTHER COLLIS. Palmer, Oct. 9, 1852. 3w25.

GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER.

A New Stock of CLOTHS and DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest Styles, Just Received at the CLOTHING STORE of

G. FAGLER,

No. 1, Hall and Valentine's Block.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, you are invited to examine the New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods just purchased by the Subscriber. He flatters himself that he has got as nice a variety of Cloths for Gentlemen's wear, as any other Store in Eastern Hampshire. They are of the latest Styles, and what is important in the eye and pocket of the buyer, they will be sold a little cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

His stock comprises a good assortment of French, English and American Cloths, Dressings, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, very fine Vestings, a choice variety, and all other Cloths suitable for a fashionable Dress.

Also Linen and Woollen Shirts and Drawers, fine Linen Collars, and plain and fancy Cravats, Scarves, &c., &c.

Call and examine and you will be pleased with the assortment. Garments made in the best possible manner, and all work warranted to give a perfect fit. Cutting done at all times.

G. FAGLER, Draper & Tailor. Palmer, Oct. 9. 25.

E. B. MILES & CO. have this day received a new lot of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. All purchasers of Dry Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing. Palmer, Oct. 9.

Apprentice Girls Wanted.

Two girls wanted to learn the Tailors business at the shop of the Subscriber.

G. FAGLER. 25tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. Tobey & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved. All debts due said Copartnership are payable to Calvin Torrey, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

CALVIN TORREY. E. TOBEY. Palmer, Oct. 5th, 1852.

THE Undersigned offers for sale all the tools, stock, fixtures, and unfinished work in the shop lately occupied by E. Tobey & Co., in Palmer, at a discount from cost.

C. TORREY. 3w25.

Tailors Girls Wanted.

Two good and steady makers will find steady employment by calling at the Store of the Subscriber.

G. FAGLER. 25tf

Grand Opening

OF THE

HAMPDEN COUNTY SAVINGS

STORE!

ROCKWOOD & CO., Proprietors.

WE are happy to announce that our New Store will be completed and opened on Wednesday, Sept. 29th.

We are the most spacious, best lighted and furnished Sales Room to be found in Western Massachusetts, erected on the grounds of the old HAMPDEN HOUSE, corner Main and Court sts., to be called the

HAMPDEN COUNTY SAVINGS STORE!

Erected for the comfort, convenience and economy of all purchasers of Dry Goods at Wholesale and Retail.

We shall keep a larger assortment of nice Goods than formerly; also a very full stock of fine medium and low priced goods.

We would call special attention to our stock of New DRESS SILKS, which is large, rich and cheap.

To our stock of SHAWLS of all desirable kinds. Elegant Cashmere Delaines, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets and Featherers.

Domestic Goods, Prints, Ginghams and De Laines. In connection with the above large stock of Dry Goods, we have established a first class Millinery Store. We shall have an opening of Bonnets, Caps and Ribbons, on Wednesday, Sept. 29th, of the latest Styles selected in New York and Philadelphia, embracing some of the richest BONNETS and CAPS ever offered in Springfield.

We intend to continue the Dress Making, and those desiring Dresses made can consult MRS. E. M. HUBBARD, at our Store. Our Fall Goods have just been purchased from the choicest selections in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets, and we shall continue to add to our stock weekly. Be sure and call at the Dry Goods and Millinery Store, and Dress Making Rooms of the

Hampden County Savings Store, Cor. Main and Court sts., opposite Hampden Hall. J. T. ROCKWOOD & CO. Formerly No. 7, State St. 18524

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. 18tf

Palmer, Aug. 21.

Flour! Flour!

THE best Extra and Superfine brands,

For sale at the lowest prices, by

M. W. FRENCH & CO. 21tf

Palmer, Sept. 10.

Fall Styles!

OF Paramattas, Alpacaes, Super Cashmeres, M. DeLaines, Ginghams, Prints, &c., &c.

Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

Also,

Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. 21tf

Palmer, Sept. 10.

New Fall Goods!

L. A. BAILEY,

FASHIONABLE Tailor, and dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, At Nassawanno Block.

would call the attention of his friends and the public to a New and select assortment, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Garments made to order in the most thorough manner and at the latest styles.

H. A. LONGLEY, Assignee. 2w24

Belchertown, Sept. 28th, 1852.

PASSAGE FOR CALIFORNIA.

THE season having arrived in which a great many persons prefer going round Cape Horn, we have made liberal arrangements for the accommodation of such as choose this route as follows:

THE NEW CLIPPER SHIP

"WESTWARD HO,"

Building by McKay, to sail about 25th September, has cozy accommodations for 20 First Cabin passengers only.

The fast sailing elegant Liverpool Packet Ship

GEORGE RAYNES,

1,000 tons Register

Capt. P. W. PENHALLOW,

Will be dispatched on Monday, Oct. 11th.

This ship has airy and spacious accommodations for First Cabin and Steerage passengers, and will be fitted in the most liberal and comfortable style for family and single passengers.

George Raynes is about one year old, was built at Portsmouth, by George Raynes, Esq., who is well known as the builder of the famous Clipper ships "Witch of the Wave," "Sea Serpent" and "Wild Pigeon."

She is in all her appointments a first class packet ship, has a most able commander, and carries an experienced surgeon.

The new Clipper Ship

"QUEEN OF THE SEAS,"

Capt. KNIGHT,

Will have splendid accommodations for about 30 First Cabin passengers, to sail about 10th of October.

These vessels will continue to be followed by other splendid Clippers sailing promptly as advertised, and those who take this route can depend on having every proper attention.

Passage to Australia.

First class packet ships are regularly despatched to Great Britain and Sydney, and every attention paid to the convenience and comfort of passengers.

For further particulars, apply to

Glidden & Williams

California Packet Office, No. 30 Lewis's Wharf Boston, or to H. S. NORRIS, at the Savings Bank No. 7, Foot's Building, Springfield, Mass.

Sept. 29th, 1852. 2w24

To Those who are Diseased.

THE Undersigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride to a distance and bear the responsibility which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the clairvoyant state, or by the common practice of examining.

Feeling confident in the success he has had for the last six months in his clairvoyant examinations, and prescriptions that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to test him for their own benefit.

Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.

All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups. Cough, Jaundice, Strengthening, Compound Humor, Stimulating, Lung, Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.

All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.

Palmer, Sept. 10. 21tf

Musical Clock!

FOR sale, at a bargain, a novelty in the shape of a musical clock, which keeps excellent time. It is surrounded by three musical images, who play a different tune at the expiration of every hour. It may be seen and bought by calling at this Office.

Sept. 25. 23tf

Just Received From NEW YORK

BOSTON MARKETS,

A Large and Rich Stock of New

Fall and Winter Goods,

CONSISTING in part of

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents per annum. A discount of Twenty-five Cents will be made to those who pay in advance.
Single Copies for sale at the office of publication.
All Letters to meet with attention must be Post Paid.
Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1852.

NO. 26.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

JOB PRINTING

Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.

The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondsville, A. R. Murdock, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins' Mills, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factories, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factories, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight, Holland, L. Breard, E. Harvey, Traveling Agent.

Travelers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.49, A. M., 1.49, 2.49, 9.10, P. M.
"New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 6.29, P. M.
"Albany, 11.15, A. M. 8.2, P. M.
"The 10.44, A. M. and 1.49, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.30 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 5.45, 10.45 A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9.1, from Belchertown at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M. for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Indian Wooing.

Mrs. E. F. Ellett, the authoress, in her letters from Minnesota, to the N. Y. Tribune, relates the following:

"Passing an hour or two beside the Falls on the side of the river opposite the town of St. Anthony, and at the hospitable residence of Col. Stevens, we had a walk and a conversation with an intelligent and cultivated lady who had spent three years in teaching in the vicinity, and had witnessed the growth of the largest towns in the territory. The Indians, with whom the region was then populous, gave her a name signifying the 'book woman'—from the large number of books she distributed among the ignorant and destitute. She related amusing anecdotes of one brave who aspired to her hand. He would spend hours in serenading her with his flute, according to the Indian fashion of making love, and would come to her school, in which there were several half-breeds, and prevail on these to interpret his wooing. His promises to 'build her wigwam and hunt the deer, and make her moccasins,' did not incline towards him the heart of the fair object of his passion; yet she wished to treat him kindly, and in return for a pewter ring which he presented her, gave him a bunch of shining brass ones. Her surprise was great, when, a few days after, he came to fetch home his bride, the exchange of rings being the Indian form of betrothal. On her refusing to go with him he departed, and the next day sent several stout warriors to bring her, expressing great disappointment and chagrin when it was explained to him that he had no right to consider himself her lord and master. His next appearance was in front of her school-house, at the head of an armed troop of savages, but on her appealing to him with gestures of entreaty not to terrify the children, he went away without molesting any one."

INTERESTING TO PORK EATERS.—Those who have paid enormously high prices for pork, during the past year, will be interested to learn that the supply of hogs in the Western markets is very large. The Louisville Courier says:

"The prospect that there will be a full average number of hogs all through the hog raising country is apparent to all. In addition, it appears that the southern planters and farmers have turned their attention to raising more hogs and corn than formerly, which will tend to lessen the demand from those quarters. We have heard of various contracts at \$5 net, for future delivery to our city packers, and a few days since a sale of 2,000 head in Hardin County was also made at \$5. The farmers in Hardin and Meade sold a good many of their hogs lately at \$2.75 gross, and at Elizabethtown a lot of 450 head was sold at 3 1/2-6 gross."

A MAN WOLF.—The *Clamor Publico* of Madrid, has the following from Corruina, dated the 5th:

"There has just been denounced to the tribunal of this city a man, who, upon his own confession, has been in the habit of going into the forest and killing and eating men, women, and children. He was captured in Castile. He has declared to the examining magistrate that he had two accomplices belonging to Valencia, and that they carried on a traffic with Portugal for the fat of their victims. This horrible monster added, that he had killed and eaten his mother and sister."

SPECIAL PLEA.—A young thief who was charged the other day with picking pockets, demurred to the indictment, 'for that he had never picked pockets but had always taken them as they came.'

Springfield Armory.

Last autumn a statement of considerable length appeared in the Springfield Republican on the operations of the Armory, in which it was stated, that "in ten years the cost of the manufacture per musket has been reduced nearly one half, it being in 1841—\$17.44." This statement has been extensively copied into various publications, and recently, an elaborate account of the Armory has appeared in Harper's Magazine for July, reiterating substantially the statements above alluded to—all of which were made under the authority of the officers of the Armory. Besides these, a few months since, a memorial was circulated in this community, drawn up with the knowledge of the officers of the Armory, and addressed to Congress, remonstrating against the proposed change, in which it is stated, that "in ten years we have seen new vigor and economy infused into every part of the establishment, to the great benefit of the community in which it is situated, as well as to the great saving of money to the Government. We have in that time seen the cost of the musket,—of which over 25,000 were made last year,—reduced more than seven dollars; and this of itself, with the high character of the men employed, and their increased thrift furnishes a conclusive answer to every loose complaint that can be made, while the present condition of the whole establishment challenges a comparison with any Armory in the world."

These assertions have gone forth to the world, without the least reserve or explanation of circumstances, and the fact designed to be established, was, that the Military Superintendent of the Armory, had really effected a very large reduction in the cost of the musket, from what it cost under the supervision of his predecessors. The statement itself appeared monstrous and incredible, yet few but practical men could detect its fallacy; but fortunately for the cause of truth, the facts are at hand that detect and expose it most thoroughly, and without further preface I here give them from official authority. I admit in the outset, that in the year 1840, owing to circumstances hereafter to be explained the apparent cost of the musket was \$17.44; therefore, in making the average of the cost, I leave that year out of the calculation.

STATEMENT OF THE ANNUAL COST OF THE MUSKET FROM 1822 TO 1840, FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS.			
Year	\$	Year	\$
1822	11 50	1831	11 44
1823	11 45	1832	11 66
1824	11 47	1833	12 30
1825	10 50	1834	11 05
1826	10 47	1835	10 93
1827	10 49	1836	11 07
1828	10 50	1837	11 09
1829	10 02	1838	11 84
1830	10 80	1839	11 79

The average cost in 18 consecutive years, under civil superintendency, leaving out of the calculation the year 1840, is eleven dollars, fifteen cents, eight mills, (\$11.158).

STATEMENT OF THE COST OF THE MUSKET FROM 1840 TO 1851, FROM ARMY AUTHORITY.			
Year	\$	Year	\$
1841	16 53		
1842	13 58		
1843	13 26		
1844	11 76		
1845	11 02		
1846	10 74		
1847	10 56		
1848	10 00		
1849	9 88		
1850	9 03		
1851	8 75		

The average cost in eleven consecutive years under military command, leaving out of the calculation the year 1840, is eleven dollars, forty-two cents and eight mills, (\$11.428), being an increase of the cost of twenty-seven cents under the military command over the cost under civil superintendency.

The reason why the year 1840 should be left out of both calculations is, that during that year the model of the musket was essentially changed, and a large portion of the workmen being employed in getting up and arranging new tools and machinery to apply to the new model; there were less than six thousand muskets made that year, and yet the amount expended was about two-thirds the usual average expenditure, and that sum divided into the number of muskets made, showed a cost of over seventeen dollars each. It will therefore be readily seen that the cost that year could not be fairly made a basis of the cost of the arms under any administration.

I shall give some very good reasons why the cost of the musket ought to have been reduced very materially during the past ten years, the principal of which follow:

First.—The reduction in the cost of the raw material, such as iron, steel, coal, &c. I have not the data at hand to fix the exact reduction, on the cost of these articles, but I find that in 1841 the whole cost of the material of which the musket was composed was as near five dollars as may be; allowing 20 per cent as a reduction on two articles named, the amount will be one dollar,

Second.—The less cost of the percussion lock from the old fashioned flint lock, say twenty-five cents, 25
Third.—The reduction in the pay of the workmen on the different parts, which is not less than two dollars, 2.00
This is a low estimate when the fact is taken into the account that the men now are obliged to furnish their own files and oil.
Fourth.—The improvements in machinery, which have cost the Government large sums, will not offset a saving of less than seventy-five cents, 75
Making in the whole at least four dollars, \$4.00
which the cost of the gun ought to have been reduced within the last few years from the above causes, yet it will be seen that the cost has not been reduced, but has been considerably increased.

Here follow the aggregate amount of money appropriated, money expended, and the number of arms fabricated in ten consecutive years under Civil Superintendency:

Appropriated for the manufacture of the musket,	\$1,770,100
Appropriated for special purposes	126,
Total,	\$1,896,100
Number of arms fabricated in the ten years,	137,796
And here is the amount and product for 10 consecutive years under Military command:	
Appropriated for the manufacture of the musket,	\$1,617,000
Appropriated for special purposes,	543,000
Total,	\$2,160,000

It is very apparent from the foregoing statements that pretext on which the military supervision was introduced in the year 1841, was a miserable one, and that the word "economy," as defined by Webster, ought not to be mentioned in connection with it. c.s.

Interior of Jerusalem.

Within the walls, Jerusalem is among the most picturesque of cities. It is very small. You can walk quite around it in less than an hour. There are only some seventeen thousand inhabitants, of whom nearly half are Jews. The material of the city is a cheerful stone, and so massive are the lofty, blind house walls laid, that, in pacing the more solitary streets, you seem to be threading the mazes of a huge fortress. Often the houses extend over the street, which winds under them in dark arch-ways, and where there are no overhanging buildings, there are often supports of masonry thrown across from house to house. There are no windows upon the street, except a few picturesque, projecting lattices. Jerusalem is an utter ruin. The houses, so fair in seeming, are often all crumbled away upon the interior. The arches are shattered, and vines and flowers wave and bloom down all the vistas. The streets are never straight for fifty rods; but climb and wind with broken steps, and the bold buildings thrust out buttressed corners, graced with luxuriant growths, and arched with niches for statue and fountain. It is a mass of "beautiful bits," as artists say. And you will see no fairer sight in the world than the groups of brilliantly draped Orientals emerging into the sun from the vine-fringed darkness of the arched ways. * * * The beautiful building stands within a spacious inclosure of green lawn and arcades. Olive, orange and cypress trees grow around the court, which, in good sooth, "is a little heaven below," for the Moslem, who lie dreaming in the soft shade from morning to night. In the picturesque gloom and brightness of the city, the mosque is a dream of heaven, even to the unbelievers. There are many entrances, and as you saunter under the dark arch-ways of the streets, and look suddenly up a long dim arcade, upon the side, you perceive, closing the vista, the sunny-green of the mosque-grounds, and feel the warm air stealing outward from its silence, and see the men and women and children praying under the trees.—*Wanderer in Syria.*

GAVE AWAY A FORTUNE.—Gerrett Smith, at the time of his father's death, came into possession of near a million acres of land. He has got rid of so much of it now, principally by giving it to the poor, that in a recent letter to Mr. Hines, he says he would give all that remains for three good farms; and the homestead he now occupies himself would not rent for seventy dollars a year!

A letter in the Auswanderer Zeitung states from South America, that German emigrants in Peru are articles of merchandise, and are advertised in the papers for sale on arrival. Also, that Flores bought 150 for the Equator expedition, and that the balance of last consignment are still in the market.

The Boston Courier says: "It is somewhat remarkable that the year 1760 should have seen the birth of several of the most distinguished men of the century past—Napoleon, the Duke of Wellington, Louis Philippe, Sir Walter Scott, and Marshal Soult, being among them."

GOOD LOAN.—Some months since, a lady residing in Boston loaned a man the sum of \$32, to assist him to go to California. A few days since the lady received from the gentleman a letter informing her that he was doing finely, and enclosing \$500. A fine return for that kindness and accommodation! \$1,00

Advice to Young Men.

Socrates did not urge his friends to enter early upon public employments; but first to take pains for the attainment of the knowledge necessary for their success in them.

Are you stepping on the threshold of life? Secure a good moral character.—Without virtue you cannot be respected; without integrity you can never rise to distinction and honor.

Be careful lest a too warm desire of distinction should deceive you into pursuits that may cover you with shame, by setting your incapacity and slender abilities in full light.

People who have the rashness to intrude into stations without proper authority and the requisite preparation for the service of the public, not only involve others in loss, but subject themselves to ridicule.

The tricky, deceitful and dishonest, are rarely prosperous: for when confidence is withdrawn, poverty is likely to follow.

The shortest and surest way to live with honor in the world, is to be in reality what we would appear to be.

When once a concealment or deceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day, confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or plum that you have once pressed in your hand.

Error is the cause of man's misery, the corrupt principle that has produced evil in the world; 'tis this which begets and cherishes in our souls all the evils that afflict us, and we can never expect a true and solid happiness, but by a serious endeavor to avoid error.

Falseness is not only one of the most humiliating vices, but sooner or later it is most certain to lead to serious crimes.

Industry, well directed, will give a man a competency in a few years. The greatest industry misapplied is useless.

Zeal not rightly directed, is pernicious; for, as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.

Poverty and Debt.

Poverty is a bitter draught, but may, and sometimes with advantage, be gulped down. Though the drinker makes very faces, there may, after all, be wholesome goodness in the cup. But debt, however courteously it be offered, is the cup of a syren, and the wine, spiced and delicious though it be, is a subtle poison. The man under debt, though with a flaw in his jerkin, a crack in his shoe-leather, and a hole in his hat, is still the son of liberty, free as the singing lark above him; but the debtor, though clothed in the utmost bravery, what is he but a serf upon a holiday—a slave, to be reclaimed at any instant by his owner, the creditor? My son, if poor, see wine in the running spring; let thy mouth water at the last week's roll; think none the less of a coat because it is threadbare; and acknowledge a white-washed garret the fittest housing place for a gentleman. Do this, and shun debt. So shall thy heart be at peace, and the sheriff be confounded!—*Douglas Jerrold.*

'I have been a Fool all my Life.'

So said a dying sinner, in the maturity of manhood, smitten with a fatal disease, as he listened to truth hitherto slighted. An aged Christian mother left him weeping; and then a sister, sinking with consumption in the clear light of heaven, who was carried to his couch of suffering to tell him of the Intercessor, his pallid brow, and bade him farewell. Prayer was offered, and the soul of that strong man entered within the veil of eternal scenes.

Are you living, without God in the world? Then, unless you die in the twinkling of an eye, or are hurried a raving maniac to the last tribunal you must soon feel, whether permitted or not, to utter the terrible conviction, that however shrewd in business, you have been a fool all your life. To make shipwreck for eternity, you have simply to "neglect no great salvation."

The question of the Isles de Lobos, forms the topic of conversation of the day in Peru, and measures have been passed in congress to defend the property of the Republic against any foreign aggression. It has been resolved that three steamers of war should be brought and placed under the command of General Deustun, to defend their interests.

Madame Poitevin, wife of the fool-hardy Parisian aeronaut, has repeated the feat of descending in a parachute. She went up with her husband from the Cremona gardens, Chelsea, England. She descended in safety, though she had a narrow escape by being caught in the branches of a tree.

If your mother's mother was my mother sister's aunt, what relation would your great-grandfather's uncle's nephew be to my elder brother's first cousin's son-in-law.

PROLIFIC.—Mr. Sanford P. Chase of Berardston has a sow which had 21 pigs on Wednesday. In March last, the same sow had 16 pigs, making 37 pigs in less than seven months.

Why is a woman's tongue like a planet? Because nothing short of the power that created it can stop it in its course.

An Incident with a Moral.

For some weeks past, a lone Indian tent has been standing on the western slope of Fox Hill, Hoboken, the inmates of which were an old Indian, his squaw and a son. They are wanderers, we believe, from some Canadian tribe, and came to this country about two months ago. On Sunday last, the chief of the wigwam, who had been ailing sometime past, was gathered to the land of his fathers. A few days previously, the squaw had set out for the State of Maine, to bring two children she had on the frontier to the tent, to see the old man before the Great Spirit called him home—but the errand was undertaken too late. The scene at the tent, as soon as it was known the Indian was dead, was curious and affecting. The son sat mutely and moodily on the ground, with his arms folded, and his dark piercing eye, sorrowfully fixed on the corpse of his dead sire. It seemed strange to him that they should put the body into a coffin, instead of interring it after the manner of his own people.

As soon as the coffin was carried away by the undertaker, the tent was ruthlessly rifled of most of its contents, beads, baskets and other trinkets the Indians had been making for a livelihood—by some pale faced vagabonds in the vicinity, spite of the remonstrances of some kind hearted woman, who with those tender impulses native to the sex, had all along been attentive to the wants of the dying stranger. The tent itself was carried away, leaving the surviving Indian to make his bed on the cold damp earth, with only the sky above for the covering. And there he was sitting last night, waiting in silent sorrow the return of his absent relative from her pilgrimage to the East. It was a sad, suggestive incident—the death of that lone Indian on the hill. His epitaph is the epitaph of a race, in this part of the country—once all their own.—*Newark Mercury.*

The Cape Cod Veteran.

An interesting incident occurred at the late celebration at Cape Cod that failed to be reported on account of the lateness of the hour at which it took place. Mr. Haskell Datch, of Chelsea, Mass., presented to the audience, through the Hon. B. F. Hallett, the autograph of Isaac Snow, of Orleans, a veteran of Cape Cod, and a soldier of the Revolution. This old gentleman is 95 years of age, is hale and hearty, writes without the use of glasses, and is a fine specimen of the ancestry of New England. He was at the siege of Boston in the army under Washington's command, and assisted in building the fortifications at South Boston. He was taken prisoner, and for two years he was confined in England. He returned to this country with Lafayette, and to-day talks over his thrilling adventures with all the ardor of interest of youth. The day after the celebration, Mr. Datch procured a large basket full of the nicest delicacies, and, together with a copy of the programme, conveyed them to the old hero. At the home of the old man a sort of miniature celebration was had. A speech was made and songs were sung. The old soldier recounted the many incidents of the olden time, and through the attention and kindness of Mr. D. became a partaker of the bounties of the Cape Cod gala. Among other mementoes of the past, presented by Mr. Datch, was a piece of the pear tree laden with fruit, and ornamented with flowers, planted by Gov. Prince over two hundred years ago, and a bottle of water from the Pilgrim well. These were brought thirty miles from the place of the celebration, and added much to the interest of the occasion.

MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.—To tell a man to his face to mind his own business, would be considered about equal to knocking him down. And yet it is one of the simplest rules of right conduct, and the most useful that mankind can adopt in their intercourse with each other. There is a great deal of the Paul Pry spirit in the human folk, who have an impudently inquisitiveness in regard to the personal and private affairs of friends and neighbors. This spirit makes more mischief in the community than almost any other cause, and creates more malice, envy, and jealousy, than can be overcome in a century. Let every man mind his own business, and there will not be half the trouble in the world there is at present.

There are people, chiefly quite young folks, who have an impediment in their speech, of a peculiar kind. They can't pronounce the letter "r" if they were to try ever so hard, though they have no difficulty with the rest of the alphabet. We remember a boy at school who always read a certain passage in the New Testament thus: Wo unto you, ye squiggles pharisees, hyppocrites! It was the same boy who said to his brother, who was a famous muskrat hunter, "Sam, I was wacked wounnd your twap."

An Irishman being asked why he left his country for America, replied: "It wasn't for want, I had plenty of that at home."

The Dark day of May 19, 1780.

In the following passage, that well-known phenomenon, the "Dark Day," which spread alarm, and in some cases, consternation through this part of the country, is described, with details which must prove deeply interesting to most of our readers. The letter is dated Exeter, May 27, 1780:

"We had a very extraordinary phenomenon on the 19th day of this month. In the morning it was rainy, till about 9 o'clock, when the clouds broke away and the sun appeared, but very red. After nine the clouds grew very thick, with the wind from southwest, in light breezes; at half past ten it was uncommonly dark, the clouds appearing of a yellowish tinge. At eleven the public school was dismissed, it being so dark that no person could read nor write. It continued to grow darker till twelve, when it was so dark that we could not tell one person from another in a room with three large windows. In short, it was midnight darkness at noon-day! The fowls went to roost, and there was a strong smell of smoke. It had been very dry a long time before, the wind having been at east for four or five days, which drove the smoke back to the westward, and when the wind shifted it brought it all down in a body, which, together with the dense clouds, caused the darkness, which lasted till three o'clock P. M. before it began to grow light."

"Thousands of people who could not account for it from natural causes, were greatly terrified, and indeed it cast a universal gloom on the earth. The frogs and night hawks began their notes. At four o'clock the wind shifted to the north-east, which brought the clouds back, and at sunset it was again very dark. At nine o'clock it was darkness to be felt by more senses than one. Almost everybody who happened to be out in the evening got lost in going home. The darkness was as uncommon in the night as it was in the day, as the moon had fullled the day before."

Ice in the Church.

Hills covered with snow, sloping down a valley, a river frozen over,—this is a church hellsiden and worldly. How shall it be thawed? Sometimes a rain on the hills, valley, and river dissolve the snow and ice, every where at one time, and then the mightiest freshets plunge down the valley, tearing all before them, uprooting sturdy trees, sweeping bridges, crushing dams. Sometimes the temperature of the atmosphere changes, and the south sides of banks and hills melt first, a month first, before the tough north side ice gets underway. Oh, these sheltering snow banks, and north side ice ledges in half-revived churches!

Sometimes a church is awakened by the conviction and conversation of men in the congregation; this is as if the snow melted on the hill tops, and ran down upon the ice in the river and melted it.—But sometimes the river moves along first, and the warmth steals gradually over the valley and the frosty hill side.

We may vary the figure a little. When a church is dead, it is bridged with ice from bank to bank,—a bridge on which farmers drive their teams with great convenience. When it just begins to arouse itself, the ice is too rotten to be used, but too firm to float away. When the tide of feeling deepens, it is like the river full of ice cakes. When God revives his people with power, the churches are swept out, the last ice islands have floated away, and melted down the stream, and the current flows full, deep, and irresistible.—*H. W. Beecher.*

A distinguished writer says, "There is but one passage in the Bible, where the girls are commanded to kiss the men; and that is the golden rule, 'Whatsoever ye would that the men should do unto you do ye even so unto them.'"

Different sounds will travel with different velocity—a call to dinner will run over a ten acre lot in a moment and a half, while a summons to return to work takes from five to eight minutes.

To mourn for the dead, is to mourn for the lost ensket when you still retain the jewel it held. The memories of the dead one's virtues are the jewel, and the cold clay but the ensket.

Here is a significant fact briefly stated in the Boston Bee, from which our business men should all take the hint:

"The rich men of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, all became so by advertising."

Tears are as dew which moistens the earth, and renews its vigor. Remorse has none; it is a volcano, vomiting forth lava which burns and destroys.

"Why did Adam bite the apple?" said a schoolmaster to a country lad. "Because he had no knife," said the urelin.

A drunkard in Cincinnati attempted to whip his wife, but she proved the stoutest, tied him, and marched him off to the watch house.

Perilous Balloon Ascent of Mons. Petit.

Mons. Petit who made a balloon ascent from Bridgeport, last week, has been heard from, and his safety is announced, although his life was much endangered, inasmuch as he descended in the sea. His companions were his assistant Gustave, Joseph W. Dufour, and a school teacher from Bridgeport. They left Bridgeport on Thursday at half past 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and were carried along by a north-westerly current at a very rapid rate, until finding themselves going out to sea, they came down and fell into the ocean, about two miles from Southampton, L. I., having traveled a distance of 70 miles in an hour.

After rising to the height of about 3 1/2 miles, and losing sight of the land, which was obscured by clouds, Mons. P. could not tell the direction they were taking until he discovered that they were approaching the Atlantic. In endeavoring to effect a landing they suddenly encountered a strong current, which carried them out, and by throwing over all their ballast even to coats, they fell so rapidly into the water as to cause a small boat attached to the balloon to fill and sink, and the parties were compelled to keep themselves afloat by holding on to the net work of the balloon.

From this perilous situation they were soon rescued by parties from the Union, who went out immediately to their relief. Among the interesting incidents of the voyage the adventurers observed a very beautiful phenomenon, of the shadow of the balloon surrounded by a halo, in a cloud some distance below them. The thermometer, at the greatest height, was 5 deg. above zero. With the exception of their adventure in the Atlantic, from which, had not assistance reached them very soon they would have perished, the whole spectacle was truly a sublime one.

CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The immediate cause of the death of the Duke of Wellington was an over indulgence in venison steaks. The London Times says, the day previous to his death he exhibited his usual bodily activity, attached to the Castle, inspected the stables, made many minute inquiries there, and gave directions with reference to a journey to Dover on the following day. His appetite was observed to be keener than usual, and he died heartily of venison. The next day when his valet went to awaken him, he refused to rise, and sent for the apothecary. A surgeon came and found the Duke, to all appearance, suffering from indigestion, and complaining of pains in the chest and stomach. He was in the full possession of his faculties, and described his ailment very clearly. But though emetics were administered, his death ensued speedily. Like Antony, the old Duke was overcome by a deer.

POSTAGE STAMP ENVELOPES.—We understand that the Postmaster General has accepted the proposal of Mr. George F. Nesbitt, of New York, to furnish the Department with the Postage Stamp Envelopes authorized by the act of the last session of Congress. These convenient little wrappers will consist of three sizes—note, letter, and official. The denominations will be three, six, and ten cents—the latter intended for foreign correspondence. They will be self-sealing, and bear a stamp similar in style to the English, stamped envelopes, are expected to be in all respects equal thereto.

As the dies are yet to be prepared, and the paper to be manufactured exclusively for this important purpose, it is probable that the envelopes will not be put in circulation before the first of January next; but every exertion will be made to have them earlier.—*National Intelligencer.*

MARRIAGE PORTION FUND.—The British Friend, the organ of the society of Friends, gives notice of a somewhat singular fund—"a fund for removing obstructions to matrimony among the lower class of Friends." A sum of £1800 has been raised, the interest of which is to be disposed of according to the original purpose, by a deed entered into by the subscribers. "Ten pounds are paid to every man and woman, two years members of certain meetings, provided they are not otherwise worth twenty pounds." The stock of this marriage company is lent on mortgage.

CUBA.—We have reason to believe that the organization which contemplates the liberation of Cuba, by means chiefly of military aid from this country, is in a much more forward state than is generally supposed. Enlistments have taken place in most, if not all of the large towns from New York to Cincinnati and St. Louis in the West, and to Charleston and New Orleans in the South. The needful funds are supplied from Cuba.—*N. Y. Tribune, 8th.*

HEAR HIM.—Perry C. Brochus, one of the Judges who fled from Utah some time since, and refused to return to their post, is out in the Washington Union with a long letter condemning the action of the Administration, and denying its power to remove him. The Judge goes into an extended argument to prove that as the Mormon U. S. officers are guilty of polygamy, "Uncle Sam" is paying them salaries which are devoted to the support of their numerous wives, is in the same immoral category.

THE COPPER MINES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—An old copper mine of extraordinary richness has recently been discovered on what is called the Hill vein, in the Lake Superior country. Certain circumstances, recently brought to light by its discovery, indicate that it was worked long before the discovery of America by Columbus. The richness of the mine may be imagined from the fact that Mr. Mendelbaum, the manager, in causing it to be explored, had a mass of copper, which weighed 2800 pounds, removed from the surface of the vein. There is certainly much mystery connected with these ancient traces of mining operations, discovered, from time to time, in the copper region of Lake Superior.

SHOCKING RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident by which six persons were killed and from 12 to 16 others were dangerously injured, occurred on the Montreal Railroad, near Meridithville, N. H., by a collision of two trains, on Thursday, one of which was loaded with passengers on their way to the State Fair at Meridithville. Among those reported killed are John H. Smith of Dover, N. H., Clerk of the Stafford county Courts, and Sanford C. Carter of Ossipee, Register of Probate in Carroll county.

GRAVE ROBBER SHOT.—A resurrectionist was shot dead in a burial ground in Cincinnati, on Sunday last, while in the act of disintering a corpse.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

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The Three Platforms.

We do not propose to enter the political arena to discuss the merits or demerits of either political party; yet, as an independent paper, the Journal will not hesitate to publish the prominent features and principles which constitute the life and essence of all parties in the field. In doing this it only discharges a duty it owes to all its readers.

As an advocate of Reform, we have ever waged warfare against human Slavery, believing it to be not only a great National evil, but a fearful barrier against the progress of Christianity and inconsistent with the true spirit of American Liberty and Independence. Therefore, while we labor to do away with this monstrous national sin, by civil and just measures, we shall not shrink from a collision with those political parties which incorporate Slavery into their creeds.

The Platforms adopted by the Democratic, Whig and Free Soil parties, at their last National Conventions, are worthy of special notice, so far as they relate to Slavery. The 9th article in the Democratic Platform says:

"Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of Slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers, and was intended to embrace, the whole subject of Slavery agitation in Congress; and therefore, the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the act known as the Compromise measures, settled by the last Congress.—The Act for the reclaiming of Fugitives from service included, which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, That the Democratic party will resist all attempts at reviving in Congress or elsewhere the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color it may be made.

In the above we find not only a virtual pledge to sustain the institution of Slavery, but a bare-faced inconsistency. In the first place it is stated that "Congress has no power under the Constitution to interfere with, or control the domestic institutions of the several States," and in another place it states that "a Democratic party will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, which lends especial favor and aid to the 'domestic institution' of the Slave States, and 'interferes' with the free institutions of the North."

The Whig Platform embraces the same odious pledge as the Democratic, but flavors more of consistency. The 8th article in the Whig says:

"The series of Acts of the Thirty-first Congress, commonly known as the Compromise or Adjustment—The Act for the recovery of Fugitives from labor included—are received and acquiesced in by the Whigs of the United States, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the subjects to which they relate; and so far as these Acts are concerned, we will maintain them and insist on their strict enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the laws on the one hand, and the abuse of their powers on the other, not impairing their present efficiency to carry out the requirements of the Constitution; and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, wherever or however made; and we will maintain this settlement as essential to the Nationality of the Whig party and the integrity of the Union."

However sound all other planks may be in the Whig and Democratic Platforms, those we have signalled are too rotten for any man, claiming equal rights and living on free soil, to stand upon. And low Northern Whigs and Democrats can manage to swallow such a dose as their National Conventions prepared for them is, to us, one of the greatest of modern wonders.

As might be expected, the Platform of the Free Soil party was fashioned to correspond with its name. The one idea upon which this party was founded, and on which it still depends for existence, requires that its supporters should take strong grounds upon the Slavery question. The ultraism of the party has somewhat abated within the past year or two, which may account for the sensible and highly creditable Platform adopted at its last National Convention. We quote from the articles of the Platform:

"The Constitution of the United States, ordained to form a more perfect union, to establish justice, and secure the blessings of LIBERTY, expressly denies to the General Government power to deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; and therefore the Government having no more power to make a slave than to make a king, and no more power to establish slavery than to establish monarchy, should at once proceed to relieve itself from all responsibility for the extension of slavery wherever it possesses constitutional power to legislate for its extinction."

That to the persevering and impetuous denizens of the Slave Power for more Slave States, new Slave Territories, and the nationalization of Slavery, our distinct and final answer is,—no more Slave States, no Slave Territories, no Nationalized Slavery, and no National Legislation for the Extradition of Slaves.

There is no permanent settlement of the Slavery question can be had until Slavery is

made sectional and Freedom rational, by the total separation of the General Government from Slavery, and the exercise of its legitimate and constitutional influence on the side of Freedom, and by leaving to the States the whole subject of Slavery and the extradition of fugitives from service.

That Slavery is a sin against God and a crime against man, the enormity of which no law nor usage can sanction or mitigate, and that Christianity and Humanity alike demand its abolition.

That the Fugitive Act of 1850 is repugnant to the Constitution, to the principles of the common law, to the spirit of Christianity, and to the sentiments of the civilized world; we therefore deny its binding force upon the American people, and demand its immediate repeal."

So much of the three Platforms as relate to the Slavery question, should be placed side by side, read, compared and judged of by the good sense of every Northern voter, be he Whig, Democrat or Free Soiler.

Court of Common Pleas.

The Court of Common Pleas is now in session at Springfield. Among the cases already tried is the following, the parties belonging to Palmer:

Ralph Green vs. Smith Tourtelott, appellant.—This was action brought under the landlord and tenant act, to recover of the defendant possession of certain premises lying in Palmer, and claimed by the plaintiff. They had belonged to him, but he had sold them to one Shaw, who had sold to one Fuller, whose tenant the defendant was. The plaintiff had obtained an execution against Shaw, which was levied on the premises after Fuller's purchase, the plaintiff claiming that the title to Fuller was fraudulent and void. The case was originally brought before Trial Justice Hooker, who decided for the plaintiff, and the defendant appealed from his decision. Before the Common Pleas, only a portion of the evidence was put in, the Court ruling that the action did not lie, inasmuch as it did not appear that Tourtelott was a tenant of Shaw or the plaintiff. The case is to be "taken up" on exceptions to this ruling.

For the Plaintiff appeared E. W. Bond, and for the Defendant, F. T. Wallace and R. A. Chapman.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The New Orleans papers contain an account of the melancholy shipwreck of the brig Mount Vernon, bound from Havana to that port, which was attended with the loss of eleven lives. She was capsized in a hurricane on the 10th ult. There were seventeen persons on board, among whom were seven passengers. The latter were all lost, and no record of their names is in existence. Capt. Woolingham, the mate and four seamen, remained on the wreck six days without water or provisions, and their sufferings were horrible.—On the 10th ult. they were picked up by the Norwegian bark Oxfia, from New Orleans bound to Cork, and thence transferred to the ship Suffolk, Captain Edwards, on the 23d ult. They arrived at New Orleans on the 29th.

THE LOROS ISLANDS.—A private letter from the Pacific states that the ship Manlius, Capt. Baker, of Boston, arrived 11th from Acapulco, and found three loading on Peruvian account, one English and the others American. The Commodore ordered Capt. Baker off, in pursuance of instructions from his owners, accompanied with copies of the letters from Mr. Webster and Mr. Graham. Capt. Baker was laying off and on, awaiting Capt. McCauley from Valparaiso, where the flag ship Raritan was lying Aug. 31st. Capt. Baker boarded the English mail steamer on the way from Valparaiso to Panama. He reports that there are no troops on the island.

THE WORK OF DEATH.—The Buffalo Courier says a German residing in that city, the other day had with him a little daughter about seven years old. Placing his hand upon her head, he said, "this is the last of seven children—all gone this summer." Another instance is mentioned where, but two weeks ago, the last but one of a family of 14, who had been in the country but eight weeks, was buried, leaving the wife and mother, the only survivor, in a strange land. Such have been the ravages of disease this summer in the Queen city.

A LARGE TUNNEL.—The upper part of Cincinnati is inaccessible by railroads, in consequence of hills which rise 200 feet above the level of the plain. A company has been formed to tunnel the hill, for the benefit of all the railways approaching from the Ohio side. This tunnel will be 6,000 feet in length, and will have 2,000 feet of side cuttings. It is intended to lay it with four tracks, and thus provide for six or eight different railways, who will each contribute to its receipts.

MEDICAL WORKS.—Blanchard & Lea, Philadelphia, are publishers of numerous medical works, we should judge from an illustrated catalogue we have received from them. The works published by them are highly recommended by all medical journals. Physicians throughout the country will find their works at nearly all bookstores.

THE OLD FARMERS' ALMANAC.—We have received from the publishers, Jencks, Hineck & Swan, of Boston, the old Farmers' Almanac for 1853. Every farmer who has once purchased this almanac will always purchase it again.

ANOTHER STAR.—The territory of Nebraska, says the St. Louis Republic, is about to be added to the United States by the organization of a local government, and the election of a delegate, probably in time to take his seat in the next Congress.

Mr. C. Barrett, of Belchertown, has left with us, as curiosities, three apples on one stem, two twin apples, and a potato that weighs a pound.

A Machine to Shave Shingles.

Sometime last Summer we stated that Mr. Bradley of Monson and William Dodge of this place had obtained a patent on a machine to shave shingles, but the machine has not been perfected and put into operation till quite recently. On Wednesday last we were invited to witness its operation, and were not a little surprised to observe the rapidity with which shingles were made by it, and the perfect manner in which the work was executed. We will not attempt to describe the machine, only to state that it occupies but little room, may be driven with a two horse power, and throws out shingles, shaved in a better manner than they can be by hand, at the rate of from 20,000 to 30,000 per day, or what may be a better way to state it, as fast as a man can feed the blocks into the machine. The shingles are first split in the usual manner, when the machine takes them, forces them through two shaving knives which close upon them in a manner corresponding to the desired taper, and throws them into a pile ready for jointing. Shingles made by this machine are more even, smoother, and must necessarily be better to lay, than those made by hand—a tedious process by which all shaved shingles are now made. This machine must be the thing for the shingle makers of the East and West, and we understand that several have already engaged to take machines as soon as they can be manufactured. Any person can tend the machine, which is not liable to get out of repair, and is so simply constructed that a few minutes' observation will enable a man to understand every part of it. It can be furnished for about \$200, and the proprietors will warrant every machine to give satisfaction.

Mr. Elijah Valentine, who has an interest in the machine, is now abroad to secure a foreign patent upon it.

Mexico, New Mexico and California.—This is the title of a new work by Brantz Mayer, formerly secretary of legation to Mexico, just published by S. Drake & Co., of Hartford. The letter press is excellent and the illustrations it contains are well executed.—The work takes us back to the Aztec empire of Mexico; pictures the grandeur and half-civilization of that wonderful race of Indians; gives a vivid description of the expedition of Cortez and his conquest of that country; and furnishes in a comprehensive manner, the history of the Vice-Royalty Government, which, it is said, is now for the first time published. The first volume gives us a historical account of the country for more than three centuries past, down to the present time. The second volume is devoted to a description of the country, its resources, finances, church, army, &c., &c., forming a complete encyclopaedia of all that is interesting relating to that wonderful country.

The work may be had in two separate volumes, or both volumes in one. In either case it is convenient, and should be placed in every man's library.

Mr. J. U. Perrey, is Agent for the work, and is now canvassing the eastern portion of Hampshire County, soliciting subscriptions.—Those who wish the work will do well to purchase of him.

WE CHALLENGE THE COUNTY.—We do not make any pretensions to a superior knowledge of Agriculture, but we have just dug from one hill in our garden, fifteen potatoes, one of which weighs 1 lb. 8 ozs., seven nine pound each, and the whole number weigh 12 lbs. With three potatoes we planted 8 hills, and dug from the same nearly 2 bushels. The hill which yielded so bountifully grew near a small fountain, which supplied it with water through the dry season. If any of our farmers can beat this we should like to hear from them.

AWARDS OF THE WORLD'S EXHIBITION.—The National Intelligencer learns from the Secretary of the Executive Committee of the United States, on the Industrial Exhibition of 1851, that the Medals, Certificates, and Jurors' Reports have just been forwarded to America from the Royal Commissioners in London, for distribution among such citizens of the United States as may be entitled thereto, who will receive them at an early day.

Spurious gold dollars are numerous in circulation at this time, and great care should be taken in their examination by those who deal in them. They are well calculated to deceive.

People need not neglect sending dollars to us on the above account; we'll risk all we can get.

The American Whig Review for October is received, having a good table of contents and a fine likeness of Hon. John Bell, U. S. Senator from Tenn. "National Humor," "The World a slow Coach after all" and "The New Gold Regions" are articles of peculiar interest. The Review may be had at Bowles' Bookstore.

TOWN CATTLE SHOWS.—The citizens of Westfield are going to hold a Cattle Show and Fair on Wednesday, the 27th inst. The citizens of South Hadley held a Cattle Show in that place last Wednesday.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Emma Snow, 18 years old, employed in the Carew Co's paper mill, at South Hadley Falls, died very suddenly of dropsy of the heart, on Monday night last week. She retired to bed early in the evening, and died about 10 o'clock.

MORTALITY AT SEA.—The telegraph announces the arrival of the brig Fashion at New Orleans, in 63 days with all her crew, and passengers, D. K. Harding and H. Judson, dead of Chagres fever.

Attack on the American Brig Mary Adeline.

The New York Times learns by a private letter from Rio Janeiro, that the American brig Mary Adeline, of New York, arrived at that port August 9, from the coast of Africa, where she had a most perilous and thrilling adventure with savages on the river Congo, (some account of which is given in the telegraphic summary of the foreign news by the Asia.) She was bound into the river with a valuable cargo from Rio Janeiro, and on rounding Shark Point, unfortunately got aground near the shore. The natives seeing her helpless condition, flocked to the shore to plunder her, and in the course of the day their numbers amounted to some 3000.—They made a furious assault on the vessel, which was most bravely and gallantly defended by Captain Oaksmith and his crew for some hours, till the British armed brigantine Dolphin, which was fortunately in the river, came to the rescue, and saved the vessel and cargo, and the lives of all on board, though not without great loss of life on the part of the savages.

On the following day, the British steamer Fire Fly came into the river, and promptly rendered every possible assistance, together with the Dolphin, to relieve the Mary Adeline, which was at length got afloat, and enabled to pursue her voyage without much loss or damage.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

The police at Marseilles have discovered a well planned conspiracy to assassinate Louis Napoleon.—A formidable infernal machine was placed in a house on the street through which Louis Napoleon was to pass the next day. The machine was composed of 250 gun barrels loaded with 1500 bullets, besides four blunderbusses charged with grape. This battery, if fired during the passage of the cortege, would have completely swept away the President and the attendants. Many of the conspirators were arrested. The plot concocted by a secret society had long been watched by the police.

The return of the Prince to Paris, after completing his present journey is to be celebrated with a regal and imperial pomp and magnificence that is to eclipse anything of the sort ever seen in France.

The London Times argues, and with much plausibility, that the machine was concocted by the minions of the Prince President, and seized just at that juncture to give eclat to his visit. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that no names are given of those arrested.

The Wreck of the Atlantic.—Mrs. Cornwell, Not Dead.—It will be remembered that in the list of persons lost on board the steamer Atlantic, on Lake Erie, the name of Mrs. Cornwell, sister of Elisha Burrill, was published in all the papers. We find the first contradiction of the statement in the London Times, together with a very interesting personal narrative from Mrs. Cornwell herself. She was the last lady who left the sinking steamer, and was carried to Erie by the propeller. Here she had to walk a considerable distance barefooted and bareheaded. She was also seriously bruised, and almost covered with some tar, into which she had fallen. Mrs. Cornwell was kindly cared for by some ladies.

Fatal accident at Harwich.—On the 12th ult., Cordelia E. Thomas, aged five years, a daughter of Elisha B. Thomas, of South Harwich, met with a sudden and accidental death. She was returning from school in a wagon, in company with her father, the horse being driven by him. On the way, they came to a part of the road where it was necessary to put a plank down on a bridge to cross over. Mr. Thomas got out for this purpose, leaving his child in the wagon, when for some reason, the horse became restive, and started off at full speed, and at the distance of about twenty rods the little girl was thrown out and instantly killed.

SINGULAR MODE OF COMMITTING SUICIDE.—On Monday morning last, Wm. H. F. Hoar, of Hampshire county, Va., put an end to his existence in a very singular manner. Having raised all but the bottom rail of a fence near to the house, in which he inserted in the opening a rock which kept the rails far enough apart to allow him to place his neck between them, he then (so it is supposed,) took another rock and knocked out the one which he had placed between the rails, which, falling down on his neck, caused suffocation.

CONSCIENCE.—Mr. Bliss of Wilbrahan, a few days since received \$3 through the post office, enclosed in a letter, with the following sentence: "The enclosed justly belong to you." A neighbor of Mr. Bliss received the same amount in the same way, and apparently from the same source. Somebody is growing better.

SHOE BUSINESS.—The number of workmen, male and female, now employed in Massachusetts, in the manufacture of boots and shoes, is 75,000, and the yearly value of the goods \$25,000,000.

The Boston Atlas says that a boy named John Roberts, 12 years of age, was sentenced by Justice Rogers, on the 2d, to 6 months' imprisonment in the House of Reformation, for being a confirmed truant from school.

David Lamphire, implicated in the outrage upon Hiram Shaw's premises, in the town of Berlin Rensselaer county, New York, has been fully committed for trial on a capital charge.

Drs. Sanford and Ensign of Tarriville, Conn. are both dangerously ill, caused by a slight grip upon the finger, while making a post mortem examination.

A negro, who had attempted to violate the person of a white lady, was recently hanged by a mob in Fayette Co., Tennessee.

NEW FACTORY.—The erection of a new factory, capable of running 10,000 spindles, has just been commenced at Holyoke. It is intended to manufacture woolen goods.

The barn of Elijah Sibley of Southwick, was burnt on the 30th ult., with its contents—1 1/2 tons of hay. Loss \$400. Partly insured.

Elections.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The State election of Pennsylvania took place last Tuesday. The telegraphic despatches concede everything to the Democrats, excepting the State Senate, which is claimed by the Whigs, by one majority. The Congressional delegation stands 14 Democrats and 11 Whigs. The present delegation stands 15 Democrats, 8 Whigs, and 1 Free Soiler. The Judge of the Supreme Court, and Canal Commissioner are given to the Democrats.

OHIO.—From Ohio, the returns are incomplete. Giddings is reported as probably defeated, and Townsend and Olds, (Opposition) both members of the present Congress, are also said to have failed to secure a re-election. The last Congressional delegation stood, 9 Democrats, 10 Whigs, 2 of whom were Free Soilers, and 1 Independent (Giddings). The State looks favorable for the Whigs.

INDIANA.—Everything is conceded to the Democrats. Mr. Wright, the present Governor and candidate for re-election, was elected in 1849 by 6760 majority. State officers and Representatives to Congress are also to be chosen.

WHAT A BAUTE.—The Cincinnati Commercial relates the following story of a baute: "A married man of this city, who has been for several years past greatly addicted to drinking and amusing his wife, went to his residence in Elm street, recently, and after threatening to kill her, began, according to custom, to hunt about the house for liquor. He finally found a bottle of what he supposed to be whiskey, when his wife, who had been watching him, rushed toward him and dashed the bottle from his hand, whereupon he struck her bleeding to the floor. He afterwards found that the liquor he intended to swallow was corrosive sublimate dissolved in alcohol. A second more and he would have quaffed the fatal poison. She who preserved his life, he failed like a wild beast to the earth, and when informed of her effort to save him, observed with a fiendish barbarity, 'She deserved a beating any rate, and it could not come amiss.'"

WAKE ITEMS.—On Thursday last, while a group of children were going from school, at Ware village, a large dog, without any provocation, attacked a son of Michael Quinn, and mangled one of his legs badly before he could be driven off. A physician dressed the wounds, and the boy is said to be doing well. The same day, while Henry Bouney was using a circular saw in his mill, a piece of plank was projected with great force, striking him in the mouth, breaking out his lower front teeth entirely, and nearly severing his upper teeth in the same way, besides badly cutting his face. A room in the boarding house of Frank Fabra, a German was entered by a temporary boarder, and robbed of \$57 in money and various articles of clothing, the property of another boarder. The thief made tracks for New York, and has not been arrested.—*Springfield Rep.*

SUCCESSION OF ACCIDENTS.—A remarkable number of accidents, says the Cincinnati Gazette, have taken place within a district some six or eight miles square, lying in the north-east corner of Hamilton county, Ohio, in the last few months. Among the number are the following more serious ones:—A man named Hopkins, living on a farm near Sharpsville, cut his knee with a scythe, and died from the effects of the wound. A young man named S. F. Beeler, residing near the same place, was saving wool with a machine, when the saw burst and mangled him severely. A man named S. Logan lost his arm by having it caught in a threshing machine. His brother-in-law had a large portion of flesh torn from an arm about the same time by a similar accident. David Ross, living near Montgomery, was chopping in the woods, when a limb fell from a tree and so severely injured him that he died the next morning. Truly, "we know not what a day may bring forth."

LUSCIOUS PEACHES AND RUSTY CHECKS.—How good a thing it is to press a large, golden-tinted, spicy, bursting from-stone peach on your lips, and imbibe a delicious flavor that thrills the whole frame. So says the Plaindealer.

Pshaw! this is mere animal enjoyment, not to be thought of in comparison with pressing a pair of rusty-tinted, kissing petals to your lips, through which the spiciness of innocence and purity flows, fraught with the language of love, thrilling the whole soul with ecstasy.—*Buffalo Republican.*

ACADEMIC HONORS AT A DISCOUNT.—At the convention of Congregationalists now in session at Albany, the committee on the Roll omitted the appendage D. D. from the names of those who had been thus dubbed by theological institutions. Some inquiry was made as to the matter, and an amusing discussion ensued. The opinion seemed to be that the titles were valueless, and the action of the committee met with general approbation.

Aaron Belden of Amherst was so severely goaded by a bull, on Thursday, that he probably cannot recover. As he entered the stall where the bull was kept without being fastened, he was lifted on the horns of the infuriated animal, shaken several times, and thrown completely over his body. A number of his ribs on the right side are broken, and he is otherwise seriously injured.

The latest English papers say that the will of Neid, the miser, who left all his property to Queen Victoria, will be contested by the heirs, on the ground that he was insane when he made it. The papers also mention that Victoria had determined upon building a new castle for herself out of the money so bequeathed to her. The castle would cost about £100,000.

The New York Express says that Rev. Dr. Hawks has not yet accepted the Bishopric of Rhode Island, but has taken a month's time for consideration—with much probability of his accepting. His salary in New York is said to be about \$7000; the Bishop's salary is \$1500, with \$2000 additional as pastor of Grace Church.

On Wednesday, James Warren, conductor on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad, fell between the cars near Wilmington, and was instantly killed, being cut in two.

Political Matters.

John Pierpont is nominated as the Free-soil candidate for Congress for District No. 7, and Samuel E. Sewall for Presidential Elector.

The two conventions at Dedham, Thursday last week, agreed upon a coalition ticket for Senators, viz: Messrs Robinson, of Quincy, Bird, of Walpole, and Bartlett, of Brookline.

The Anti-coalition Democrats of old District No. 2, have nominated George Osborne, of Danvers, as their candidate for Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. Rantoul, Jr.

The Democrats of District No. 3, have nominated Caleb Stetson, of Braintree, as a candidate for elector, and O. Underwood, of Milford, for Congress.

The Whigs of the 7th District have re-nominated John Z. Goodrich for Congress.

The Democrats of the Worcester District have nominated Isaac Davis of Worcester for Congress and John S. C. Knowlton for Elector.

In the 6th District, the Free-soilers have nominated Stephen H. Phillips for Congress, and John G. Whitier for Elector.

The Democrats of the Berkshire district have nominated Whiting Griswold of Greenfield for Congress, and Jonathan E. Field of Stockbridge for Elector.

The Whigs of Franklin county have nominated Horace Henderson of Sunderland as their candidate for the Senate.

The Webster Committee of New York published on Wednesday morning a list of Webster Presidential Electors, as far as completed. The Electors at Large are Frederick F. Backus of Rochester, and B. Davis Noxon of Syracuse. The ticket will be completed in a few days.

Three Free Soil Conventions were held in this State on Tuesday. The Convention in the 8th District met at Concord, and nominated Henry Wilson of Concord, as candidate for Representative to Congress, and John W. Graves of Lowell, for Presidential Elector. Gen Wilson was requested to stump the District. In the old 9th District, (Mr. Fowler's) the Convention met at Bridgewater, and nominated Christopher A. Church, of Westport, for the unexpired term. The Convention of 2d District, (new) met in the same place and nominated Gerstom B. Weston, of Duxbury, for Congress, and Wm. H. Wood, of Middleboro' for Presidential Elector.

Horace E. Smith of Chelsea, has declined the Free Soil nomination for Congress in the old 2d District.

An address to the Democratic electors of Massachusetts has been issued by the members of the State Committee who are opposed to coalition with the Free Soilers.

The Whigs of the 6th District have nominated Hon. Charles W. Upham, of Salem, a candidate for Representative to Congress.

DISCOVERY OF A COMET.—J. P. Pirsson announces in the New York Tribune the discovery of a new comet. When first observed it was about two degrees below the pole star, at a small angle to the eastward. It is moving in a south-westerly direction at the rate of three-quarters of a degree per day, at the same time rapidly approaching us. It is a fine object, condensing at the centre to a nucleus, and although at present telescopic, will no doubt be visible to the naked eye in a few days.

MELANCHOLY.—A few days since we referred to the death of a lad named Patrick O'Rourke, who fell from a tree near North Church, while attempting to secure a paper balloon. The father of the boy took his loss so much to heart that he has since been in a state of derangement. On Saturday he cut down the tree, (a fine maple) in the vain hope of finding his lost son. He had nearly killed the tree before his intentions were discovered. After it had fallen, the poor man searched among the branches, calling for "Patrick!"—Bridgeport Standard.

PRESENT FOR GENERAL PIERCE.—A splendid ring, intended as a present to General Pierce, is being manufactured in San Francisco. It is to be of the most costly workmanship, and will, when finished, weigh one pound and a half, and be eight inches in circumference. The gold is of the finest quality that could be obtained in California, and the workmanship is of the most excellent description.

The Buffalo Courier says: "The potato crop this year will be uncommonly large and good. We learn from farmers in this county, and from those residing in Genesee and Wyoming, that the yield was never larger and so far as has been seen, is entirely free from rot."

SENTENCE OF JOHN W. RAND.—A telegraphic despatch from Norfolk, Va., says that John W. Rand, charged with the robbery of the Portsmouth Bank, has been sentenced to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

During the last fortnight, between five and six hundred foreigners have been naturalized in New York.

We learn from the *Virginia Herald* that Mr. W. K. Smith, of Fredericksburg, has sold the Vanclure gold mines to an English company, which will go to work on a large scale. The price paid to have been paid for them is \$300,000.

A convict in the Auburn State Prison escaped the other day by disguising himself in the dress of the warden, Mr. Titus, who was absent on an electioneering tour to secure the nomination of an intimate friend for Congress.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Mr. F. D. Russell, agent of the Erie Railroad, died on the 6th inst., from injuries received by his head coming in contact with a bridge while the train was in motion. He belonged to Massachusetts.

YOUNG MURDERER.—A boy aged 17 years, is on trial in Providence, for the murder of William Pullen with a club.

Foreign Intelligence.

The body of the Duke of Wellington is still at Walmer Castle, awaiting the necessary arrangements for the lying in State Hospital.

France.—It was expected that the empire would be declared on 15th of the present month.

The Paris journals are principally occupied with chronicling the progress of the President through the Southern departments at Grenoble, Avignon and Marseilles. The President was received with the most extravagant outward demonstrations of joy.

The great balloon called "Erin-go-bragh," which was lately to be sent up at the Pavilion Gardens, went off by itself, without a pilot, ascended to a good distance and burst with a loud report.

In Prussia they have been finding a Post Office clerk for endeavoring to discover the contents of a letter, by looking to closely into the envelope.

Francisco and Rosa Madiai of Florence, at the age of 50 years, have been condemned for reading the gospel, to four years at the galleys. Their Prince has rejected their appeal for mercy.

According to the *Breslau Gazette*, General Haynau has been summoned to Vienna, by order of the Emperor, his Majesty considering that the demonstrations which his presence has excited in certain places are calculated to compromise the honor of the Austrian empire.

The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier lately attended some religious services at Chipiona, in Spain, and liberally presented the Virgin with a magnificent dress of tissue of gold and white lace and a silver crown.

Letters from Palermo of the 10th, in the *Piedmontese Gazette*, state that the grape blight has entirely ruined the vintage throughout Sicily, and that, in order to obtain anything like tolerable wine, it is necessary to pick out the good grapes from the bad, an immense labor, which will greatly increase the price of the article. The bad grapes are not even fit to make vinegar with.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been to Rome to see the Papal Government. Cardinal Antonelli told him no closer relations could be established between Rome and England, till a Papal nuncio was recognized at St. James. Sir Henry was also refused a sight of the papers in the case of Murray, an Englishman under condemnation to death in Rome.

Jenny Lind has given 400,000 six dollars, or \$100,000, to establish girls' schools in Sweden. It will be remembered that to this object she was said to have devoted the proceeds of her visit to America. This sum is certainly much less than she made in this country.

A great novelty is announced to be produced in London in a few days, namely: the Organophonic Band—or an orchestra without instruments; representing by the human voice only, and without any mechanical aid whatever, a complete orchestra, both wind and stringed instruments, even cymbals and drums, as also the musical box, bagpipes, &c.

On the Stonington Railroad, on Thursday morning, William G. Hiscox, of Providence, was run over and killed while walking on the track. He was recently acquitted on a charge of shop-breaking and larceny, on the ground of insanity.

INDIAN RELICS.—Samuel Castle, while digging mud from a mud swamp on the farm of Gerry Doubleday in Dana, found 47 Indian arrows, all occupying the space not more than 10 inches square, about 12 inches from the surface.

The San Augustine (Texas) Herald says that Capt. Wm. Ratliff, of that county, has discovered, in digging a well in his yard, a vein of dark, rich looking oil, in all respects resembling the American oil. It accumulates in the well in large quantities.

A recent traveler in France says that in the town of Liege there is a woman who has been married nine years, and during that time has presented her husband with twenty-four daughters, three at each birth!

HONORABLE COMPETITION.—The Whigs and Democrats of Baltimore have generally voted to put up boxes at their election districts, marked "a tribute to Washington" for the purpose of receiving contributions for the Washington Monument.

SHOT.—A young man named Rhodes was killed in Swanton, Vt., Sept. 23, by the accidental discharge of a gun, with which he was knocking off apples from a tree.

DESERTERS.—We learn that there are now ten of the soldiers at Fort Independence imprisoned, awaiting sentence for desertion. They stole a gig belonging to the Fort, and rowed to South Boston bridge, where they were arrested. They will in due time receive fifty lashes, have their heads shaved, and be drummed out. We learn there have been a large number of desertions from the Fort within the last few months, and that there are now only about one hundred men on the Island.—*Traveler*.

RUINS OF ANCIENT CITIES IN THE ISLANDS OF THE NORTH PACIFIC.—The ruins of ancient cities of immense magnitude and extent, have long been known to exist in several islands of the Pacific ocean, the origin and existence of which, history furnishes no account. In one of the Ladrone Islands, a group lying in latitude 16° north, and longitude 170° east, some two thousand miles from the coast of China, are the stupendous ruins of one of these ancient cities. The *Vineyard Gazette*, published at Edgartown, gives an account of a visit to these ruins by Capt. Alfred K. Fisher, of the Nantucket whaler ship America. The principal street was three miles long, and the buildings all of stone of a dark color, and of the finest material. Near the centre of the street were twelve solid stone columns, near fifty feet in height, and ten feet in diameter at the base, surmounted by stone caps of immense weight. From the principal avenue other streets diverge at regular intervals and at right angles. The native inhabitants, nor the Spaniards in whose possession the island is at present, could give no account of the founders of the city. It seems to be a counterpart of those Central American cities, the record of whose people is blotted from the memories of men.

LOCAL MATTERS.

NASSAWANNO.—Mr. Shaw, of the Nassawanno House, gave a supper to his friends last Monday evening, on the occasion of opening the House. About one hundred and fifty persons sat down to as good a meal as one could wish to eat, after which the evening was spent in a social manner, and in examining the house, every room of which was lighted up and thrown open for inspection.

A LADY'S POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Weld, of Stafford, while leaving the cars at the depot in this place last Saturday, had her pocket picked of a purse containing \$51, and a note of \$150. She supposes a man, whom she had to crowd by in the door of the car, committed the theft, as she missed her purse immediately on stepping on to the platform of the passenger house.

ACCIDENT AT THORNDIKE.—On Friday, last week, as Mr. Norris Hale, an aged man, was gathering apples from a tree, the limb which supported him broke, and he fell a distance of seventeen feet upon some rocks, striking upon his head. He was taken up senseless, and it was thought for several days that his recovery was impossible, but he has since recovered his senses and will probably survive the accident.

CHESTNUTS.—There is any quantity of chestnuts in this region, and many bushels are brought in to our market every day. They sell for about \$1 per bushel.

GETTING CHEAP.—Potatoes are selling for 30 cents a bushel.

The Whig County Convention, which met at Springfield last Thursday, nominated Edward B. Gillet of Westfield and George Dwight of Springfield for Senators from Hampden County.

The laborers on the docks of New York are on a "strike." They have heretofore received \$1.50 per day; they now demand \$1.75. Some riotous demonstrations have been made by them.

KILLED HER CHILD.—Hannah Thompson was committed to jail in Boston, on Tuesday, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on a charge of murdering her infant child, by throwing it into a vault.

In Charleston, on Saturday last, there were seven deaths by yellow fever.

We experienced a young snow storm yesterday morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

To Advertisers.

The Journal has a larger circulation than any other newspaper in the county, out of Springfield, and a greater circulation in eastern Hampden and vicinity than all other papers. It is, therefore, for the interest of those who wish their advertisements read and circulated in this section to publish them in the Journal. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

Cure For Humor.

About six years ago my wife was attacked with Salt Rheum and Erysipelas; very soon it began to spread, and in the course of two years nearly encompassed her whole body, causing a burning, itching sensation. She tried many kinds of medicine, but nothing seemed to do her any good. I happened to read in a New London newspaper statement by many that I knew, which led me to procure some of your Canker and Salt Syrup, having got the agency for the same, she commenced using the Cerate according to directions; before she had used three bottles of the Syrup, and two boxes of the Cerate, she was cured. I am now cured, and I must say in four weeks time I was entirely cured of that complaint by the use of your Syrup and Cerate. I send you this statement from the simple desire that all who are troubled with this disease may at once resort to Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, and he will be cured. Yours respectfully, ELISHA SMITH, formerly of Lyme, Ct. To Dr. S. A. Weaver's & Co. Paw Paw, Michigan, Nov. 5th 1851.

Another Scientific Wonder.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPYPTICS.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gas Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist, Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, coming after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Brighton Cattle Market.

TUESDAY.—At market 2450 Beef Cattle, 2000 Sheep, 1000 Pigs, 70 Cows and Calves, 3000 Sheep and Lambs, and 1600 Swine. Prices.—Beef Cattle—Extra \$6.50; first quality \$6.00; second do. \$5.50; third do. \$4.25. Steers—Yearlings, \$4.10; \$4.50; Two years old, \$7.10; three years old, \$6.15; 20, 25, 30. Working Oxen—Sales at \$6.75, 70, 75, 80. Cows and Calves—\$3.25, 35, 31 a 40. Sheep and Lambs—\$1.25, 1.50 a \$1.75; Extra 3 a \$1. Swine—1.25 a 6 1-2; Retail 6 1-2 a 8 1-2; Fat Hogs 6c.

BORN.

In this town, (Duckville) Oct. 10, a son to Daniel Sullivan.

MARRIED.

In Southington, Ct., Oct. 6th, Mr. Abraham Warner of Palmer, and Miss Lydia Brooks of Meriden, Ct.

In Springfield, 7th, James Clapp to Augusta Meekins, both of Easthampton.

In Granby, 5th, by Rev. M. C. Chapin, Hiram F. Barton of Springfield to Lydia Barton of Belchertown.

DIED.

At Monson, 6th, Edwin S. Moody, 24.

At Ware, 18th ult., Mary Jennie, 3 months, daughter of E. H. Gleim; 19th, Michael, 10 months, son of Nicholas O'Shay; 23rd, Minerva C. 47, wife of Joseph Eaton; 4th inst., Adolph D. 1, son of Caleb Thompson.

At Amherst 22d ult., Augustus Chase, 73; 25th, Widow Anna Hammond, 80.

NEW GOODS.

New Arrangements.

The Subscribers are now receiving from the Markets, a large and complete assortment of Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will offer to the community on and after Monday Oct. 18th, at greatly reduced prices for cash, or ready pay. We shall keep no books after that date, and all who purchase goods for the ready are assured that they can be pleased fully in regard to prices, styles and quality.

MUNGER & BASSETT. Palmer, Oct. 16. 25tf

We have got a Full, Brand New Stock OF CLOTHING.

CONSISTING of Men's and Boys' of all Garments and qualities—without any doubt we have got a better assortment than was ever before offered to the People of this vicinity, and we have concluded to offer them at less prices. Every one in want of a good Overcoat or a good Frock, Dress or Sack Coat, or a good or poor pair of Pants, or the same kind of Vests can be suited and no mistake by calling at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S. Palmer, Oct. 16. 25tf

The Unprecedented Demand on the last Season for LONG SHAWLS, in consequence of the large arrangements this season for them. We are now able, under our present contract, to get every style of Bay State, Empire State and Waterloo, made at the lowest Manufacturers' prices. Our assortment of Shawls covers every style issued this season, all of which are for sale at about One Dollar less per Shawl than other people ask. Do call and see for yourselves.

MUNGER & BASSETT. Palmer, Oct. 16. 25tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Susan Williams, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon himself the duty, by giving bonds as the law directs. And all persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

A. R. MURDOCK, Administrator. Palmer, Oct. 16th, 1852. 3w25

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Athenaeum, Boston. This superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It is the most characteristic and the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we would refer to the letters of the adopted son of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "It is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his whole appearance is so strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, "It is the best representation of the great original." PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "The work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public." Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "Your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates." For the great merits of this picture we would refer every lover of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Litherman, and Landin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. **STATESMEN.**—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William R. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. John Boyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. **JURISTS.**—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Duer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. **SCHOLARS.**—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen." E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks LL. D., William H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson Esq., Prof. T. C. Upham, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Hallack, H. Lonsdale, Wm. Gilmore Simms; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talford, Dr. T. Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. THE PRESS, throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of \$5 per copy. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS. N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

ADDISON BANCROFT, Sole Agent for the New England States.

This portrait can only be obtained from MR. BANCROFT, or from his duly authorized agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent to any point, per mail, in perfect order.

Persons by remitting FIVE DOLLARS to ADDISON BANCROFT, 37 Washington St., Boston, will have a copy of the Portrait sent to them free of Postage.

Magnificent Gift Frames, got up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of \$5.00 each.

JUST ISSUED,

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF

GENERAL JACKSON.

Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by T. SULLY Esq. This Portrait will be a match for the Washington, and is in every respect as well got up. Price \$5.00 per copy. Address as above.

Found,

IN the enclosure of the Subscriber, on Wednesday, Oct. 6, a light bay mare, with short switch tail, and one hind foot white, that foot being lame. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her as above.

LUTHER COLLIS. Palmer, Oct. 9, 1852. 25

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Aug. 21. 18tf

ERGO.

IN anticipation of the great reduction of taxes in this town, expected to result from the operation of the new Anti-Liquor Law, and from sundry other considerations, the Subscriber has determined to offer his entire Stock of Goods, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Combs, Cutlery, Perfumery, Books, Stationery, &c. &c. at a very liberal Discount from former prices.

Also at the same place, and at correspondingly low prices, may be found a great variety of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Silks, Hosiery, Embroideries, and a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Many articles of the above will be sold for less than wholesale prices, to make room for New Goods, which are now coming in for the Fall Trade.

A. BLODGETT. Union Block, south side of W. Railroad. Palmer Depot, Oct. 10th, 1852. 25tf

New Fall Goods!

L. A. BAILEY,

FASHIONABLE Tailor, and dealer in Ready made Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, and

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

At Nassawanno Block,

would call the attention of his friends and the public to a New and select assortment, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Garments made to order in the most thorough manner and the latest styles.

Palmer Depot, Sept. 25th. 23tf

Flour! Flour!

THE best Extra and Superfine brands, for sale at the lowest prices, by

M. W. FRENCH & CO. Palmer, Sept. 10. 21tf

Fall Styles!

OF Parasets, Alpaccas, Super Cashmeres, M. DeLaines, Gingham, Prints, &c., &c.

Shawls!

Beautiful patterns of Embroidered Thibet and Merino, for fall wear.

Also,

Flannels of all qualities and colors, Sheetings, heavy and fine, Bleached Goods, Linens, Counterpanes, Gloves and Hosiery, Boots and Shoes, Ready Made Clothing, together with many other articles, can be found at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. Palmer, Sept. 10. 21tf

Tailorers Girls Wanted.

TWO good point and vest makers will find steady employment by calling at the Store of the Subscriber.

G. FAGLA. Palmer, Oct. 9. 25tf

E. B. MILES & CO. have this day received

a new lot of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. All purchasers of Dry Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Palmer, Oct. 5. 25tf

Apprentice Girls Wanted.

TWO girls wanted to learn the Tailorers business at the shop of the Subscriber.

G. FAGLA. Palmer, Oct. 9. 25tf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. TOBEY & Co. is by mutual consent this day dissolved.

All debts due said Copartnership are payable to Calvin Torrey, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

CALVIN TORREY. E. TOBEY. Palmer, Oct. 5th, 1852. 3w25

THE Undersigned offers for sale all the tools,

stock, fixtures, and unfinished work in the shop lately occupied by E. Tobey & Co., in Palmer, at a discount from cost.

C. TORREY. Oct. 8th, 1852. 3w25

GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER.

A New Stock of

CLOTHS AND DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest Styles,

Just Received at the CLOTHING STORE of

G. FAGLA,

No. 1, Hall and Valentine's Block.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, you are invited to examine the New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods just purchased by the Subscriber. He flatters himself that he has got as nice a variety of Cloths for Gentlemen's wear, as any other Store in Eastern Hampden. They are of the latest Styles, and what is important in the eye and pocket of the buyer, they will be sold a little cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere.

His stock comprises a good assortment of French, English and American Cloths, Dressings, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, very fine Vestings, a choice variety

POETRY.

Angel Whispers.
BY W. C. LODGE.

Angel whispers: will they never
Cease to tell of golden realms?
Isles of beauty, smiling ever
In the mystic sea of dreams?
Lands of flowers and gems and spices,
And an atmosphere of love,
Where the dark-eyed girls entice us
In the fairy fields to rove.

Angels whisper, softly bringing
From beyond the star-lit skies,
Echoes of the sweet songs ringing
Through the valleys of paradise:
Visions of bright fountains gushing,
Nectar, washing golden sands,
And the red wine rivers rushing
By the pearl and amber strands.

Loving spirits sent into us,
Clothed in sinless robes of light,
And with seraph tones to woo us
To the regions of delight;
Voices of exquisite sweetness,
I would clasp your visionless forms,
But your wings of airy fleeciness
Still elude my outstretched arms.

Angel whispers gently stealing
Where the hush of death surrounds,
With the holy hush of healing
For the bruised spirit's wounds;
Breathing a delightful story
Of bright immortality,
And a land of love and glory,
Far beyond life's troubled sea.

The Sabbath Bell.

Hearken! music tones are falling
Through the consecrated air;
Holy Sabbath bells are calling—
Calling to the shrine of prayer.

Sabbath bells! how pure and holy
Seem the voices of your song,
Summoning the high and lowly
Heavenward, as they float along;

Summoning the fair and fervent
To the shrine of spirit-prayer,
Breathes Almighty saint like servant,
Reverent worship there.

There the flowing tones of singing
Blessedness and peace impart;
And sweet words of life are winging
Swift their flight from heart to heart.

Fleets glides the wavy measure
Of thy spirit-stirring swell;
Full of sorrow, full of pleasure
Are thy echoes, gentle bell!

Through these weary life-hours ringing
Bridal peal and burial knell,
Ever mourning, ever singing;
Bless thee, holy Sabbath bell!

A Newspaper in a Family.

A school teacher, who has been engaged a long time in his profession, and witnessed the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children writes to the Ogdensburg Sentinel as follows:

I have found it to be a universal fact, without exception, that those of both sexes and of all ages who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who do not, are

1. Better readers, excelling in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly.

2. They are better spellers, and define words with greater ease and accuracy.

3. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography, in almost half the time it requires others, as the newspapers have made them familiar with the location of the important places, nations, their Governments and doings on the globe.

4. They are better Grammars, for having become so familiar with every variety of style, in the newspaper, from the commonplace advertisement to the finished and classical Oration of the statesmen, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text, and consequently analyze its construction with accuracy.

5. They write better composition, using better language, containing more thoughts, more clearly and connectedly expressed.

6. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers, are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, clearness and correctness in their use of language.

OREGON TIMBER—How THEY CUT IT.

The trees in Oregon have long been a subject of remark, on account of their immense size. A letter from Oregon mentions the fact, that the keel of the steamer Lot Whitcomb, 160 feet long, is made from the length of a tree. One tree on the claim of Judge String, Catlamet, a drawing of which was recently made for a London pictorial newspaper, stood 10 feet in diameter at the bottom, and 200 feet high. But trees are found that measure 300 feet as they lay extended on the ground, and near the coast 200 feet in length of saw logs have been taken from a tree on more than one occasion. Fir and spruce run up, spire-like, furthest among the clouds, never throwing out any large lateral branches.

The manner of felling spruce timber is somewhat peculiar. With a large auger, a hole is bored through the green standing tree, or two holes so bored as to meet within the white or sap part of the wood. Then a coil of wire is put into the hole. The draught of air sets it to burning, and in from six to twelve hours, according to the size of the tree, it falls, with little or no more waste of wood than would be used by an axe-man. It is then barked and cut up with a saw. This fifteen minutes with an auger does the work of half or two-thirds of a day with an axe.

How to Die in Faith.

Would you be so happy as to die in faith, take these advices:

1st. Be careful to get faith beforehand; for death is a time to use faith, not to get it. They were foolish virgins who had their oil to buy when the bridegroom was close at hand.

2d. Study to live every day in the exercise of faith, and be still improving and making use of Christ in all his offices, and for all those ends and uses for which God hath given him to believers.

3d. Frequently clear up your evidences for heaven, and beware of letting sin blot them to joy.

4th. Record, and lay up the experiences of God's kind dealings with you, and be often reflecting upon them, that you may have them at hand in the hour of death.

5th. Meditate much on those promises which have been sweet and comfortable to you in the time of trial, and beg that the Lord may bring them to your remembrance when you come to die.—Williston.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—Our language is now spoken by seventy-five millions of people, and it is exceedingly copious. Webster's Dictionary, the standard work, contains more than 70,000 words. In our daily life business, we use only about one sixth part of them. There are only about 10,000 in daily use by those who write and speak our language. The Chinese language contains only about 330 words, but by modifying the sounds, a dozen different ideas are expressed by the same character. To appreciate the flexible character of the English language, we have but to read the works of Washington Irving, and Carlyle: the language of the two appear to be entirely different.

"Oh my friend," said a doctor, to an Irish patient, "be composed—we must all die once." "An it's not that what vexes me," replied pat, "it could die half a dozen times, I'd not care a h'penny about this time."

The difference between Saltpetre and Peter Salt has at last been explained. In Ohio, recently, Peter Salt was ridden on a rail by his neighbors, for abusing his wife. Saltpetre would have preserved her.

"He who forgets the fountain from whence he drank, and the tree under whose shade he gambled in the days of his youth, is a stranger to the sweetest impression of the human heart."

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
WARE VILLAGE, MASS. 3m15

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building. 501f

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.
Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,
made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 164

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassau Hotel.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 1f.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.
Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—
All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS. 151f

Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.
The Subscriber having purchased the shop formerly occupied by T. C. Dencker, would announce to the citizens of Monson and vicinity, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and at prices to suit.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Caps, &c. Also a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing.
The public may rest assured of finding such goods as they may want, and of finding no at all times at the shop, ready to wait on any who may give me a call.
All Garments made warranted to fit.
STEEPLE NEEDHAM.
Monson, May, 1852. 1y6

To Those who are Diseased.
The Undersigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride a distance and bear the responsibility which has been recently placed upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the chirovayn state, or by the common practice of examining. Feeling confident in the success he has had for the last six months in his chirovayn examination, and prescriptions, that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to test him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON.
Botanic Physician and Chirovayn.
All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the chirovayn, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups.
Cancer,
Scrophula,
Erysipelas,
Compound Humor,
Lung,
Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.
All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21f

Bitters.
Jaundice,
Strengthening,
Wine,
Stimulating,
Lung,
Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.
All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 21f

Fire! Fire!!
The Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL
Three Rivers April 24th.

NOTICE.
The Subscriber would inform the citizens of Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squiers' Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.
Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.
Palmer, June 12th, 1852. 8

Plows.
The Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile east of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 35f

Fire! Fire!!
The Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL
Three Rivers April 24th.

Fire! Fire!!
The Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL
Three Rivers April 24th.

CROTON PAINT.

Mead & Fuller's Croton Metallic
FIRE-PROOF PAINT.
Principal Depot, 105 Murray street, and 19
Elgin Avenue, New York.

THE Company are now prepared after a thorough test of two years—to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white will, and being only one half its price, makes a difference of 4 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quickly, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the substance to which it is applied. A bar of iron painted with it, and then subjected to a furnace heat, and the pigment will remain on and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is invaluable for its superior qualities in resisting the action of the weather, both dry and in oil. Current sized packages, for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages, for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized packages, for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. 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Communications of News &c. should always be accompanied with a responsible name.

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A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

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NO. 27.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

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Travellers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER

For Boston, 8.45, A. M., 1.40, 2.40, 9.10, P. M.
" New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 6.20, P. M.
" Albany, 11.15, A. M. 8.2, P. M.
The 10.44, A. M. and 1.40, 6.20, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.
Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.
Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M., and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 6.45, A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.12, from Southbridge 10.15, 1.40, 2.40, 9.10, from Belchertown at 8.12; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUT OF HEART.

BY ELLEN ASHTON.

"Why so sad Ernest?" said the young wife to her husband, affectionately twining her arms around his neck and kissing him.

He looked up with a sad smile and replied:

"I am almost out of heart, Mary; I think of all pursuits, a profession is the worst. Here have I been, week after week and months—I may soon say year after year—waiting for practice, yet without success. A lawyer may volunteer in a celebrated case, and so make himself; but a physician must sit patiently in his office, and if unknown, see men without half his acquisitions rolling in wealth, while he perhaps, is starving. And it will soon come to that," he added bitterly, if I do not get employment.

An unbidden tear started into his wife's eye, but she strove to smile, and said:

"Do not despond, Ernest. I know you have been unfortunate so far, but you have talents and knowledge to make your way as soon as you get a start. And depend upon it," she added with a cheerful look, "that will come when you least expect it."

"So you have told me often, but the lucky hour has never come," said her husband despondingly.

"And now every cent of our little fortune is expended, and our credit will soon be gone when it is found we do not pay. What then is to become of us?"

Ernest was in a mood which the most sanguine sometimes experience, when disappointment after disappointment has crushed the spirit, and the voice of hope is heard no longer within. His wife would have given way to tears, if she had been alone; but she felt the necessity of sustaining him, and answered cheerfully—

"What if every cent is gone? Have no fear that we shall starve. God sent ravens to feed Elijah, and he will yet interpose for our aid. Trust in him dear-est."

"But really, Mary, this want of success would try the stoutest spirit. The mechanic, the day laborer, the humble sure of his food and raiment; but if having spent years in study, have wasted years, besides waiting years for practice, and now when all my fortune is gone, I lose all I have spent both of time and money, and must forever abandon the idea of my profession. It is too hard!"

And he arose and walked the room with rapid strides.

His wife sighed and remained silent. But after a moment or two she went up to him, and fondly encircling him with her arms, said—

"Dear Ernest, do not worry yourself so. You think it painful for me to endure poverty, I know; but woman never regard such things when she loves. A crust of bread and a log cabin would be preferable to me, if I shared them with you, than a palace with another. But it will not come to this. Something assures me you will yet be rich. Have patience for a little while longer. There is a knock at the door—it may be for you."

As if her words had been prophetic, the little girl, their only servant, appeared at this crisis, and said the doctor was wanted in a great hurry. With an exulting smile, his wife ran for his hat, and then sat down with a beating heart to await his return.

It was almost the first summons the physician had received, though he had resided in the village for more than a year.

The place, too, was large and populous, and there were several physicians of large practice, and all this combined to put down the young rival.

More than once, therefore, Ernest would have abandoned the field in despair, but his young wife cheered and encouraged him; though sometimes her own heart felt ready to give up.

Mary Linwood was, indeed, the greatest of all blessings, a good wife. She sympathized with her husband, economized to the utmost, and by her sanguine words chased despondency from his heart.

Hour after hour she sat there awaiting her husband's return, yet he came not. At last darkness set in, and she began to feel uneasy. She met him in the hall.

"God bless you, Mary, for an angel as you are," were his first words. "If it had not been for you, I should have given up long ago, but now my fortune is made."

Breathless with anxiety to hear all, yet not unmindful of his probably wearied condition, Mary hurried her husband into the little sitting room, where all the tea things were laid, and began to pour out the refreshing beverage with a trembling hand, while Ernest told the history of his day's absence.

"I found," he said, "that I was sent for to old Governor Houston's—the richest and most influential man, you know, in the country—and when I got there, I learned to my surprise, that the governor had been thrown from his carriage, and was thought to be dying. All the physicians in the town had been sent for, but none could aid him. In despair, his wife, without orders, had sent for me—I saw his only chance for life depended on a new and difficult operation, which none of the other physicians had ever seen performed. I stated that I thought it could be done. The old Governor was a man of iron nerve, and quick resolution. When he heard the others say they could do nothing for him, he determined to commit himself to my hands. I succeeded beyond my hopes—even the other physicians were forced to acknowledge my skill, and there is nothing now but care required to make my patient as well as ever. On parting he put this roll of bank notes into my hand."

Mary was in tears long before her husband finished his narrative, but her heart went up with thankfulness to God, for having thus interposed just at the crisis when hope seemed gone.

From that day Ernest Linwood was a made man. The fame of his operation was in every one's mouth—by the aid of his patient, now become his patron, he stepped at once into practice among the best families of the place. Wealth, as well as reputation, flowed in upon him; but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection cheered and sustained him when out of heart.

There is nothing we would say like a faithful wife; under God, our weal or our woe for his life depend upon her. If she is his patient, now become his patron, he stepped at once into practice among the best families of the place. Wealth, as well as reputation, flowed in upon him; but he always attributed his success to his wife, whose affection cheered and sustained him when out of heart.

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The Battle of Lodi.

Napoleon came up and resolved to bring on the battle at once. While he was making his preparations, he dispatched a heavy body of cavalry to cross the river by a distant ford, and hold themselves in readiness to fall on the Austrian rear, while Napoleon charged across the bridge. He watched anxiously, and at the first sign of their appearance in the distance, he gave the order to advance, and a column of grenadiers rushed on the bridge mingling their shouts of *Vive la République* with the roar of the Austrian cannon which were raining grape shot into their ranks. The solid masses of indomitable valor recoiled for a moment when they received the storm. But Napoleon and his principal officers rushed to their head the French bugles again sounded to the charge, and the irresistible tide swept the bridge as the waves sweep the floods of the ocean. Lannes was the first man who cleared the bridge and Napoleon the second. The batteries were carried—the men bayoneted at their guns, and the onrushing phalanx plunged into the very heart of the Austrian column. Meantime the French cavalry were doing their work of death on the rear. Once more Napoleon's army was broken and put to flight. When Europe heard of the battle they named the conqueror "THE HERO OF LODI." The few men still living who mingled in the carnage of that day, never mention the name of Lodi without a shudder.—The Battle of Lodi gave the victor control of the home of the Lombard Kings, whose massive gates flew open four days after for his triumphal entry.

The Wrongs of Women

To ask for money is one of them very annoying, very inconvenient, and sometimes positively distressing.

To insist on knowing where we spend our leisure, especially to ask a member of our Club whether we were there on a particular night, when we have already assured them of the fact.

To be sure to wake and look at their watch on our return from every committee-meeting.

To ask our counsel on points of difficulty pertaining purely to the kitchen or the nursery.

To have cold dinners, when hot ones are so much better for our spirits.

To make such a terrible row, if we happen to wipe our pen on the old linen gilets that are always around, and which they generally prove to be their best handkerchiefs or collars in a half-manufactured state.

To leave their neck-ribbons, lace under-sleeves, &c., on our book-shelves—(a universal matter of complaint.)

To have such a taste for music, that they must hear Sontag, Albini, and every other celebrity, whose ticket sell for a dollar, or over.

To dress so extravagantly—some of them take nearly half as much for their dresses as we do for ours, which is obviously a wrong, considering that broadcloth is so dear, and that we have to dress every day to be respectable, while they can so easily be "not at home," in case of a call, if they are not dressed.

These are a few of the "wrongs of woman." Can they not be redressed? Why not call a convention.

Precocity of First Born.

What a wonderful being is the first child in a family? Oh, it is a happiness and a miracle, and can not be enough overloaded with presents from father and mother, and aunts and cousins, and all the world. Does it scream and roar, then it is a budding genius; is it silent, then it is a philosopher in its cradle.

And it bites, the sweet angel!—it has got a tooth! It bites properly. Ah it is divine! Then comes the second child; it is far less wonderful—its cry and teeth are not half so extraordinary. The third comes; it is all over with miracles now! The aunts begin to shake their heads and say, "No lack of heirs in the house!"

Nay, nay! may there only be enough to feed them all! After this comes a fourth and a fifth and a sixth—yes; then people's wits are set in full play! The parents resign themselves but the friends defend themselves. Hear's dearest, what is to become of it? The house full of children, a whole half dozen. Poor Mrs. This and This—it makes one quite weak, both in body and mind, only to think of it! Yes, yes, my friends, people don't put these things down in romances, but it goes on in this way in real life.

A story is told of a hypochondriac gentleman of rank and fortune in Ireland, who fancied one of his legs of one religion, and the other of another. He not infrequently puts one of his unfortunate legs outside the bed clothes to punish it for its religious errors.

People who are blessed with health, strength and potatoes, should never repine at fortune, even if their pocket-books are crumpled now and then. Instead of looking up with envy, you should look down with gratitude. For every dozen better off than you are, there are ten thousand who are worse.

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Rules for Spelling.

The following rules should be carefully committed to memory as the knowledge of them will prevent that hesitation about the spelling of common words, which is frequently experienced, even by the well educated:

1. All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a single vowel before it, have double *l* at the close; as *mill, sell*.

2. All monosyllables ending in *l*, with a double vowel before it, have only one *l* at the close; as *tail, sail*.

3. Monosyllables ending in *l*, when compounded, retain but one *l* each; as *fulfil, skilful*.

4. All words of more than one syllable, ending in *l*, have only one *l* at the close; as *faithful, delightful*; except *befall, recall, unwell, downfall, &c.*

5. All derivatives from words ending in *l*, have one *l* only; as *equality* from *equal*; *fulness* from *full*; except *equal* in *er* or *ly*; as *mill* *millier*; *full*, *fully*.

6. All participles in *ing*, from verbs ending in *e*, lose the *e* final; as *have*, *having*; *amuse*, *amusing*; except they come from verbs ending in double *e*, and then they retain both; as *see*, *seeing*; *agree*, *agreeing*.

7. All adverbs in *ly*, and nouns in *ment*, retain the *e* final of their primitives; as *brave*, *bravely*; *refinement*; *judgement* and *acknowledgement*.

8. All derivatives from words ending in *er*, retain the *e* before the *r*; as *refer*, *reference*; except *hydrance* from *hinder*; *remembrance* from *remember*; *disaster* from *disaster*, &c.

9. All compound words, if both end not in *l*, retain their primitive parts entire; as *millstone*, *chargeable*, *graceless*; except *always*, also, *deplorable*, *although*.

10. All monosyllables ending in a consonant with a single vowel before it, do not double that consonant in derivatives; as *sin*, *sinner*; *ship*, *shipping*; *big*, *bigger*; *glad*, *gladder*, &c.

11. Monosyllables ending in a consonant with a double vowel before it, do not double the consonant in derivatives; as *sleep*, *sleeping*; *troop*, *trooper*.

12. All words of more than one syllable ending in a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, and accented on the last syllable double that consonant in derivatives; as *commit*, *committing*; *compel*, *compelled*; *appal*, *appalling*.

13. Nouns of one syllable, ending in *y*, change *y* into *ies* in the plural; and verbs ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* into *ies* in the third person singular of the present tense, and *ied* in the past tense and present participle; as *fly*, *flies*; *I apply*, *he applies*; *we replied* or *have replied*. If the *y* be preceded by a vowel, this rule is not applicable; as *key*, *keys*; *I play*, *he plays*; *we have enjoyed* ourselves.

14. Compound words whose primitives end in *y* change *y* into *i*; as *beauty* *beautiful*; *lovely*, *loveliness*.—*Journal of Education*.

The Height of the Atmosphere.

Astronomers know to the greatest exactness the part of the heavens in which the sun is at any one moment of time; they know, for instance, the moment at which it will set, and also the precise time at which it will rise. They soon, however, found that the light of the sun was visible before its body, and that the sun itself appeared some minutes sooner above the horizon than it ought to have done from their calculations. Twilight is seen long before the sun appears, and that at a time when it is several degrees lower than the horizon. There is then in this case, something which deceives our sight; for we cannot suppose the sun to be so irregular in its motions as to vary every morning; for this would disturb the regularity of nature. The deception actually exists in the atmosphere; by looking through this dense, transparent substance, every celestial object that lies beyond it is seemingly raised up, in a way similar to the appearance of a piece of money in a basin filled with water.

Hence it is plain that if the atmosphere was away, the sun's light would not be brought to view so long in the morning before the sun actually appears. The sun itself, without the atmosphere, would appear one entire blaze of light the instant it rose, and leave us in total darkness the moment of its setting.

The length of the twilight, therefore, is in proportion to the height of the atmosphere; or let us invert this, and say that the height of the atmosphere is in proportion to the length of the twilight; it is generally found, by this means, to be about forty-five miles high, so that it was hence concluded either that that was the actual limit of the atmosphere, or that it must be of an extreme rarity at that height.

RECREATION.—He that spends his time in sports, and calls it recreation, is like him whose garment is all made of fringes, and his meat nothing but sauces they are healthless, chargeable, and useless.

DEFINITION OF ETHERITY.—Just lend me your Umbrella for five minutes.

How to Manage Children.

Some people seem to forget how to bring up children. Lots of floggings should be promised them, but few given. A whack on the side of the head is the most economical way of punishment.—You must never learn them to start until you have ordered them at least a dozen times, and not then unless you are within reach of them, or have a poker in your hands to throw at them. Always speak cross and snappish—it has a fine effect.—You must make them mind when you speak to them, only once in a while.—But then no matter whether they have disobeyed you or not, fall at 'em and give 'em the ding-bats right over the head and ears. The best time is when somebody is present, because it shows that you are determined to rule your own household.

If young ones are taken a visiting, it is very essential that they should ransack every drawer in the house, and have anything possible to play with. Especially a huge piece of bread, nicely buttered, to daub upon the floor and carpet. Then send them round to handle the dresses and to be kissed by the company—the dear, sweet little creatures. At the supper table, let them go round the table and claw every plate and pull off a majority of the knives and forks, with a very good-natured, "dear, dear, you shouldn't do so when you go abroad."

While eating, let them get as far upon the table as possible, and get their hands in the victuals as circumstances will admit, not forgetting to give them a plate of applesauce and custard pie to scatter on the table and on the floor, with a given quantity upon their faces. When you bring them down to breakfast, seat them at the table in their night-gowns, as in such cases if there is anything on the table of fensive to the olfactory nerves, it has but little, if any effect. After they have finished their breakfast, don't dress them even then, until you have sent them round the room, requesting every one present to—"kiss the sweet little darlin'."

An Uxorious Monster.

While lying in Black River harbor Jamaica, two sharks were frequently seen playing about the ship. At length the female was killed, and the desolation of the male was excessive. What he did without her, remains a secret, but what he did with her, was clear enough; for scarce was the breath out of his Eurydice's body, when he stuck his teeth in her and began to eat her up with all possible expedition. Even the sailors felt their sensibility excited by so peculiar a mark of posthumous attachment; and to enable him to perform this melancholy duty the more easily, they offered to be his carvers, lowered their boat, and proceeded to chop his better half in pieces with their hatchets; while the widower opened his jaws as wide as possible, and gaped down pounds upon pounds of the dear departed as fast as they were thrown to him, with the greatest delight and all the avidity imaginable.

I make no doubt that all the while he was eating, he was thoroughly persuaded that every morsel that went into his stomach would make its way to his heart directly. "She was perfectly consistent," he said to himself, "She was excellent through life, and really she's extremely good now she's dead?"

—*Nautical Jour.*

Australia.—The following extract from the London correspondence of the New York Commercial will be read with interest:

"The news from Australia mentioned by the last packet is attracting great attention, and its confirmation is looked for with extreme interest. The advices reach, as you have already been informed, to the 1st of July, and the accounts from Sydney embraced a statement that intelligence had just been received, that the produce of the Mt. Alexander mines during the preceding three weeks had averaged a sum nearly equal to \$2,000,000 per week, and that the amount was steadily increasing. The previous accounts, which reached to the 22nd of May, had led to the anticipation that extraordinary results would be reported in consequence of the season being in of the rainy season, which would furnish the long desired supply of water, but it was scarcely hoped that they could be such as have now arrived. There is, therefore, some hesitation in receiving them implicitly, and it is for this reason that further particulars are anxiously desired. Meanwhile, however, a collateral evidence of their probability is furnished by the non-arrival of the mines have been such as to defeat all attempts to retain or to procure crews. Under these circumstances, looking at the accumulation that must be going on, it is to be inferred that when the means of communication are better established we may expect to receive reminiscences to an enormous amount, and in that case some very remarkable effects can hardly fail to be produced in all our markets."

"Does Pa kiss you because he loves you?" inquired a little snubby-nosed urchin of his maternal ancestor, the other day.

"To be sure, sonny, why?"

"Wal, I guess he loves the kitchen girl, too, for I seen him kiss her mor'n forty times last Sunday, when you was gone to meeting."

The Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

A waggish chap, whose vixen wife, By drowning, lost her precious life, Called out his neighbors, all around, And told 'em that his spouse was drowned, And, spite of search, could not be found; He knew, he said, the very nook Where she had tumbled in the brook, And he had dragged along the shore, Above the place, a mile or more, "Above the place!" the people cried: "Why, what d'ye mean?" The man replies "Of course, you don't suppose I'd go And waste my time to look below! I've known the woman quite a spell, And learnt her fashions to be well Alive or dead, she'd go, I swear, Against the current, any how!"

Self-Reliance.

The following article will be read with interest. We clip it from the Mobile Register.

If our young men miscarry in their first enterprise, they lose all heart. If the young merchant fails, men say he is ruined. If the finest genius studies at one of our colleges, and is not installed in any office in one year afterward in the city or suburbs of Boston or New York, it seems to his friends and to himself that he is right in being disheartened, and in complaining the rest of his life. A sturdy lad from New Hampshire or Vermont, who in turn tries all the professions, who teaches, farms, it, peddles, keeps a school, preaches, edits a newspaper, goes to Congress, buys a township, and so forth, in successive years, and always, like a cat falls on his feet, is worth a hundred of these city dolls. He walks abreast with his days, and feels no shame in not studying a profession, for he does not postpone his life, but lives already. He has not one chance, but a hundred chances.

Let a stoic arise who shall reveal the resources of man, and tell men they are leaning willows, but can and must detach themselves; and with the exercise of self-trust, new powers shall appear; that the man is the world made flesh, born to shed healing to the nations, that he should be ashamed of our compassion, and that the moment he acts for himself, tossing the laws, the books, idolatries, and customs out of the window—we pity him no more but thank and revere him—and that teacher shall restore the life of man to splendor, and make his name dear to all history.

It is easy to see that a greater self-reliance—a new respect for the divinity in man—must work a revolution in all the offices and relation of men; in their religion; in their education; in their association; in their property; in their speculative views.

INTERESTING FACTS.—Why have we a tendency to promote sunburn and freckles? Because they increase the power of the sun's light. Why does flannel covering keep a man warm in winter, and ice from melting in summer? Because

The Eruption of Mount Etna.

On the sixteenth September, the lava was reported to be taking another direction, towards Milo, the inhabitants cutting down their forests and making themselves secure. A coasting vessel lying at anchor near Catania, has been covered with salammone, the issue from the mountain. The mountain sent it forth in vast clouds. The following graphic account of the lava is contained in a letter dated Catania, Aug. 30th:—

Yesterday after breakfast, we reached Zefarano from the last house in the village; we saw the lava at gunshot distance, and at that distance the heat was very great.

The manner in which the extraordinary described—it must be seen. It moves slowly and uninterruptedly; the first waves, if I may so express myself, rise and fall at the least obstacle they encounter; and then send forth streamlets here and there, recede, extend themselves, and again advance. Now it is heard as a continued sound of glass breaking in the fire—nothing more—and now immense damage succeeds. Every now and then it is arrested, denoting the presence of greater obstacles, or of water.

By day all this grand mass presents an appearance between red and yellow, sometimes dull, sometimes brighter. I can ill describe the spectacle by night—that dull stream of fire—those clouds of ashes and sulphurous vapors—are beyond description and sublimely horrible.

The streams of lava are much higher than the surrounding land, for as the former beds have become solid the new lava flows over them.

In truth, nothing could be more picturesque; could we divest ourselves of the feeling of misery and grief which pervades this hapless region.

The lava flows over the richest and most cultivated part of the country, destroying vineyards, all sorts of fruit trees, and some houses. Conceive the misery that has fallen on many proprietors and colonists.

Since writing the above, we have accounts from Catania to the 24th September, up to which date the eruption continued, but without having destroyed any village, though rich vineyards, woods, &c., have been devastated.

State Temperance Convention.

A State Temperance Convention was held in Boston on Friday, last week. Daniel Frost of Orange was temporary chairman, and Wm. Hyde of Ware permanent President. Rev. Dr. Osgood, Samuel Hoar, Daniel Frost, and Eleazer Porter of Hadley were among the Vice Presidents. Mr. Jungsoll of the Greenfield Republic was one of the Secretaries. Revs. Samuel Wolcott of Belchertown, Theodore Parker and T. W. Higginson, were appointed on the committee on resolutions.

Favorable reports of the operation of the new liquor law were made by delegates from all the counties except Barnstable, Nantucket and Dukes, and Berkshire—from Hampshire by Wm. Hyde, Franklin, by Daniel Frost, and Hampden, by Rev. Dr. Osgood, who presented a letter from Mr. Merriam, a member of the Springfield City Council. Rev. Mr. Wolcott, from the committee, read a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention. They declare that the question of sustaining the liquor law is the first in the ensuing State election, and pledge the members to vote for no man whose election would hazard the existence and enforcement of the law. Speeches were made by Horace E. Smith, Amasa Walker, Neal Dow, Rev. Mr. Wolcott, F. W. Kellogg, and others. The Finance committee plead for "the rocks," and a considerable sum was raised. "John Smith of Andover" gave \$100—Wm. Hyde of Ware, \$10—Alfred Smith of Enfield, \$10—several individuals, \$25 each, and \$10 each; and various others, sums of from \$1 to \$5.

Rev. Edward Otheman read letters from four of the six nominees for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, relative to their position on the new law. Elizabeth Huntington wanted a modification of the law, for greater efficiency; Amasa Walker could see no reason why it should be repealed or rendered less efficient, but on the contrary, desired its enforcement; James D. Thompson was decidedly non-committal, and his letter was followed by hisses; Horace Mann was out-and-out in favor of the law, and his letter was received with hearty cheers. No letters were read, because not received from John H. Clifford or Henry W. Bishop.

A SINGULAR AND FATAL MISTAKE.—The Dayton (Ohio) Gazette relates a singular circumstance, which occurred in Darke county on Wednesday last. Mr. Robbins and a boy, while out hunting, discovered what at first they supposed to be a grey squirrel, just beyond a pile of logs in the distance. On closer examination, they concluded it must be a ground hog, and Robbins fired at the object. On reaching the spot, what was his horror to find that he had shot a man through the head! It appeared that a pedlar of jewelry, who wore a skin cap, had seated himself beside the logs, so that his cap was just visible, and was in the act of counting his money. The motion of his grey skin cap deceived the hunter. The unfortunate stranger lived but a short time.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—As the downward New London, William and Palmer Rail Road train approached the Bridge at Falls, yesterday, about half past one o'clock, the engineer discovered a man on the bridge, walking in the direction from which the train was approaching. The engine was instantly reversed, and the brakes applied; but the person on the bridge seemed to be paralyzed, and stopped in the very centre of the track where he was struck by the locomotive, in the head, precipitated into the water, and when taken out was found to be dead. His head was so broken as to leave no doubt that the blow was instantly fatal. His name was Orril Lines; his age between 60 and 70; and for many years he has been an inmate of the Alms House of Norwich. *Norwich Courier.*

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN some novel pantalon stuff, (casimere), manufactured by Edward Seagrave, Waterford. It must be considered real Democratic cloth, for the names of "Pierce and King" are woven into the fabric; and will wear three or four times on the length of a man's leg. With a pair of breeches made of this cloth a man can walk into politics "with a perfect mish."

FOUNDED PATRIOT.—A shark was captured off Nahant on Sunday morning, weighing 200 lbs.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1852.

Trouble with Cuba.

Present appearances indicate a possible collision between this country and Spain.—The filibustering movements which have agitated Cuba for the past two years, have rendered the Spanish authorities in that island so extremely cautious and jealous of the Americans, that they have overstepped the bounds of propriety in their dealings with American citizens, and matters that involve the interest of our Government. The course pursued by the present Captain General of Cuba, if persisted in, must inevitably lead to a declaration of war by our Government against Spain. The circumstances which have led to this serious state of affairs, are briefly these:

Purser Smith of the steamer Crescent City, plying between New York and Cuba, has all along furnished the New York press with information relating to matters which came under his observation. A knowledge of this fact has caused the Cuban authorities to manifest the most hostile feelings towards the Crescent City, and on her last trip, refused to let her come to the dock, and prohibited any of her passengers or officers from visiting the shore. Guard boats were stationed alongside of the vessel to sustain the order of the Captain General, and repeated information came to Captain Porter that he would not in any way be allowed to communicate with the shore. Finally the U. S. Consul was sent for and allowed to come alongside, when Captain Porter delivered his protest against the action taken by the Cuban authorities. He then ordered steam to be got up and he sailed out of the harbor with the American flag flying at the fore-topmast head. Thousands were assembled around the custom house, and as the steamer passed it, many heads were uncovered as a token of respect. As she passed the Moro Castle, she fired a gun in honor of the flag that waved over her, and seemed to bid defiance to the frowning castle of despotism.

Capt. Porter, in his protest, alludes to the friendly treaties between Spain and the United States, and to the unfriendly course of the former towards the Crescent City. He protests against not being allowed to make known to the American Consul the situation in which he is placed; calls the attention of the Spanish Government in Cuba to the fact that on his last voyage every one of his passengers had with him a passport from the Spanish Consul in New York; says that an appeal to the consul of a country is even respected among the barbaric powers, from whom a knowledge of the law of nations is not so much expected; alludes to the severe mercantile losses made liable by this interruption, and in conclusion protests in the strongest terms against the indefensible disregard of the treaty of amity and law of nations.

Of course such an insult to an American steamer cannot be passed over with in silence by our Government. Spain will be called to an account for this violation of treaty stipulations which provide that officers of American vessels shall be allowed to communicate with the shore and land passengers and mails. In New York the feeling on this subject is at fever heat; meetings have been called to express indignation against the insults which the Cuban authorities have inflicted on the Crescent City, and urging Government to take immediate steps to procure satisfaction.

The imprudent manner in which the new Governor General has conducted, has exposed the island of Cuba to imminent hazard. The people of the States are excited against such conduct, and unless an immediate settlement of the matter takes place the Queen of the Antilles will, at no very distant day, fall into the hands of the United States.

The New York Crystal Palace.

We have received an excellent wool cut representation of the Crystal Palace that is to be erected for the great Industrial Exhibition of all nations in New York. The appearance of the building is majestic and beautiful. It is to be erected on Reservoir Square, covering a space of 111,000 square feet. The extreme length and breadth of the building are each 365 feet, height of dome to top of lantern, 148 feet. The ground plan of the building forms an octagon, and is surrounded with a Greek Cross, with a dome over the intersection. The galleries contain 62,000 square feet, making a total area of 173,000 square feet, or within a fraction of 4 acres, for the purposes of exhibition. The exhibition is announced to open on the 2d day of May, 1853.

THE STATE ALMS HOUSE FARM.—In the last No. of the Boston Cultivator appeared an interesting description of the farm, near this village, purchased by the Commissioners, for the location of a State Alms House. The writer has walked over the greater portion of the farm, and his description is very correct. He thinks the Commissioners made an admirable selection, in securing this location. We think so too.

GIVING HIM SCISSORS.—A Mrs. Rowe is out in the New York Evening Post against Greeley, of the Tribune, for writing a long article, trying to prove that the election of Scott, and a high tariff, would promote the interests of the needle woman of New York. In spite of all that Greeley brings to back up his statements, Mrs. Rowe's argument is hard getting over.

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN some novel pantalon stuff, (casimere), manufactured by Edward Seagrave, Waterford. It must be considered real Democratic cloth, for the names of "Pierce and King" are woven into the fabric; and will wear three or four times on the length of a man's leg. With a pair of breeches made of this cloth a man can walk into politics "with a perfect mish."

FOUNDED PATRIOT.—A shark was captured off Nahant on Sunday morning, weighing 200 lbs.

A Revolution in Europe Predicted.

Kossuth has written a letter to the Germans of this country, in which he states that the long threatened Revolution in Europe is near at hand. It is also stated by the Boston Commonwealth and some of the New York papers, that they have positive knowledge that the revolution predicted by Kossuth will soon take place, and will, probably commence in France. From the present aspect in France we should judge that such a prediction had a precarious foundation; the superficial signs exhibit a ready will of the masses to bow to the rule of the Usurper, yet there may be an under-current of public sentiment sweeping deep and strong against the Empire. In casting a glance over the whole Continent, all outward signs denote a protracted season of repose; such, however, may be the silent gathering of clouds before a storm—a calm in which the elements of war are breeding a mighty tempest. The Commonwealth says:

"We take this opportunity of stating, from positive knowledge, that of the 20,000 or 100,000 dollars which Kossuth collected in this country, hardly a dollar crossed the Atlantic with him. He expended it in this country in purchasing and making munitions of war, by the manufacture of which he gave employment to a large number of his destitute countrymen. He had for months nearly a hundred of them employed in making cartridges alone. He expended it also in carrying on a most extensive and costly correspondence with his agent in Europe, transmitting of course, his letters by private messengers, who went at the risk of their lives, and had to be paid proportionately, and who, of course, had to be supplied with money for emergencies. Every letter which Kossuth sent to Hungary, cost him on an average \$500. The money that he raised here was of course easily absorbed by these expenditures, and with it, as we know, was spent a considerable sum belonging to his wife, which her relatives in Hungary sent to her for her own use, but which she gave to her husband for his cause."

It is further stated that Kossuth left America penniless and in debt, as in 1849 he left Hungary, after two years' administration of the treasury of that rich kingdom. This is contrary to the popular opinion in this country, strengthened undoubtedly by the statements in the New York Herald and other papers, that he carried a vast sum with him to his retirement in England, to appropriate to his own use. For the honor of the noble Hungarian, we hope the latter statement may prove false.

The Irish.

A great stir is being made in the political campaign in relation to Irish voters. The Whigs are endeavoring to prove that Gen. Pierce is opposed to the Irish holding any public offices, on religious scruples, while the Democrats are trying to make out that Gen. Scott has always been opposed to foreigners, and wished to deny them the privilege of entering his army. Both parties affect great concern for the poor Irish, and to judge from the articles in their organs, one would think that the Irish were the noblest people in the world. Now all this pulling and hauling, this flattering and coaxing the Irish, is got up merely to deceive them and obtain their votes. Office seekers and political partisans may now be seen making friends of every Irish voter they know; they pretend to sympathize with their fallen condition, and manifest a willingness to aid them to rise in the world, intimating that such will certainly be the case if they vote for certain candidates.

From this time till election day, politicians may be seen walking and talking with Irishmen, as though they were both of equal consequence in the community, but as soon as election is over, a sudden change will come over all this familiarity. The poor Paddy will then be kicked out of the way, and his political advisers will not recognize him from a stick of wood. He will then learn to his sorrow that political friendship only lasts till election day, and that he has only been made a tool in the hands of men who care as little for his welfare as they do for the worm that crawls beneath their feet.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The Catalogue of this institution for 1852-3 is now published, a pamphlet of about a hundred pages. The present number of students is 649. The Law Department numbers 127. The design of this school is to furnish a thorough legal education, as well as instruction in Commercial Jurisprudence. There are 127 connected with the Medical Department, and the opportunities afforded in this branch of science are exceedingly valuable, especially the Clinical Lectures at the Mass. General Hospital, where the practice as well as theory of Physic, is pursued. Gentlemen who belong to the Theological Department, have the privilege of attending all the public lectures given to the undergraduates in College.—The other Department is called the Lawrence Scientific school. Instruction here is given in Engineering, Astronomy, Geology &c., by the most competent professors.

The number connected with the College is as follows: Seniors 80, Juniors 78, Sophomores 73, Freshmen 79. There are in the Libraries of the University, at present, 92,100 volumes.

TAKE OUR HAT OFF.—Col. Knox has left with us over a half bushel of potatoes, that were dug from one hill. There are 135 potatoes in all and they weigh 31 pounds. To speak Yankee fashion, it is the darndest hill of potatoes we ever saw, beating us all hollow in the potato line. Mr. Knox has also left with us two potatoes which weigh respectively two pounds and two ounces and two pounds and one ounce.

THANKSGIVING IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Thursday, Nov. 11.

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN some novel pantalon stuff, (casimere), manufactured by Edward Seagrave, Waterford. It must be considered real Democratic cloth, for the names of "Pierce and King" are woven into the fabric; and will wear three or four times on the length of a man's leg. With a pair of breeches made of this cloth a man can walk into politics "with a perfect mish."

FOUNDED PATRIOT.—A shark was captured off Nahant on Sunday morning, weighing 200 lbs.

Loss of the American Ship Mobile and Seventy-Four Lives.

A despatch from New York reports the loss of the American ship Mobile, 1000 tons, newly new, Capt. Tarbox, from Liverpool for New Orleans, on the Arklow Banks, on the night of 27th ult. She had 60 passengers and 23 crew—all lost but 9, including the captain. The particulars are thus related:

The Mobile sailed Tuesday morning, with a fair wind, and made good progress through the day. At midnight, the captain went below, leaving the second mate in charge, with orders to steer west-south-west, and to call him (the captain) at 2 o'clock, or sooner, if the weather became threatening. At midnight, the wind was blowing a fresh breeze at east-north-east, with a heavy sea, which soon increased to a violent gale. On the captain coming on deck, at two o'clock, he found the ship on a lee shore, from which it was impossible to extricate her, the second mate having, it is said, mistaken his orders, and kept the ship on a west-north-west course.

At half past 2 she struck, leaving on Arklow bank, and shortly afterwards commenced to break up. Efforts were made to launch the boats, but in consequence of the high sea they were fruitless. A few hours after the vessel struck, the weather moderated, and at 11 o'clock on Thursday morning two school-boys were in sight, and immediately bore down to the wreck. One of them, bound to Glasgow, took off four sailors and the only surviving passenger; and the other took off the remaining four sailors, and landed them at Wexford, whence they have been forwarded to Liverpool.

Capt. Tarbox and all hands exerted themselves to the utmost to save the ship, until one after another were washed away and perished. The Mobile was 1000 tons burthen, and nearly new.

From Mexico.

News has been received from Mexico to the 5th inst. The pronunciamento at Guadalupe still occupies general attention. Davila had retained his post but a few days, when a revolution occurred; and of course a fresh plan was at once announced, in which the federal doctrine was reasserted, and Santa Anna invoked to assume authority. By this document Jose Maria Blacharte was placed in command of the troops. Gen. Arista, since this edict appeared, has suspended communications with Juarez, and ordered the army to advance upon the refractory State.

Rumors had been circulating at the Capitol, that by General Urege, the President, Arista was about to assume the dictatorship. There was no confidence placed in the story.

A decree had been issued by the Government for the reassembling of Congress on the 20th inst. The liberty of the press has been much restricted. A large body of the National Guards had surrendered at Cerro Gordo to the insurgents after a brief engagement.

An express from Orizaba states that a body of troops leaving Perote for that city on the 16th ult., were attacked by the insurgents, and dispersed after a short conflict. Three were killed and several wounded.

Operations of the New Liquor Law.

Search was made in several places at Holyoke, on Friday, last week, for contraband liquors. At the Sansonet House were found two or three bottles, one of brandy, kept for cooking, which was seized and carried away. At the Saloons kept by Sullivan Moody and J. B. Woods, a small quantity of ale was found, and some liquor on the premises of Dudley Day, all of which was carried away by the officer, and the keepers summoned to appear and answer.

An Irish woman, with an infant child 10 weeks old, was committed to jail in Northampton on Thursday, last week, for selling liquor contrary to law, in Amherst.

In the Common Pleas Court, at Worcester, last week, several liquor cases were disposed of, some of default of parties, others by conviction and the usual penalty.

MORE LARGE POTATOES.—Mr. Abner L. Beebe, of Ware, has sent us several mammoth potatoes, which are of a kind he calls the "Underwood Potato." The largest weighs 2 lbs. and a half, and four of them weigh 8-3-4 lbs.

Mr. Alanson C. Merrick, of this town, has left with us some potatoes, of the above kind, which are also very large, one of them weighing 1 lb. and 10 ounces. Mr. Merrick planted one potato, from which he raised 55 lbs. and 5 ounces. Thirty-five of them weighed 35 lbs. and 8 ounces.

Mr. Brigham, of Three Rivers, has left with us some Jenny Lind Potatoes which are very large and fair. One of them weighs one pound and ten ounces and 8 of them weigh 9 lbs. and a half.

While the potato subject is up, we might as well tell the story of an enormous one which was raised by one of our neighbors. It weighed five pounds, and was the only one boiled for a dinner for a family of seven persons!

CUBAN EXCITEMENT AT NEW ORLEANS.—An indignation meeting was lately held at New Orleans, at which 20,000 persons were present. There were 200 Vice Presidents, and speeches of a powerful character were made from four different stands. Resolutions in favor of immediate redress were adopted, and a copy ordered to be transmitted to the President of the United States.

GOT FRIGHTENED.—The Spanish Consul at New Orleans, has left for Cuba, for fear of the excited populace, who have manifested the deepest indignation towards the course pursued by the authorities of Havana.

CHEAP.—The Sound lines between New York and Boston, are carrying passengers from one city to the other for \$1.25. Cheap enough.

For the Journal.

A Chapter from Nelly Gray.

"A woman shines brightest when she is attending to her duties at home, seeking to make her husband happy and moulding the future character of her children."

Well there! if the above isn't an insult on the whole race of maiden ladies, then there never was one. Just think, a lady can't "shine" anywhere only in the kitchen, among pots and kettles, pudding and pudding-sticks, rag babies and babies in rags, amid the general uproar of a domestic bedlam. Stars and moonshine! I will not submit to such an imputation in silence. I'll bet the brightest guinea that was ever made that the man who wrote that sentence, is a stinky, crab-faced, sour-hearted husband, who thinks his wife was made for his servant, and he for her master; I'll warrant, too, that he spends half his time in bar rooms, smoking cigars, reading newspapers and talking politics, without ever caring or thinking of his poor wife at home, spending her long evenings and many a weary hour, without his company. Such a man is not worthy of the love and companionship of a kind-hearted, faithful wife. Nelly will never marry such a man if she has to live in single blessedness all her lifetime.

If young unmarried ladies do not "shine brightest" who on this great green earth can? Nelly would like to know. With eyes that vie with the rubies of Golconda, cheeks as fresh as the dewy rose, voices as sweet as the nightingale and hearts as light and happy as the spirit of poetry, why can't they "shine." It's a likely story that a woman "shines brightest" when she is fretting herself to death to make "her husband happy"—making him shirts, mending his clothes and roasting herself over a hot stove to get him a good dinner, for which she doesn't get even a heartless "thank you." A pretty idea, too, that she "shines brightest" when she is worrying all the patience out of her in keeping the dear children out of mischief and teaching them to appear respectable.—Ah, the children! She doesn't get a bit of credit for "moulding their characters," however good they may be. People don't say "what well-behaved children Mrs. B's are" but "what a fine, well-bred group of children Mr. B. has brought up," just as though he was responsible for their good manners.—Oat on the man who writes such sentiments; his opinion isn't worth a huckleberry in September.

It's a pretty pass things are coming to, if a lady can't "shine" till she becomes the slave of some fastidious lord, cooped up in his domestic castle. What a luminary she must be to "shine brightest" in such a position; how her light must dazzle the world, and how like some heavenly satellite she must revolve in society. What an exalted position it is to be a wife! Ah, me! But Nelly is satisfied to "shine" alone. If she does not "shine brightest," she's happy enough, wide awake enough and "bright" enough for any man that dare risk his ears in her presence, with such a sentiment on his lips.

NELLY GRAY.

Navigating the Air.

The Paris correspondent of the New York Express, gives an account of an experiment in aeronautics, by which Mr. Henri Giffard is reported to have succeeded in navigating a balloon propelled by steam. The machine is described as having something the shape of a fish, and is 140 feet long by 40 wide in the middle, and tapering towards each end. Twenty feet beneath the balloon is suspended the car containing a steam engine of six horse power, for the propulsion of the apparatus through the air. The propeller is a screw, which is made to revolve 110 times a minute, and the balloon, inflated with common illuminating gas, bore up a weight of 3120 pounds, and was driven through the air by her machinery at the rate of five miles an hour. This rate of motion is of course no desideratum, but it settles the question of practicality in regard to steering an aerial barque, a result which has generally been regarded as impossible.

The smoke from the engine is forced beneath the car, to prevent any sparks from igniting the gas above. In case a spark should come in contact with the gas, an explosion would take place, and the navigator would find the world flying up to him with fearful rapidity. Aerial navigation may yet prove practicable, but it will always be extremely dangerous.

LORD NELSON, the great naval hero of England, kept as his mistress Lady Hamilton, who was considered the handsomest woman of her times. By her he had a daughter, who is now the wife of a poor curate in an obscure town in England, and the mother of twelve children. Parliament has recently settled upon her a pension of \$600 per annum.

TURN TO THE RIGHT.—The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has decided that steam vessels meeting each other in rivers or on the sea, must pass to the right in case of danger of collision.

A PAINFUL ACCIDENT occurred near Elmira on the Erie Railroad, on Wednesday night; a woman and a child of about 18 months being crushed between the cars.

THE TUNNEL machine is not operating on the Hoosac Mountain, and it is somewhat doubtful about its ever going through.

SWEET POTATOES.—We have received a fine mess of Sweet Potatoes, from Mr. John Ferrell, who raised them in his garden.

Mrs. Allen Washington, colored, of Northampton, was committed to the House of Correction for 30 days, for being a common drunkard.

Political Matters.

The Free Soilers and the Democrats of Berkshire county, who held their convention at Lenox last Tuesday, attempted to form a coalition, but there was so much opposition to it in the Democratic convention, that the convention adjourned to the day after the Presidential election. The Free Soilers nominated Dr. Sabin of Williamstown, and Daniel Fairchild of Lenox, with the understanding that in case a coalition can be effected at the adjourned Democratic Convention, Mr. Fairchild is to be dropped, and a Democrat substituted in his place.

The *Washington* (N. C.) *Herald* states that the Webster movement in that city has been abandoned. A meeting was held on the 11th inst., at which only five persons were present, and resolutions were adopted, breaking up the organization. There are Webster tickets now, in Massachusetts, New York and Georgia.

Gerrit Smith, the abolitionist, is running for Congress in the Madison and Oswego district. Van Buren received a plurality in the district in 1848, and General Wilson, who has recently returned from New York, founds thereupon a strong hope that Mr. Smith will be elected.

Hon. Edward P. Little of Marshfield, has been nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the old 9th district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Orion Fowler.

The Whigs of Nantucket and Dukes have nominated Benj. Manter of Chilmarr, as candidate for Senator.

The Whigs of the Vermont Legislature have succeeded in electing their candidate for Speaker. The Legislature is now fully organized with Whig presiding officers in both branches.

The Free Soilers of the 10th Congressional district have nominated Erasmus Hopkins of Northampton for Congress.

For the Palmer Journal.

The late Nomination for Whig Senators.

The question is pertinently asked, why both the candidates nominated by the Whigs last year, were not nominated this year?

From the fact that Gad O. Bliss, Esq., of Longmeadow, who was the nominee for the East side of the river was not re-nominated, it was inferred, that he had declined being a candidate; indeed this was the impression given to a considerable extent about the time of the meeting of the Convention. But it turns out to be an entire mistake. Mr. Bliss having stated to two gentlemen who spoke to him on the subject, that he had been originally nominated without solicitation on his part, and he should not decline standing as a candidate if re-nominated.

In point of fact, Mr. Bliss is a gentleman well qualified to fill the station of State Senator, he has received the strength of the party in previous nominations, and courtesy, fair treatment, and long usage forbade that he should be superseded. This act of the Convention, brought about, it is to be perceived, by the personal friends of Mr. Dwight, will, if not set right, put at hazard the harmony of the Whig party at the coming election, as the friends of Mr. Bliss will put him forward as a candidate, and when the facts are known, it is to be presumed that a sense of right will induce a very large portion of the party to vote for him.

EAST SIDE.

DESPERATE INDIAN FIGHT.—The Austin Southwestern (Texas) American, of the 20th inst., has the account of Capt. Owen Shaw, of the Texas Rangers, directed to the Governor of Texas, of a severe fight between his command and a party of Indians. The despatch is dated "Camp Bee, 15 miles above Laredo, Sept. 23d." The fight took place on the 17th. The Indians numbered nineteen men and two women; of this number, but one certainly escaped. Nine were killed on the ground, and the remainder were desperately wounded. Twenty-three horses and mules, with saddles, Mexican blankets, arms, &c., were among the articles captured. The route of the enemy was complete and disastrous. One horse wounded was the only damage to Capt. Shaw's command.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.—Mrs. Sarah Bliss, of Roboloth, Mass., reached the age of 100 years on the 13th of this month. On the occasion of her birthday there was assembled a large company at the house of her son, Cyrus Bliss. Among them were quite a number of her 94 descendants—children, grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. Seventy-five of her descendants are believed to be now living. There were present in the company 21 persons 70 years of age and upwards, whose aggregate age was 879 years.—*Pastucket Chronicle.*

CHOLERA ON A STEAMBOAT.—Steamer Financier has been quarantined at Cincinnati with Cholera on board. She was from Pittsburgh, with German and Irish emigrants, had buried ten passengers and had five corpses on board when she arrived. Nine other passengers were sent to the hospital in the worst stages of the disease.

KILLED.—On Saturday forenoon, a lad eight years of age, son of Wm. Armstrong, while holding his car to one of the rails of the old Colony track in Washington Village, (it is supposed to hear the rumbling of distant trains) was struck in the head and instantly killed.

A MONSTER.—A child was born in Albany, the other day, having six fingers and six toes.—its face is perfectly round, there being no nose or eyes, but with a round hole for the mouth.—A person who saw it, says that "when it cries it whistles."

DEATH OF A VENERABLE LADY.—Old Lady Sanderson of Lexington, Mass., memorable for her kind attentions to a British soldier who was wounded at Lexington in 1775, died this morning about six o'clock. She was in the 105th year of her age.—*Traveler 15th.*

THANKSGIVING in Massachusetts has been appointed for Thursday, November 25th.

Court of Common Pleas.

Inhabitants of Palmer vs. Thomas F. Kent and others.—Kent was the collector of taxes for the town of Palmer in 1849, and the other defendants were securities in the bond he gave to the town, for a faithful performance of the duties of his office. The plaintiffs charged him with remission in not bringing in his accounts of the moneys he had collected, and alleged he had in his hands, \$729.50 town taxes and \$616.85 school taxes, which he had not accounted for. The defendant did not deny that he had funds, but denied the amount claimed, and this seeming the only question to be settled, the books were passed over to the jury, who found the sum of \$701.48 due to the plaintiffs.

R. A. Chapman for plaintiffs, and E. W. Bond and E. D. Beach for defendants.

Milton C. Munger vs. People's Mutual Insurance Company.—This action was brought to recover of the defendants \$1,000, that being the amount of insurance effected by him with them January 1st, 1851, on the stock of "dry goods, groceries, clothing, flour and grain" in his store at Palmer Depot, the store and contents having been destroyed in the disastrous conflagration of April 16th, 1851. The defendants resisted his claim on the grounds, substantially, that there was subsequent insurance on the same property which was not disclosed to them, that their consent in writing was not obtained to insure he had afterwards taken out upon the same, as required by their by-laws, that there was misrepresentation in the application on which the policy was based, and that each of these facts was sufficient to make void the policy. The plaintiff had, connected with his store and directly over it, a tailoring establishment, not mentioned expressly in his application; but he contended that it was implied and covered by the words declaring the clothing branch a part of his business, that it did not increase the hazard, as alleged by the defendants, and that the application disclosed all that could be required of him. He denied that the subsequent insurance was unknown to defendants, as the application distinctly stated all that was on then, and alleged that the consent to subsequent insurance was also contained in the application which formed one contract with the policy. He there had stated an amount already insured, and so much more, (the amount actually obtained being less than the amount named), and claimed that this was a sufficient notice to the defendants, was in writing, and they had consented to the same by issuing a policy, of which the application was a necessary component, binding both parties.

To this it was replied by the defendants, that the Supreme Court had recently decided against the validity of such a policy, and that the consent by insurers, and Mr. Choate offered a manuscript report of a similar case decided by that Court in September last, in Berkshire County, which supported his position. On the strength of this decision, the Court ruled that the plaintiff could not maintain his action, and ordered a verdict to be given for the defendants. The case, therefore, was not argued on its merits, but may yet be, as the plaintiff has his election of moving for a new trial, or carrying up the case on any of the numerous rulings of the Court to which exception was made in the progress of this closely contested trial.

For the plaintiff were George Ashmun and R. A. Chapman; for the defendants, E. D. Beach and Rufus Choate.

Alonso V. Blanchard and another vs. the same Company, as well as Eldridge G. Fuller vs. the same Company.—These cases were decided by the Court in September last, in the case of *Eldridge G. Fuller vs. Hudson River Insurance Company.*

MURDER WILL OUT.—A man living in the village of St. Thomas, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, who was supposed to be dying, made confession of his having, with two others, murdered a man about four years since—and added that the body was secreted in the grave of the wife of one of the murderers, who had died a few days previous. The grave was opened, and the body found. The murderers were subsequently arrested.

MURDER IN MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN.—On Thursday last week, a woman named Ann Wheeler, shot dead in the street, a young man named Lacy, who had seduced her, and reported the facts in the saloons of that city. Lacy was married man. The woman formerly belonged in Cleveland, where her friends reside.

A GREAT TRAVELLER.—Mr. John Barrett, who has been connected with the Boston and Lowell Railroad since it was built, is probably the oldest railroad conductor in the United States. He has traveled over that road during the last eighty years, over six hundred thousand miles!

RAPE.—John H. Boyington, induced a little girl named Mary Ann Jacobs, of Boston, into his state room, while both were on a passage from Stonington to New York, and violated her person. He has been taken into custody.

Mons. Petit has concluded not to make another balloon ascension at Springfield, this fall. He promises, however, to return in the spring and make another ascension.

LOSS OF LIFE OF THE HUDSON.—The steamer Francis R. Skiddy, on Thursday night last week, ran into and sank an unknown schooner near Stony Point, Hudson River. She was supposed to be laden with coal from Kingston. All on board perished.

There continues to be a great want of white paper in California for newspaper purposes. One of the dailies appears on a sheet of the usual size, but of a yellow color, and made up of four smaller sheets pasted together.

GENEROUS.—Mayor Seaver of Boston, has received a letter from Joshua Bates, of the firm of Baring, Brothers & Co., of London, tendering a donation to the public library of Boston of \$50,000 worth of books.

Patriot Grant has been recognized by the President, as Consul of the Republic of Costa Rica and of the Republic of Guatemala, for the city of Boston.

POOR SAMBO.—"Sambo," a well known aged colored man, in Amherst, who has been the subject of many a hard joke during the last half century, is near the gate of death.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TOWN CATTLE SHOW.—Cannot the people of Palmer get up a Cattle Show and Fair? We have been spoken to several times about it, by farmers, who would be glad to make a public exhibition of their cattle, vegetables, fruit &c. Such an exhibition would be a grand thing for the agricultural and manufacturing community. We believe Palmer is second to no town in Hampden in its abilities to offer such a Show. Why, then, will not our farmers and mechanics take the thing in hand, appoint a day and place to hold an Exhibition, and show themselves as enterprising as some of our neighboring towns in this respect? The Town House would be just the place for the Exhibition.—Let the appointment be made and there would be such a gathering together of hardy farmers, ingenious mechanics, great cattle, fat hogs, bounding geese and mammoth pumpkins as was never before seen in Palmer. Who will take the next step towards forwarding the matter?

HOUSE BURNT IN BELCHERTOWN.—A house owned by Mr. Fisher, and occupied by Truman Cleaveland, on Turkey Hill, in Belchertown, was destroyed by fire last Thursday forenoon. The family were absent, and but little of the furniture was saved. It is not known how the fire took.

It will be observed, on referring to our advertising columns, that there has been an alteration in the time of running trains on the New London Railroad. One train has been withdrawn on this end of the road.

THE DIVISION OF THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE in this village has broken up.

LATE FROST.—The oldest inhabitant of New Haven County, Ct., states that during the last forty years he has not known the first frost of the season delayed so long as the present season, the first one sufficient to kill tender vegetables having occurred Friday night, last week.

MILITARY.—The Springfield City Guards, Capt. J. B. Wyman, made their first public parade on Friday last week, and went into camp near Round Hill.

A female horse thief was arrested in New York, a day or two since. While she had the team, a doctor's horse and gig, she contrived to get run over by a train of cars, and came near losing her life.

An insane Jew died at the House of Industry in Boston, last week, at the age of 30 years.—This is the first Jew that ever became a public charge in the city of Boston within the memory of one of its oldest city officials.

HUNG HIMSELF.—William Ballou of Woonsocket, R. I., hung himself in his barn on Wednesday last. No cause for the act known. He was 60 years old.

Richard Bliss, Esq., has resigned the office of Clerk of the Court of Hampden County. Mr. Bliss has held the office since 1841.

The regiment of light artillery, dismounted after the Mexican war, is to be immediately re-organized. Recruiting for the same will be commenced immediately.

Robert S. Odell, an anti-renter, is said to have been one of the party engaged in the affair at Shaw's house, in Nassau, when Whitebeck was shot, has been arrested.

A few days since, a woman died in St. Louis, while under the influence of chloroform. Dr. Pope, the operator, had hardly commenced when he discovered that the patient was dead.

Edward L. Keyes has retired from the editorial charge of the Dedham Gazette.

Six inches of snow fell at Nashua N. H., on Friday morning, last week.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE SEASON.—It is a well known fact, that the system of every person this climate, undergoes great and important changes with the changes of the seasons, more particularly in the change from winter to spring and summer. The manner of living is very different during these parts of the year: and a change in our diet, our exercise, our clothing, will always in a greater or less degree, cause a derangement of the system, which will result in a total loss of health in many cases, unless some corrective is promptly applied. Every person knows that as spring approaches it is not an uncommon thing to hear people complain of being very bilious that their stomach is out of order, &c.

If they have a humor in the system, it is very sure to show itself in some form. The change from summer to fall and winter, may not be so strongly marked, but still has its effects on very many people by developing, or bringing to the surface of the skin many forms of humors, such as Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Canker, Ringworm, chapped hands, cracked lips, eruptions of the skin and kindred diseases. The above are facts which are well known to every observing person, and at these times are subjects of daily remark. Now to any persons who are subject to, or in any way troubled with such affections, we would say, use Dr. S. A. Weaver's Canker and Salt Rheum Syrup, for that article has now established its reputation as being beyond all doubt the best alternative Medicine ever known. It is specially adapted to these cases. For spring, bilious or liver complaints and stomach diseases, its power and effects are unequalled. It effectually carries off any surplus bile that there may be in the system, corrects the secretions of the stomach, and strengthens these organs better than any other known remedy. It is a well established fact, that good health depends mainly upon the healthy action of the digestive organs, and we say to all try the Syrup. For all humors it is a never failing remedy. All who have used it say that it is the best article they ever used, and such we know to be the fact.

Another Scientific Wonder.

INVENTIONS TO DISPERSE.—Dr. J. S. Houghton's Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, prepared from Remont, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M. D., Philadelphia. This is truly a wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pamphlets, containing scientific evidence of its value, furnished by agents gratis. See the notice among the medical advertisements.

Elections.

The election returns in Ohio indicate that the popular vote of the State is Democratic, but with a majority greatly reduced from first reports.—It was set at 20,000, but the last despatch reduces it to 4 or 5000. The Democrats, according to last accounts, have elected 13 members of Congress, the Whigs 6 and the Free Soilers 2. The old Congressional delegation stands, Democrats 9, Whigs 7, Free Soil 5. Giddings has been re-elected.

In Pennsylvania results are not changed by recent returns from previous statements, except that in the 23 Congressional district Trout (Dem.) is reported elected, over Allison (Whig), although the vote is a close one and not yet entirely settled.

Florida is still in doubt. The Legislature is probably Democratic. In the counties heard from Cabell (Whig), for Congress, runs ahead of the vote on Governor.

A despatch dated Charleston, 16th, says that the election returns show that fourteen out of eighteen members of the Legislature are in favor of allowing the people to elect Presidential Electors.

Thanksgiving in Maine, 25th of November. Burlington, Vermont, has voted to be a City.

BORN.

At Brimfield, 2d, a son to Heli Howard.

At Amherst, 2d, a daughter to Charles Dickinson; 14th, a son to F. A. Pierce.

MARRIED.

At Fryburg, Me., by Rev. Mr. Hurd, Samuel F. Mernek Jr., of Wilbraham, Mass., and Mary W. Webster of S.

At Ware, 11th, by Rev. W. Ward, John Scudling of Webster, Mich., and Charlotte A. Denning of S.

At Amherst, 6th, Minot Vining of Plainfield, and Evaline Smith of A.

At Shutesbury, 5th, Abner Sikes of Pelham, to Electa R. Bigelow of Wendell.

In Holland, 10th, Charles Custer to Elizabeth C. Moore.

At Feeding Hills, 12th, Joseph Merrick, and Frances E., daughter of Lester Hamblin.

At Deerfield, 14th, A. D. Jones of N. Y., and Helen Starr, daughter of Horatio Holt of Deerfield.

DIED.

In this village, Oct. 16th, Charles Merrick, aged 25.

In Warwick, Sept. 22d, of consumption, Lucy T. Orcutt, aged 22, formerly of Palmer.

At Brimfield, 12th, after a sickness of three years, Phineas Fuller, 57.

In Belchertown, Sept. 19, of dysentery James M., 2 1/2, son of Oliver Bishop; Oct. 11, Marie Nichols, 5, eldest daughter of Timothy S. and Mary Nichols.

In Holyoke, 3d, Maria, 23, daughter of Nathaniel Olds.

In South Hadley, 9th, Percis C., 36, wife of Reuben Haffen.

At Ware, 9th, George H., 23, son of Philip G. Sagendorf; Widow Sarah Delargy, 33; 13th, an infant daughter of H. Cone.

Salt.

400 Bushels T. I. Salt.

Liverpool coarse and fine do.

Dairy do, for sale by

M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

BUFFALO ROBES by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

Blanket Shawls, Empire State and Leeds manufacture, for sale cheap by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

BOOTS AND SHOES, a new stock just received by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

CASE 10 cent Calicoes for 6 1/4 cents, just received by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

FLANNELS of every description for sale by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

Buckwheat Flour.

HULLED, and a prime article for sale cheap by M. W. FRENCH & CO. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

New-London, Willimantic, & Palmer RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday Oct. 18th, 1852, trains leave Palmer as follows:

6:45 A. M. for New London, 2:50 P. M. " "

Leave Willimantic for New London 7:00 and 9:20 A. M. and 1:30 and 4:40 P. M.

Connecting at Willimantic with Prov., Hartford & Fishkill Railroad for Hartford, at which with trains of Norwich & Worcester Railroad, and at New London with the New Haven & New London Railroad for New Haven and New York; with steamers Connecticut and Knickerbocker for New York, and steamers Choptoeque and Mystic for Stonington and Providence.

RETURNING LEAVE NEW LONDON.

8:00 A. M. for Palmer.

10:20 A. M. for Willimantic.

2:00 P. M. for Palmer.

4:30 P. M. for Willimantic.

Connecting as above with Norwich & Worcester, Providence, Hartford & Fishkill Railroads, and at Palmer with trains of Western Railroad for Springfield, Albany, Worcester and Boston.

The 6:45 A. M. train from Palmer to Willimantic, and the 10:20 A. M. train from New London to Willimantic, are freight trains with Passenger Car attached. Freight trains will not stop at Massena, Molegan, Norwell, Town, Franklin, or Lebanon.

THROUGH TICKETS.

Palmer to Stonington, \$1.55

" " New Haven, " "

" " New York, " "

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before entering the cars. An additional five cents will be charged if the fare is paid to the conductor. Tickets are good only for the day on which they are issued.

Merchandise forwarded with care and dispatch.

Stages

Run from the principal Stations on the line of the Road to Towns in vicinity.

A. G. DARROW, Supt.

WE have barely say that we are daily receiving additions to our large stock of Clothing which is full and complete.

MUNGER & BASSETT. 27tf

Palmer, Oct. 23.

A GREAT BARGAIN!

Farm for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale his Farm, pleasantly situated on the stage road, half way between Belchertown and Three Rivers, consisting of 110 acres, suitably divided into Tillage, Mowing, Pasture, and Woodland, with running water to the House and Barn, from a never failing spring. The Proprietor wishing to remove to Minnesota, offers his Farm on terms which cannot fail to suit. For further particulars enquire on the premises.

ARBA CLEVELAND. 27tf

Belchertown, Oct. 23.

NEW GOODS

—AND—

New Arrangements.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from the Markets, a large and complete assortment of Staple Dry Goods and Groceries, which they will offer to the community, on and after Monday Oct. 18th, at greatly reduced prices for cash or ready pay. We shall keep no Books after that date, and who purchase goods from us, really are assured that they can be pleased fully in regard to prices, styles and quality.

MUNGER & BASSETT. 26tf

Palmer, Oct. 16.

The Unprecedented Demand on our last Season for LONG SHAWLS, induced us to make large arrangements for this season for them. We are now able, under our present contract, to get every style of Bay State, Empire State and Waterloo, made at the lowest Manufacturers' prices. Our assortment at this time covers every style issued this season, all of which are for sale at once. One dollar and see for yourselves.

MUNGER & BASSETT. 26tf

Palmer, Oct. 16.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator on the Estate of Susan Williams, late of Palmer, in the County of Hampden, deceased, and has taken upon himself that trust, by giving bonds as the law directs. And persons having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate are called upon to make payment to

A. R. MURDOCK, Administrator. 3w26

Palmer, Oct. 12th, 1852.

THE ONLY TRUE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

JUST PUBLISHED,

T. B. WELCH'S MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

Engraved (by permission) from Stuart's only original portrait, in the Academy, Boston. This superb picture, engraved under the superintendence of THOMAS SULLY, Esq., the eminent and highly gifted artist, is the only correct likeness of Washington ever published. It has been characterized as the greatest work of art ever produced in this country. As to its fidelity, we would refer to the letters of the adoption of Washington, GEORGE WASHINGTON PARK CUSTIS, who says, "it is a faithful representation of the celebrated original," and to CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY of the Supreme Court of the United States, who says, "As a work of art its excellence and beauty must strike every one who sees it; and it is no less happy in its likeness to the Father of his country. It was my good fortune to have seen him in the days of my boyhood, and his appearance is yet strongly impressed on my memory. The portrait you have issued appears to me to be an exact likeness, representing perfectly the expression as well as the form and features of the face." And says SENATOR CASS, it is a life-like representation of the great original. PRESIDENT FILLMORE says, "the work appears to me to have been admirably executed and eminently worthy of the patronage of the public. Says MARCHANT the eminent portrait painter, and the pupil of Stuart, "your print to my mind is more remarkable than any other I have seen, for presenting the whole individuality of the original portrait, together with the noble and dignified repose of air and manner, which all who ever saw him considered a marked characteristic of the illustrious man it commemorates."

For the great credit of this picture we would refer to the letters of Washington to the portrait itself, to be seen at the office of this paper, and to the letters of the following Artists, Statesmen, Jurists and Scholars accompanying it.

ARTISTS.—Marchant and Elliott, of New York; Neagle, Rothermel, and Lundin, of Philadelphia; Chester Harding, of Boston; Charles Fraser, of Charleston, S. C.; and to the adopted son of Washington, Hon. Geo. W. P. Custis, himself an artist. **STATESMEN.**—His Excellency Millard Fillmore, Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott, Hon. George M. Dallas, Hon. William L. King, Hon. Daniel Webster, Hon. John Lloyd, Hon. Lewis Cass, Hon. Wm. A. Graham, Hon. John P. Kennedy, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, LL. D. **JURISTS.**—Hon. Roger B. Taney, Hon. John Dyer, Hon. John McLean, Hon. Rufus Choate. **SCHOLARS.**—Charles Folsom, Esq., the well known Librarian of the Boston Athenaeum, who says, "I would rather own it than any painted copy I have ever seen." E. P. Whipple, Richard Hildreth, Hon. Edward Everett, LL. D., Jared Sparks LL. D., William H. Prescott, LL. D., Washington Irving, Ralph W. Emerson Esq., Prof. T. C. Peck, J. T. Headley, Fitz Green Halleck, H. V. Longfellow, Wm. Gilman Sumner; and FROM EUROPE, Lord Talford, T. B. Macaulay, Sir Archibald Alison, Lord Mayor of London, &c. &c. &c. **THE PRESS,** throughout the entire Union, have with one voice proclaimed the merits of this superb engraving.

To enable all to possess this valuable treasure, it is sold at the low price of 25 cents per copy. Published by GEORGE W. CHILDS.

N. W. corner of Fifth and Arch streets, Philadelphia.

ADDISON BANCROFT.

Sole Agent, New England States.

This portrait can only be obtained from MR. BANCROFT, or from his duly authorized agents.

Arrangements have been made with the Post Office Department, by which copies of the Portrait can be sent to any point, per mail, in perfect order.

Persons by remitting FIVE DOLLARS to ADDISON BANCROFT, 37 Washington St., Boston, will have a copy of the Portrait sent them free of Postage.

Magnificent Gift Frames, put up expressly for these Portraits, furnished at the low price of \$5.00 each.

JUST ISSUED,

A MAGNIFICENT PORTRAIT OF GENERAL JACKSON,

Engraved by T. B. WELCH, Esq., after the original portrait painted by S. SULLY, Esq. This Portrait will be a match for the Washington and is in every respect as well got up. Price \$5.00 per copy. Address as above.

New Goods!

RECEIVED this week, at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S.

Palmer, Aug. 21. 18tf

WE have got a Full, Bran New Stock OF CLOTHING.

CONSISTING of Men's and Boys' of all Garments and qualities—without any doubt we have got a better assortment than was ever before offered to the People of this vicinity, and we have concluded to offer them at less prices. Every one in want of a good Overcoat or a good Frock, Dress or Suit Coat, or a good or poor pair of Pants, or the same kind of Vests can be suited and no mistake by calling at

MUNGER & BASSETT'S. 26tf

Palmer, Oct. 16.

CHOICE

AND SEASONABLE GOODS continually arriving and selling cheap. Call and see at

M. W. FRENCH & CO'S. 23tf

Palmer, Sept. 25.

Grand Opening

OF THE

HAMPDEN COUNTY SAVINGS STORE!

ROCKWOOD & CO., Proprietors.

WE are happy to announce that our New Store will be completed and opened on Wednesday, Sept. 21st.

We have the most spacious, best lighted and furnished Sales Room to be found in Western Massachusetts, erected on the grounds of the old HAMPDEN HOUSE, corner Main and Court sts., to be called the

HAMPDEN COUNTY SAVINGS STORE!

Erected for the comfort, convenience and economy of all purchasers of Dry Goods at Wholesale and Retail. As to its fit

We shall keep a larger assortment of nice Goods than formerly; also a very full stock of fine mediums and low priced goods. We would call special attention to our stock of New DRESS SILKS, which is large, rich and cheap.

To our stock of SHAWLS of all desirable kinds. Elegant Cashmeres and Delaines, Laees, Embroideries, Hosiery and Gloves, Housekeeping Goods, Carpets and Featherers, Domestic Goods, Prints, Gingham and De Laines.

In connection with the above large stock of Dry Goods, we have established a first class Millinery Store. We shall have an opening of Bonnets, Caps and Ribbons, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, of the latest styles selected in New York and Philadelphia, embracing some of the richest BONNETS and CAPS ever offered in Springfield.

We intend to continue the Dress Making, and those desiring Dresses made can consult MRS. E. M. HUBBARD, at our Store. Our Fall Goods have just been purchased from the choicest selections in the New York, Philadelphia and Boston markets, and we shall continue to add to our stock weekly. Be sure and call at the Dry Goods and Millinery Store, and Dress Making Rooms of the

Hampden County Savings Store, Cor. Main and Court sts., opposite Hampden Hall. J. T. ROCKWOOD & CO., Formerly No. 7, State St. Sept. 21st.

ERGO.

IN anticipation of the great reduction of taxes in this town, expected to result from the operation of the new Anti-Liquor Law, and from sundry other considerations, the Subscriber has determined to reduce his entire Stock of Goods, consisting of Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles, Combs, Cutlery, Bookbinding, Stationery, &c. &c. at a very liberal Discount from former prices.

Also at the same place, and at correspondingly low prices, may be found a great variety of Bonnets, Caps, Ribbons, Silks, Hosiery, Embroideries, and a general assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Many articles of the above will be sold for less than wholesale prices, to make room for new Goods, which are now coming in for the Fall Trade.

A. BLODGETT. 25tf

Union Block, south side of W. Railroad. Palmer Depot, Oct. 9th, 1852.

Flour! Flour!

THE best Extra and Specie brands, for sale at the lowest prices, by

M. W. FRENCH & CO. 21tf

Palmer, Sept. 10.

E. B. MILES & CO. have this day received a new lot of Dress Goods, Shawls, &c. All purchasers of Dry Goods will find it to their interest to call and examine their stock before purchasing.

Palmer, Oct. 5.

GET READY FOR COLD WEATHER.

A New Stock of CLOTHS and DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest Styles,

Just Received at the CLOTHING STORE of

G. FAGLA,

No. 1, Hall and Valentine's Block.

GENTLEMEN, one and all, you are invited to examine the New Stock of Fall and Winter Goods just purchased by the Subscriber. He trusts that he has got up nice variety of Cloths for Gentlemen's wear, as any other Store in Eastern Hampden. They are of the latest Styles, and what is important in the eye and pocket of the buyer, they will be sold at a little cheaper than can be purchased elsewhere. He comprises a good assortment of French, English and American Cloths, Dressing, Cassimeres, Beaver Cloths, very fine Vests, a choice variety, and all other Cloths suitable for a fashionable Dress.

Also Linen and Woolen Shirts and Drawers, fine Linen Collars, and plain and fancy Cravats, Scarfs, &c. &c.

Call and examine and you will be pleased with the assortment.

Garments made in the best possible manner, and all work warranted to give a perfect fit. Cutting done at all times.

Palmer, Oct. 9. 25.

Just Received From NEW YORK

—AND—

BOSTON MARKETS,

A Large and Rich Stock of New

Fall and Winter Goods,

CONSISTING in part of plain and figured

Silks (some very rich), all wool Delaines, common do., a good variety. Thibet Cloths, plain and figured Alpacaes, Prints, Cashmere Shawls, Bay State, and Waterloo do.

Ready Made Clothing.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Cotton Flannel, Woolen varieties, all kinds of Shirts and Drawers, Ladies' Shirts of all kinds, Children's do, Men's Boy's, Youth's and Children's Boots, Crockery, Glass and China Ware, Sugar, Tea, Molasses, Flour, and all kinds of Goods usually kept in a Country Store, which will be sold at the very lowest prices by

E. B. MILES & CO. 22tf

Tockwotton Block. Palmer Depot, Sept. 1852.

Immense Stock of Goods For Fall Sales,

—AND—

WILSON & CO.'S

Well known and popular Dry Goods Warehouse

THE largest assortment in the city, of splendid Dress Silks, beautiful Dress Goods, Shawls, Velvets, Trimmings, Thibet Cloths, Lyonses Cloths, Alpacaes, Bombazines, Cloakings, Laees and Embroideries.

Great Bargains in Broadcloths, Cassimer

PALMER JOURNAL.

Amateur Ballooning.

About twelve years ago, Mr. Wise, the great American aeronaut, told the people of Gettysburg, Pa., that he would ascend from their midst in his balloon. All was ready at the appointed hour, and Mr. W. stepped into the car. At that moment, J. B. McClellan, a clerk in the bank, pressed up to the aeronaut, and offered him fifty dollars for the ride, all alone. Mr. Wise smiled, but willing to amuse the crowd at the expense of the young gentleman, handed him into the car, and by the help of men and ropes allowed him to ascend about sixty feet, when he ordered him to be drawn down, as the time for his departure had passed, and the people were impatient. But our hero was not to be foiled, and rope after rope quickly snipped under his knife. All were thunder-struck when the few remaining ropes were abandoned and he, to all appearance, forever released from mortal hunts. As McClellan was profoundly ignorant of ballooning, Mr. Wise began a rapid lecture on the subject. Upward and upward he rose, until the balloon appeared no larger than a small rubber ball. He was found by his friends in New York, with only a sprained ankle, having travelled twenty-eight miles. He said he could not hear much of Mr. Wise's lecture, but soon began to think for himself. While throwing over the seal bags, his eye caught a rope, which he imagined might open the valve Mr. Wise talked about. After sailing as high and as far as he judged sufficient, and spying the Susquehanna ready to receive him into her silvery bosom, he jerked the rope, off came the valve, and down came the balloon, or as he described it, up bounded the world against his neck. He has frequently been on horseback since.

CINNAMON TREES.—There are many cinnamon plantations in the vicinity of Columbus. The cinnamon trees or shrubs are planted in rows; their height does not to the utmost exceed nine feet; the blossoms are white and scentless. From the fruit, which is smaller than an acorn, oil is obtained. When the fruit is crushed and boiled the oil swims at the top; it is used for lighting, mingled with cocoa-nut oil. The cinnamon harvest takes place twice in the year. The first, called the great harvest, from April to July; the second, the little harvest from November till January. The bark is peeled off the slender branches with a knife, and dried in the sun, by which process it acquires a yellowish brown color, and about the thickness of a card board. The fine cinnamon oil used in medicine is obtained from the cinnamon itself; it is shaken in a vessel full of water, in which it is steeped eight or ten days, the whole is then thrown into a still, and distilled over a slow fire. On the surface of the water thus obtained, the oil, after a short time, collects, and is removed with the greatest care.

ACTION AND REACTION IN FARMING.—Fences operate in two ways—if good they are a defence, if poor an offence.

Many a farmer, by sparingly seeding his new meadows, has had to cede his whole farm.

Every farmer should see daily every animal he has, and inspect its condition. Weekly visits, as with some, soon result in weekly animals.

The man who provides well sheltered cotes for his sheep in winter, will soon find plenty of cots for his own back.

A good housewife should not be a person of "one idea," but should be equally familiar with flower garden and flower barrel; and though her lesson should be to lessen expense, yet the scent of a fine rose should not be less valued than the cent in the till. If her husband is a skillful sower of grain, she is equally skillful as a sewer of garment; he keeps his horses bright by use; she keeps the house of the whole family in order.—*Albany Cultivator.*

SINGULARITY TRUE.—We learn from Dr. Salisbury, Geologist to the State, that within the past week, a surveying party in Essex county, have stumbled upon the remains of a city which must have contained over 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants. It is located in a forest, a few miles back of Ticonderoga, and was evidently, the home of a people advanced in the arts and comforts of civilization. In proof of this we may mention that the ruins of more than two hundred chimneys are yet in a state of good preservation. As no such city has ever been mentioned by our historians or gazetteers, a question arises about its original builders, which will keep our Historical Society in first class.

The idea that such a city should have existed within four hours ride of Albany for centuries, and yet never been discovered till July, 1852, is one of those singular facts which excite astonishment.—*N. Y. Dutchman.*

BABIES.—An editor who has been married about a year, speaking of babies, says:—

"The delight of the days; the torment of the nights; elegant in full dress, but horrible in disabille; beautiful on the smile, but maddened on the yell; exquisitely in place in the nursery, but awfully to drop in the parlor, stage and railroad car; the fountain of all joy, and something else; the well-springs of delight, and the recipients of unlimited spankings; the glory of 'pa,' the happiness of 'ma' who wouldn't have 'em

The coachman of the King of Prussia having upset him, the king fell into an ungovernable rage.

"Well," said the coachman "it is a sad accident, a misfortune that might happen to any one—you for instance, have you never lost a battle?"

"You must flatter or frighten," said M.—"the interest or the self love of men. Men are asses or monkeys, who only jump for nuts, or skip about in fear of the whip."

POETRY.

Lines.

BY MISS ALICE CAREY.

In the embers all a-glow,
Fancy makes the pictures plain,
As I listen to the snow
Beating chill against the pane—
The wild December snow
On the lamp illumined pane.

Bent downward from his prime,
Like the ripe fruit from its bough,
As I muse my simple rhyme,
I can see my father now,
With the warning flowers of time
Blooming white about his brow.

Sadly flows the willow tree
On the hill so dear, yet drear,
Of the dear ones that are dead
Where the mossy head-stone lies
Of my early playmates dead.

But despite the dismal snow,
Blinding all the window o'er,
And the wind, that crouching low,
Whines against my study door,
In the embers' twilight glow
I can see one picture more.

Down the beechen-shaded hills,
With the summer laubs at play,
Run the violet nursing rills
Through the meadows sweet with hay,
Where the grey-winged plover trills
Of its joy the live-long day.

Seemingly almost within call,
"Nath our ancient trysting tree,
Art thou pictured, source of all
That was ever dear to me;
But the wasted embers fall,
And the night is all I see.

The night with gusts of snow
Blowing wild against the pane,
And the wind that crouches low,
Crying mournfully in vain,
And the dreams that come and go
Through my memory-haunted brain.

A Gem.

When the twilight hours, like birds flew by,
As lightly and as free,
Ten thousand stars were in the sky,
Ten thousand on the sea;
For every wave with dimpled face,
That leaped up in the air,
Had caught a star in its embrace,
And held it trembling there,

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN AND PERSONS NOT TAXED.—By a law made at the last session of the legislature, any person not taxed, can, at any time prior to ten days before an election at which he desires to vote, and thereby become a voter. Under this law, any person who is 21 years of age or over, and who has not been taxed, can be taxed as above stated, and he will be a voter even if he be not 21 until the election day. Young men who are 21 on or before the day of election, and all others see if you are taxed, if you are not, get taxed; pay it; get your names on the check list, and on election day, vote.—*Lowell News.*

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. T. WILMARTH, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
WARE VILLAGE, MASS., 3m15

F. T. WALLACE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
Office in Munger's Building.
April 1, 1852. 501f

T. C. LEONARD, Agt.
DEALER IN
Foreign and American Marble,
PALMER, MASS.

Shop about half a mile East of Palmer Depot.
Tombstones, Monuments and Table Tops,
made to order at short notice.
Palmer, Feb. 21, 1852. 464

TORREY & BARLOW,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PALMER, MASS.
Office first door East of the Nassawann House.
C. TORREY. M. BARLOW.
Jan. 13. 39 1f.

S. W. CONE,
DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Marble,
WARE, MASS.

Tombstones, and Monuments of all descriptions constantly on hand or made to order.—
All orders promptly attended to.

H. F. MILLER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Shop in Barton's Block,
MONSON, MASS. 151f

To Those who are Diseased.
THE Undersigned, having been in successful practice of Medicine for the past nine years, in this place, and being no longer able to ride a distance and bear the responsibility which has formerly rested upon him, proposes to examine Patients at his residence. Patients can be examined while he is in the clairvoyant state, or by the common practice of examining. Feeling confident in the success he has had for the last six months in his clairvoyant examinations, and prescriptions, that he can benefit all who call upon him, desires all who are diseased to test him for their own benefit.

R. BARRON.
Botanic Physician and Clairvoyant.
All kinds of Medicine carefully prepared, by the clairvoyant, who is experienced in compounding Medicine of all kinds.

Syrups.
Cancer, Jaundice,
Scrofula, Strengthening,
Erysipelas, Wine,
Compound Humor, Stimulating,
Lung.

Anti-bilious Pills of a superior kind.
All kinds of the above Medicines kept constantly on hand.
Palmer, Sept. 10. 211f

J. L. LOVELL, DAGUERREOTYPIST.

Rooms, No. 2, Brick Block, Main Street,
WARE.

Pictures put up in all the various styles of the art, without regard to weather.
Perfect satisfaction given or no charge. 181f

New Fall Goods! L. A. BAILEY,

FASHIONABLE Tailor, and dealer in Ready-made Clothing, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vests, and
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
At Nassawann Block,
would call the attention of his friends and the public to a New and select assortment, which he offers on terms that cannot fail to give satisfaction. Garments made to order, and the most thorough manner and the latest styles.
Palmer Depot, Sept. 25th. 231f.

Kossuth and the Maine Law.

THE Subscribers have removed from Mr. J. A. Squires' Building, to Main Street Strong's Brick Block, where they are ready and willing to show customers and friends, a good assortment of Stoves, Stove Pipe, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware. Also at the same place, a very general assortment (rather more than is profitable) of notes and accounts, for which we are just as willing to receive the cash as to sell our ware. If we cannot have the cash, we will, should prefer to exchange the accounts, as we could use a little cash to advantage about these days.
J. S. BAILEY & CO.
Palmer, May 22. 50f

Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber having purchased the shop formerly occupied by T. C. Denckie, would announce to the citizens of Monson and vicinity, that he has on hand, and will constantly keep, a good assortment of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c., and at prices to suit.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.—Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Caps, &c. Also a good assortment of

Ready Made Clothing.

The public may rest assured of finding such goods as they may want, and of finding me at all times at the shop, ready to wait on any who may give me a call.
STEPHEN NEEDHAM, M.
Monson, May, 1852. 1y6

CROTON PAINT.

Mead & Fuller's Croton Metallic
FIRE-PROOF PAINT.
Principal Depot, 105 Murray Street, and 19
Elgin Avenue, New York.

THE Company are now prepared after a thorough test of two years to sell this new and valuable article, which they feel confident is superior to any paint ever known. It is cheaper by the pound, than white lead and some other paints now in use. One pound will cover double the surface that the same weight of white lead will, and being only one half its price, makes a difference of 3 to 1 in its favor. One coat will cover well with a good body, and leave a smooth, glossy surface. It works free and is easily applied. It sets quick, becomes hard, and in a short time cannot be removed from the surface to which it is applied. A bar of iron may be painted with it, and then subjected to an intense heat, and the pigment will remain on, and cannot be scaled off. Its natural color is a rich maroon, which can be shaded or changed, by mixing in other colors. This article is valuable for its superior quality in resisting the action of the weather, and no material can be used so effective for covering roofs, weather boarding, iron railing, steam boilers, steam and smoke pipes and all other substances to which paint is applied. The attention of house builders, painters, &c., is respectfully called to this article and a trial asked. It is put up in different sized tins; both dry and in oil. Certificates from responsible persons will be shown to all applicants, two of which will be found below.

Messrs. Mead & Fuller:—
About 9 months since we applied some of your paint to a steam boiler in our works, which was in a very exposed situation, which adheres so well (as well as other applications we have made) that we confidently recommend it as an invaluable paint and very cheap.

J. S. AYRES.
Chelsea Iron Works, 26th-st., N. Y.

This is to certify that I have used the Croton Metallic Paint the past 18 months, and that I find it to be the best mineral paint I ever used, for wood work, tin roofs, iron and brick work, &c., I find also that it takes less oil, and covers twice the surface of any other color I ever used.

JAMES M. HUNTER;
House and Sign Painter, 201 West 20th-st., N. Y.

Analysis of Mead and Fuller's Paint, by J. H. Salisbury, Chemist to New York State Agricultural Society, at Albany. One hundred grains gave
Protoxide of Iron 66 75 Silica, 7 50
Alumina, 2 30 Manganese, 1 05
Lime, 0 20 Magnesia, 0 93
Potash, 0 35 Soda, 0 15
Other Matter, 0 75 100 00

For sale in Palmer, by E. BROWN, and in all the principal towns in the county.
E. HAIGHT,
Local and travelling Agent.
6m50.

Coffins.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of Mahogany, Black Walnut, White Wood and Pine Coffins, which he will furnish with shrouds and plates, if desired, and will deliver them if wished.
J. S. LOOMIS.
Palmer, Oct. 10, 1850. 1f29

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Palmer and vicinity, that he has opened a new Blacksmith Shop, in front of Mr. Squires' Iron Foundry, and is prepared to do all kinds of Blacksmithing at short notice.
B. H. KIBBE.
Palmer, June 12th, 1852. 8

Plows.

THE Subscriber keeps at his shop, about one mile East of the Depot Village, the different sizes of J. R. Whittemore & Co.'s celebrated Eagle Plows, which he will sell for cash at manufacturers' prices, or exchange for white oak timber.
F. BLANCHARD.
Palmer, Dec. 27. 351f

Fire!! Fire!!

THE Subscriber is Agent for some of the best Fire Insurance Companies in the United States, and will take risks on the most favorable terms.
GEORGE W. RANDALL.
Three Rivers April 21th.

STATIONERY, BLANKS,

Blank Books, Envelopes,
TOYS, PERFUMERY,
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FANCY GOODS
AND
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Without number, for sale by
ELIHU GEER.
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
On the lowest terms, and with the utmost dispatch.

ALL KINDS OF LETTER, CAP, NOTE AND OTHER WRITING FANCY & FLOWER PAPER, WHITE, BUFF & ENAMELED ENVELOPES, GOLD TESTS, PENCIL CASES, STEEL PENS AND PEN HOLDERS, INKSTANDS, OF EVERY STYLE, BLACK, BLUE, RED, COPYING & INDELIBLE INK, WAXES, SEALING WAX, Blot Pads, Blotting Paper, Pen Racks, WRITING SAND, TWINE STANDS; State and Lead Pencils; RUBBER, RUBBER BALLS AND TOYS; VESTA LIGHTS, SLATES, Water Color Paints and Brushes; GUM LABELS; ERASERS, Scissors, Pens & Pocket KNIVES, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, BACKGAMMON BOARDS, CHESS-MEN, DOHMOES, PAPER WEIGHTS, Purse Monies, Wallets, Pocket Books, Bankers' Cases, Purse; FOR CHILDREN AND OTHERS; CHECK, ORDER AND HAY-SCALE BOOKS, SAND AND WAXER BOXES, BLANK BOOKS, LEGAL BLANKS, PORTFOLIOS, CALENDARS, LETTER PAPER & FANCY BOXES, &c. &c. &c., at WHOLESALE & RETAIL. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES, AT No. 10 State Street, NORTH-WEST OF THE STATE HOUSE PARK, HARTFORD, CONN. New Goods are received every week from the Manufacturers and Importers. Hartford, Sept. 1st, 1852. 11y7

D. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP CANKER CURE AND CEREATE.

WARRANTED A PERFECT CURE FOR
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous
Humors, Liver Complaint, and all diseases
arising from an impure state of the
Blood.

THESE Medicines are the scientific preparation of a regular physician.

The Syrup, is an article which stands unrivalled and unequalled in this or any other country as a great Humoral Medicine. It is entirely different from any preparation of Sassa-parilla or Dock, and is far better than any or all of them. It has now been tested in more than 500,000 cases, embracing persons of both sexes, all ages, and in every station in life, and for all the above named diseases, and as yet to our knowledge, there has not been the first instance where it has not done the work just as it was stated to do.

More than 100,000 cases of humors in their many and varied forms have been treated and permanently cured by it.

Erysipelas—Patients who have suffered from this distressing disease for years, have every known case been cured by these medicines.

At least 50,000 Salt Rheum Patients have used the Syrup, together with the Cereate, many of them old and inveterate cases, and in every instance effected a cure.

Scrofulous Humors—The Syrup for them has no equal in Sassa-parilla or anything else.

Female Irregularities—There is no cause which produces a greater amount of suffering than the irregular action of the female functions. In these it restores health, strength and vigor, and enables nature to assume her natural periods.

Nursing Sore Mouth.—This truly distressing disease need no longer be the dread of nursing mothers, for there is a reliable remedy. The Syrup, together with the Canker Cure, will at once most effectually and permanently cure this disease.

Venereal Taints and Mercenary Diseases, are poisonous impurities of the blood, which through their effect upon the glands are felt in every part of the system. Not a single organ that does not feel the effects of the poisons, and by their reaction upon each other, effectually prevent all the unaided efforts of nature to throw them off. In such cases, if there was ever a specific for any disease, the Syrup is for this. N. B.—Neither of the above articles are given without the signature of S. A. WEAVER & CO. on the outside wrapper.

Manufactured at New London, Conn., by S. A. WEAVER & CO., to whom all orders must be addressed.

Agents.—Doct Wm Holbrook, Palmer Depot; Samuel Atwood, Three Rivers—W. S. Brakenridge, Ware Village—A. H. Longley & Co; Belkirtown—T. F. Packard, Monson—Craze & Kingsbury, Stafford Springs—Hyde & Pinney, Stafford.

E. W. Roberts, Traveling Agent. Also by Druggists or principal Merchants throughout the country.

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

OCCUPIES the first rank among the proprietary medicines of this country for completely curing Cancer, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all other diseases arising from an

Another Scientific Wonder! GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR, GASTRIC JUICE.

Prepared from Rennet, or the fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. Houghton, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaints, Constipation, and Debility, Curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solgating Agent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an Artificial Digestive Fluid, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a Complete Substitute for it. By the use of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepsia, curing cases of Debility, emaciation, nervous decline and Dropsical Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The scientific evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Scientific Evidence.
Baron Liebig in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An artificial Digestive Fluid, analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various artificial substances, as meat and eggs will be softened, changed and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that "a diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-pervading cause of Dyspepsia;" and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr. Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says: "It is a remarkable fact in physiology, that the stomachs of animals, when dissolved in water, impart to the food, and effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Call on the Agent, and get a descriptive circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, similar to the above, together with reports of remarkable cures, from all parts of the United States.

As a Dyspepsia Curer,
Dr. Houghton's Pepsin has produced the most marvelous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of the cures effected by this medicine; but the following certificates have been given of more than Two Hundred Remarkable Cures, in Philadelphia, New York and Boston alone.—These were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent.

It is a great Nervous Antidote, and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder, Liver Complaint, Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles Health with Intemperance.

Old Stomach Complaints.
There is no form of Old Stomach Complaints which it doesn't seem to reach & remove at once. No matter how bad they may be, it gives instant relief. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms; and it only needs to be repeated for a short time to make these good effects permanent. Purity of blood, and vigor of body follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the Stomach, distress after eating, low, cold state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's Pepsin, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and popular medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and Fluid form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians.

Prescribe circulars for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton, or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authority upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price One Dollar per bottle.

Observe this!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. Houghton, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa. Copy-right and Trade Mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicines.

Agents.—Dr. Wm. Holbrook, Palmer Depot, Bliss & Haven, Springfield; M. B. Green, Worcester; A. Fitch, Amherst; Dealers in Barre.

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MADE BY E. L. PRATT. Also, Births, Marriages and Deaths recorded on those that families have. Pictures, Picture Frames and Glass of various sizes constantly on hand. To those that are in want of the above articles, they will be called upon by me and the goods delivered without extra charge, if requested by mail (post-paid) or otherwise.

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School Books, Bibles, Testaments, Albums, Histories, Poems, Friendship Gifts, Juveniles, and Blank, and Hymn Books, Letter, Note, and Bill Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Waxes, Fanc Articles, &c., for sale on reasonable terms, at A. Shumway's Store.

Three Rivers, April, 1852. 511f

Writing Paper.

FOOLSCAP, Common Letter, Bath, Gift and many other kinds of paper for sale low at the Journal Office. 41

MORSE'S Compound Syrup of YELLOW DOCK ROOT.

OCCUPIES the first rank among the proprietary medicines of this country for completely curing Cancer, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and all other diseases arising from an

Impure State of the Blood.

Also, Liver Complaint, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dizziness, Coughs, Soreness and tightness about the Chest; Bronchitis or Hoarseness, dryness and a tickling sensation about the throat; and is used with unprecedented success in all cases of

Female Weakness and General Debility, Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system.

If the testimony of thousands of living witnesses from all parts of the country can be relied upon, it is singularly efficacious in

CURING ALL HUMORS, and restoring debilitated and broken down constitutions. It is purely vegetable in its composition, and so accurately combined in its proportions that the chemical, botanical, and medicinal properties of each ingredient harmoniously unite to

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

It has removed many chronic diseases which have baffled the skill of the best Physicians, and has also cured Cancer, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, and Scrofula, which Sarsaparilla Syrup entirely failed to make the least impression upon.

CANCEROUS HUMORS.

The most obstinate Cancers have been cured by this medicine. We say that it is a valuable medicine in all

BILLIOUS COMPLAINTS.

It removes all obstructions in the circulation rendering the Liver free, active and healthy.—It removes Palpitation of the heart, and relieves in all cases of Asthma, and may be used in all climates and at all seasons of the year.

This Syrup is prepared only by C. MORSE & CO., at 102 Fountain street, Providence, R. I., and sold by thousands all over the United States, Canada, &c., and at Palmer, by Dr. Wm. Holbrook. 6m1

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with lives or health of the afflicted, but

PALMER JOURNAL.

A BUSINESS AND FAMILY NEWSPAPER—INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING.

VOL. 3.

PALMER, MASS., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1852.

NO. 28.

ADVERTISING TERMS.

For one square three weeks One Dollar; for each subsequent insertion Twenty Cents. For half a square two-thirds of the above price. Advertisements inserted among Special Notices, or on the inside all the time are charged at an extra price.
Advertisements inserted until ordered out and charged accordingly.
A liberal discount made to regular advertisers.

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Of every description neatly and punctually executed at this Office.
Orders by Mail promptly attended to.

Agents for the Journal.
The following persons are authorized to act as Agents in receiving Subscriptions and giving receipts in our name:

Three Rivers, A. Shumway, Bondville, A. R. Murdock, Belchertown, H. A. Longley, Collins Depot, W. Collins, Calkins' Mills, D. A. Calkins, Monson, T. F. Packard, Monson, South Factory, Wm. Converse, Monson, North Factory, F. S. Smith, Wales, J. C. Royce, Stafford Springs, J. H. Nutting, Stafford Hollow, H. A. Converse, Warren, Wm. H. Sessions and R. Knight, Holland, L. Bread, E. Harvey, Travelling Agent.

Travellers' Directory.

CARS LEAVE PALMER.

For Boston, 8.45 A. M., 1.40, 2.40, 9.10, P. M.

New York, 10.44, 11.15, A. M. and 6.29, P. M.

Albany, 11.15, A. M. 8.2, P. M.

The 10.44, A. M. and 1.40, 6.29, 9.10, P. M. trains do not stop at small way stations.

Freight Train with Passenger Car attached leaves for the East at 5.40 A. M.—West at 3.20 P. M.

Cars arrive from New London at 10 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. Leave Palmer for New London at 6.45, A. M. and 2.40 P. M.

STAGES

Arrive from Enfield 9.1-2, from Southbridge, Brimfield, Wales and Holland at 9, from Belchertown at 8.1-2; from Barre, Hardwick and Ware at 10; from Amherst and Belchertown at 12 A. M.

Leave for Amherst at 12 A. M., for Ware, Hardwick, Barre, Enfield, Belchertown, Brimfield, Southbridge, Wales and Holland, at 2.33 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RACE FOR LIFE.

A Tale of the Western Prairies.

During the summer of 18—, soon after the difficulties with the Winnebago Indians had been amicably adjusted by a visit of the chiefs to Washington, accompanied by Governor Cass, a Sioux Indian while out hunting near the mouth of Root River, shot and scalped a Winnebago, which act he attempted to justify by saying that the Winnebago had wrapped around his person the blanket of an Indian who a short time previous had murdered his brother.

The Winnebago became indignant at the act; and about two thousand of them assembled at Fort Crawford, and demanded of Colonel Taylor the procurement and surrender of the murderer. The officers of the Fort, apprehensive that new difficulties might arise with this factious tribe, if their demands were unattended to, concluded to make an effort to obtain the murderer. Accordingly an officer was despatched to demand him of the Sioux nation, who immediately gave him up, and he was brought down the river and confined at Fort Crawford. Soon after his arrival at the Fort, the Winnebagoes assembled again and insisted upon the unconditional surrender of the prisoner to them, which Colonel Taylor refused to make, but despatched Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluiss, the surgeon of the garrison, to have a talk with them upon the subject. At the conference, the Winnebagoes talked in a threatening and overbearing manner, and insisted that nothing would satisfy them but taking the life of the Sioux in their own way and by themselves. At length Lieut. R. proposed that the Indian should have a chance for his life in the following manner:

Two weeks from that time he was to be led out upon the open prairie, and in a line with him, ten paces off, was to be placed upon his right and left twelve of the most expert runners of the Winnebago nation, each armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife.

At the tap of the drum the Sioux should be free to start for the home of his tribe, and the Winnebagoes free to pursue, capture and scalp him.

To this proposal the Winnebagoes acceded at once, and seemed much pleased with the anticipation of great sport, as well as an easy conquest of the prisoner, whose confinement in the garrison during the two weeks they believed would prostrate whatever running qualities he possessed.

Their best runners were immediately brought in and trained every day in full sight of the fort. Lieut. R., who was something of a sportsman, and who had warmly enlisted in the cause of the Sioux, determined to have his Indian in the best possible trim. Accordingly Dr. Eluiss took him in charge, prescribing his diet, regulating his hours of repose, and directing the rubbing of his body with flesh brushes twice a day, immediately before he went to the parade ground to perform his morning and evening trainings. In fact so carefully was he trained and fitted for the race of life and death, that he was timed upon the parade ground, the fourth day before the race, and performed the astonishing feat of twenty-one miles in two hours, apparently without fatigue.

The day of length arrived. Thousands of Indians, French, Americans, and others, had assembled to witness the scene. In fact it was regarded as a gala day by all except the avenger of his brother Sue, Lieut. R., on the part of his prisoner,

and the celebrated war chiefs Warkon-shuteskee and Pineot, on the part of the Winnebagoes, superintended the arrangement of the parties upon the ground. The point agreed upon for starting was upon the prairie a little north of Prairie du Chien, and a few rods from the residence then occupied by Judge Lockwood while the race lay along the Nine Mile Prairie, stretching to the north, and skirting the shore of the Mississippi. The Sioux appeared upon the ground accompanied by a guard of soldiers, who were followed by his twenty-four antagonists, marching in Indian file, naked, with the exception of the Indian breech-let. Their ribs were painted white, while their breasts were adorned with a number of hieroglyphical paintings. Across the face alternate strips of white and black were painted, in parallel lines extending from the chin to the forehead.

The hair was plaited into numerous thongs, fringed with bells and tasseled with a red or white feather, while hair moccasins were corded around the hollow of the foot, as well as around the ankle, with the sinews of the deer. In the right hand each carried his tomahawk, while the left grasped the sheath that contained the scalping knife.

The prisoner was about twenty-three years of age, a little under six feet in height, of a muscular, well proportioned contour, and manifested in the easy movements of his body a wiry and agile command of his muscular powers; his countenance presented a wan and haggard appearance, as he stood upon the ground, owing partly to the rigid discipline he had undergone in training, and partly to his having painted his face black with the figure of a horse-shoe in white upon his forehead, which denotes that he was condemned to die with the privilege of making an effort to save his life by his fleetness. Around his body he wore a narrow belt of wampum, to which was appended the scalp he had taken from the Winnebago.

Soon after they had formed a line, Lieut. R. came up and took off one of the moccasins of the Indian, and showed the chief that he thought it contained a thin sheet of steel, and asked if they objected to it, to which they replied that he might wear as much iron as he pleased.

Lieut. R. having noticed at the same time that the countenance of the Indian presented a downcast and melancholy appearance, requested Dr. Eluiss to come forward, who after examining his pulse, reported that he was much excited and that his nerves were in a tremulous condition. Lieut. R. immediately took him by the arm and led him out some distance in front of the line, where he asked him through his interpreter if he was afraid to run; to which he replied that he was not afraid to run with any Winnebago on foot, but he was afraid he could not outrun all the horses that were mounted by armed Indians. The Lieutenant saw at once the cause of his alarm, and informed him that they should not interfere. He intended to ride the fleetest horse on the ground, and keep near him, and as he was well armed, would see that no horseman approached with hostile intention. At this announcement the countenance of the Indian brightened up with a smile; his whole person seemed lifted from the ground, and he returned to his position in the line with a stalwart stride.

The Chiefs and Lieutenant R. soon after this mounted their horses, and stood in a position directly in the rear of the prisoner. Spectators were removed from the front. Lieut. R. gave the signal. The blow had scarcely reached the drum when the prisoner darted from his antagonists with a bound which placed him beyond the reach of the whirling tomahawk. When the race was under way, many of his antagonists ran with great fleetness for a mile, when the distance between them and the Sioux began to widen rapidly, showing the superior bottom of the latter, acquired by the discipline of the white man.

At the end of two miles the last of the contending Winnebagoes withdrew from the chase; not an Indian horse was upon the ground that could keep up with him after he had gone the first half mile, and at the end of the fourth mile, Lieut. R., finding that his steed was much fatigued, and the prairie free from enemies, reined up. The Indian did not look behind, or speak, as far as he was followed or could be seen, but kept his eyes steadily fixed upon the white flags that had been placed at a distance of half a mile apart, in order that he might run upon a straight line.

It was soon after reported by the Winnebagoes that he had been shot by one of their boys, who had been secreted by order of Warkon-shutes-kee, beneath the banks of the river near the upper end of the prairie. This, however, proved to be false. The boy had shot at a Winnebago through mistake, who, like himself, had been secreted for the purpose of intercepting the Sioux, who, a few years ago, was present at a treaty made by Gov. Doty with the Sioux nation.

He had then but recently acquired the rank of chief. After being informed by Gov. Doty that Lieut. R. and Dr. Eluiss

had both died in Florida, he immediately withdrew from the Convention, painted his face black and departed to the woods; nor could he be prevailed upon to come into the Convention until he had gone through the usual ceremonies of fasting and mourning for the dead.

The Daughter's Burial.

Summer had come. The wild flowers of early spring were withering beneath the sun's scorching blaze, and sending forth on the gentle wings of the wind, the sweet fragrance of their departure. They had sprung upward from the earth's bosom, as the timid heralds of summer's more gorgeous splendor, had stayed one short moment, and were gone. The wild flowers are my favorites, for in them I read a portrayal of human life. Their countless variety, the loveliness and simplicity of some, the majesty and grandeur of others, their changeableness, fragrance and beauty, their earthly bloom, their drooping and dying, just upon the confines of winter, like the last lingering and spirit-broken survivor of a past generation—all, all, mirror forth to the mind that is accustomed to read in the great book of Nature, the semblance of life.

Did the reader ever stop from his journeyings to pass the Sabbath in any of the villages that repose so quietly among the Green Mountains? If he has, the story of their unbroken stillness need not be told; for once enjoyed, it stamps itself upon the heart, and forms a bright spot in one's life, to which memory loves to lead back the soul in after life, to throw around it again its hallowed influence.

But what means this? Why this measured solemn walking of the streets, ere the sun be down? Why this gathering at a neighbor's house with such looks of sorrow? Ah! a funeral. I too, went forth and mingled with the multitude in their sympathy with the bereaved, for whose heart has not felt its pangs, and once felt, what bosom can hold back the deep fountains that swell up from the hidden recesses of the soul.

The pastor ended his words of exhortation and prayer,—kindred and friends sang a swelling song for the lost one, when the black and mournful bier, borne upon men's shoulders, moved from the house of the deceased, to the place appointed for all the living. 'Twas a little grave we stood beside, yet it was a first-born's. We have seen the aged die and be gathered unto his fathers, like a shock of corn fully ripe in its season. We have seen the middle aged, in all their strength and glory, laid low in death, and there were tears, too, mingled with the damp earth that covered them; but they were not those bitter, sealding tears that wring a mother's heart, when the severing pang of earth's dearest tie is felt. The shade of six summers had scarcely crimsoned the cheek of this beloved daughter, ere the hand of fell disease grappled strongly its victim, and in a few brief hours of burning fever, she that was prattling with her brother on the lawn, had ceased to be.

The father stood there in strength and manliness, but his heaving bosom and the stealing tear told too plain of the struggle within. The mother was there. She was a young mother, yet was bowed down with grief and anxious watching, but it seemed as though she had nerved herself to come and see the end. When the sexton had laid the last turf upon the little mound, and leaned upon his spade, she turned away, and a light was upon her countenance, as if the angel spirit of her daughter had come back from heaven to whisper hope—hope of an immortal union in the place of the holy, where separation will no more come forever. Then I went to my room to think how often He that knoweth what is best for us, takes the little flowers, even the opening buds, that are to tender for earth, to transplant in a more genial soil on the banks on the river of life.—*Mass. Eagle.*

HUMBOLDT.—Alexander Von Humboldt, who has accompanied the king of Prussia to the sea coast, surprises the people by bodily vigor which he displays in spite of an age of eighty-three years. After walking and driving about for the greater part of the day, and partaking in all sorts of public festivities, he reads aloud in the evening to the royal party, without showing signs of fatigue.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Texas block for the Washington Monument has been received, which makes the full complement of blocks from all the States. The Texas block is described as marble of the finest texture and most beautiful polish, taken from a quarry on the Rio Grande.

MADAME GOLDSCHMIDT is a present at Leipzig, residing with her husband's relatives. She has purchased a house at Dresden, and it is said she intends in future to live in that city.

Among the musical performances announced in the programme of a recent festival of the Mormon Saints at Nauvoo, was a solo on a bass drum with a violin accompaniment.

Owe nobody, especially the printer.

A Pleasant Surprise.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in the university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path, which they supposed belonged to a poor man who had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor saying:

"Let us play the man a trick, we will hide his shoes and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of this man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor, beside the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, came across the field to the path where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on his coat he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it around, and looked at it again and again; then he looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket, and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but what was his astonishment when he found the other dollar! His feelings overcame him; he fell on his knees, looked up to Heaven and uttered a loud and fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife, sick and helpless, and his children, from some unknown cause, would be saved from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and with tears in his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"Oh, dearest sir," answered the youth, "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood: 'It is better to give than to receive.'"

We should never approach the poor but with a wish to do them good.

Mr. Clapp's Soliloquy.

BY FANNY FERN.

Another girl!—What can Mrs. Clapp be thinking of?—it's perfectly ridiculous! There's four of them now; and that's four more than is necessary. I don't believe in girls;—lovers and laces, ringlets and romances, jewelry and jumpers, silks and satins!—What's to be done?—There's a whole chest full of my old coats I've been saving to make my boy's jackets. I wish Mrs. Clapp were *could* think as I do. Another girl!—I'd like to know the name in the family, I'd like to know the name to put up a note in the church for "blessings received!"

Well,—I suppose my girls will turn to boys, one of these days. (It's hard to be facetious when a man's to be crossed and thwarted in this way once a year.) Mrs. Clapp has a very obstinate streak in her disposition in this respect. It's waste powder to reason with her; it seems to go into one ear and out at the other. If she gets going on one particular track, you may just fold your arms and let her take her time to get off it. She knows I prefer boys, (that woman does,) just as well as she knows her name is Hetty. Well—there's a limit to human patience. I shall tell her, very decidedly, as soon as her gruel-probation is over, that a stop must be put to this. It's no use for a man to pretend to be master in his own house, when he isn't.—*Musical World.*

A Word to Little Girls.

Who is lovely? It is the little girl who drops sweet words, kind remarks, and pleasant smiles, as she passes along; who has a word of kind sympathy for every boy or girl she meets in trouble, and a kind hand to help her companions out of difficulty, who never scolds, never contends, never teases her mother, nor seeks in any way to diminish, but always to increase her happiness. Would it please you to pick up a string of pearls, drops of gold, diamonds or precious stones which can never be lost? Take the hand of the friendless. Smile on the sad and dejected. Sympathize with those in trouble. Strive every where to diffuse around you sunshine and joy. If you do this, you will be sure to be beloved.

Slanderers are the devil's bellows to blow up contention.

The Bread you Eat.

If you set any value on health, and have a mind to preserve nature, you must not separate the finest from the coarsest flour, because that which is fine is naturally of an obstructive and stopping quality; but on the contrary, the other, which is coarse, is of a cleansing and opening nature; therefore, that bread is best which is made of both together, for in the inward bran and skin of the wheat is contained a quality which is of a sweet, friendly nature, by reason whereof, the bread which is made of fine and coarse together, will not only be sweeter, and keep longer moist, but is also more wholesome and easier of digestion, gently loosening the bowels; it will strengthen also more than the other bread made of fine bolted flour. It must be confessed that the nutritive quality is contained in the fine flour; yet in the bran is contained the opening and digestive quality, and there is as great necessity of the one as the other, for the support of health; for when the finest flour is separated from the coarsest and branny parts, neither the one nor the other have the true operations of the flour of wheat.

By what has been said, we may gather that the eating of fine bread is inimical to health, and contrary both to nature and reason, and was first invented to gratify wanton and luxurious persons who are ignorant both of themselves and the true virtue and efficacy of natural things.—*Moore's Rural New Yorker.*

Effects of Early Marriages.

A European philosopher, has recently made very extensive observations on this subject, and collected a great mass of facts which conclusively settle these points. His researches, together with what was previously known, give the following remarkable results:—For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty-three, there are seventy-eight married men who do the same. As age advances, the difference becomes more striking. At sixty, there are only twenty-two unmarried men alive, for ninety-eight who have been married. At seventy, there are eleven bachelors to twenty-seven married men; and at eighty, there are nine married men to three single ones. Nearly the same rule holds good in relation to the female sex. Married women at the age of thirty, taking one with another, may expect to live thirty-six years longer; while for the unmarried, the expectation of life is only about thirty years. Of those who attain the age of forty-five, there are seventy-two married ladies for fifty-two single ladies. These data are the result of actual facts, by observing the difference of longevity between the married and unmarried.

CATTLE UPON THE TRACK.—In an action brought to recover the value of a cow run over by a train of cars on the Erie railroad, Chief Justice Gibson, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, recently held that—

Every obstruction of a railway is unlawful, mischievous and actionable at the cost of the owner of it, without his ignorance or intention. We are of opinion that an owner of cattle killed or injured on a railroad, has no recourse to the company or its servants, but that he is liable for damage done by them to the company or its passengers.

ADVERTISING.—This is the season for advertising. There is no one who has been deeply engaged in mercantile pursuits but can testify to its numerous advantages. By advertising merchants are enabled to keep a constant schedule of their goods before the public thus inviting the trading community to see their stocks—it is the best evidence too that they fear not competition, and are willing that their goods and prices shall bear the test of the market. Advertising judiciously managed pays ten fold benefiting both the buyer and seller.

THE POETRY OF WAITING FOR A TRAIN.—The new passenger depot of the Harlem Railroad is being carpeted with handsome Brussels carpet, and furnished with mahogany settees with cushioned seats, lounges, fancy chairs, and tables with marble tops, mirrors, and we understand that a superior piano-forte is to be placed in one of the rooms for the amusement of passengers while waiting the arrival or departure of the cars.

The words of a German author to his daughter are so full of wisdom that the young lady who should make them her rule would avoid half the scrapes of her companions:—"Converse always with your female friends as if a gentleman were of the party, and with young men as if your female companions were present."

On different kinds of love. (By a young lady.) The sweetest—a mother's love; the longest—a brother's love; the strongest—a woman's love; the dearest—a man's love. And the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a love of a bonnet.

"Boy, why don't you go to school?" "Cause, sir, daddy is afraid that if I learn everything now, I shant have anything to learn ven I comes to the academy."

The Soul's Marriage.

Two hearts in one pulse beating,
Warm, passionate, and free,
Two souls in one thought meeting,
For all eternity—
This, this is true love's essence,
Not less can true love be:
Robbed, from her pure presence
Unholy things must flee.

No blaze of earthly splendor,
Nor din of worldly fame
Can bid two hearts surrender
This Heaven lit lambent flame;
Nor dull care for the morrow,
Nor dread what lies beyond,
Nor sternest present sorrow
Can part that perfect bond.

Nor death himself can sever
That marriage of the soul,
For true love lives forever
He owns not death's control;
From earthly pain ascending
A star crowned martyr he!
Still onward, upward tending
His home—eternity.

The Japan Expedition.

The N. Y. Tribune has an interesting article on the Japan expedition and naval matters. We copy the concluding paragraph:

"The Mississippi takes out a variety of articles as presents to the Emperor of Japan—to conciliate him, astonish the natives, and prepare the way for the desired negotiation. A locomotive and a quantity of railroad iron will be taken along, with which to show him the operations of a railroad. Telegraphic apparatus and wire will also be taken, with which to demonstrate how the lightnings have been converted to the use of civilization. Two of the ship's engineers (Messrs E. D. Robie and G. V. Alexander) are learning the use of the apparatus, in order to explain it to the Emperor. An apparatus for taking daguerotypes will also be used and explained for the information of His Majesty, by Lieut. Budd. A beautiful large is on board to be presented to him. Also, boxes of domestic goods, comprising a great variety of manufactured articles, which are to give the Emperor an idea of the industrial pursuits of this country, and perhaps awaken a desire on his part for an exchange of commodities between Japan and the United States. The Mississippi will take ten boats for her use. There are four beautiful brass nine pounders, mounted on carriages, which are to be used, if necessary, by parties of engineers engaged in surveying. They can be fitted in the bows of boats, which may be employed in surveying the coast. Should this expedition succeed in its undertaking, and establish commercial relations between the United States and that extensive and secluded nation, it will richly repay the risk and expenditure incurred."

"BRING IN THE APPLES!" The apple may be called the "staple fruit" of New England. It ranks among fruits as the potato does among vegetables. A writer in the last number of the Knickerbocker says:

"The apple is the companion of the winter evening associated with a cheerful room, a bright fire, a pleasant tale, Scott's novels or the Arabian Nights. Perhaps it is nearly bedtime. Your eyes grow dim. You are fatigued with study, with chess, with checkers, with books; you sigh, you yawn, you stretch your arms above your head. All of a sudden a happy thought strikes you. BRING IN THE APPLES! It is like magic. The foot-lights go up, and the scene brightens."

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED! A correspondent of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Chronicle states that the old boat store house at Alton Bay, N. H., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning, about 3 o'clock. A tenement in the upper part was occupied by Mr. Sawyer, whose wife and three children perished in the flames! Mr. Sawyer was not at home at the time. One little child, two years old, was thrown from the window, who, it is thought, will recover from the injuries of the fall. It is supposed that the mother after throwing it out returned for the other children and perished with them.

BEAUTIFUL TREE.—There is nothing so near like heaven as a comfortable home—comfortable in the highest acceptance of the term, combining a moderate share of this world's goods, domestic quiet, and a union of hearts. The storms of winter may beat without—the war of politics may stir up strife—the display of wealth and splendor may excite envy, but the man who has even a humble, and at the same time a comfortable home, may thank heaven that he is among the favored sons of men. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith."

DISASTROUS GALE.—Accounts from Prince Edward's Island state that a tremendous gale occurred on the 15th inst. A great number of vessels were wrecked, and twelve were sunk while at anchor, with all hands on board. The gale was also experienced at Sydney.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Gyles P. Noyes of Newbury was instantly killed on Thursday, by the breaking of an ox yoke on a pair of oxen which he was driving. One of the pieces flew off and struck him so violently as to produce the fatal result.

RAILROAD MEETING.—The stock for the Canal railroad to Northampton, is stated to have been all taken, except the \$50,000 assigned to Northampton. The road will undoubtedly be built immediately.

At a meeting of the Whigs of Longmeadow, convened for the purpose of considering what course it would be proper for them to pursue, in view of the indignity offered to their fellow townsman, G. O. Bliss, Esq., and through him to the Whigs of said town, by the action of the Whig Convention recently assembled at Springfield, for the purpose of selecting candidates for Senators for Hampden County, in displacing without good and sufficient reasons the name of Gad O. Bliss from their ticket, and substituting therefore the name of George Dwight—it was unanimously resolved as follows:

1st. Resolved, That as far as we have the means of ascertaining, our fellow townsman, G. O. Bliss Esq., in connection with E. B. Gillett, Esq., of Westfield, is the first choice of the Whigs of Hampden County for their Senator in the next Massachusetts Legislature.

2d. Resolved, That we do not recognize the propriety or right of a few individuals, by forestalling the action of Delegates to the County Convention aforesaid, to set aside a candidate, who, for two years has been, and, as we believe, still is the first choice of a majority of the Whigs in said County, and substituting in his place one who, according to all fair and honorable rules of action, is not as well entitled to the nomination of the Convention aforesaid.

3d. Resolved, That in our judgment, the success of the Whig party, in this County, at the coming State election, has been greatly hazarded by the action of the Convention as aforesaid.

4th. Resolved, That as Whigs of Hampden County, it has ever been our delight, as it has been our great fortune, to swell that majority which has conducted to the honor and renown of the old Bay State—and it is with feelings of deep regret that we feel compelled to do any thing which shall tend to lessen the Whig majority, with which Longmeadow has ever marched up to the rescue. But the feeling that a marked insult has been offered our neighbor and friend, together with a degree of self respect, and, above all, the conviction that we shall be justified by all honorable and fair minded men, has brought us to the determination to stand by our candidates for the past two years, and we therefore place upon our ticket for Senators for Hampden County the names of Gad O. Bliss, Esq., of Longmeadow, and Edward B. Gillett, Esq., of Westfield,—and pledge to that ticket our firm and hearty support, and our determination, by a circulation of the facts in the case, for the consideration of Whig brethren throughout the County, and by all fair and honorable means to secure its triumphant success.

5th. Resolved, That the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and a copy be sent to the Springfield Daily Republican, Holyoke Freeman, Westfield News Letter, and Palmer Journal for publication.

D. CRANDLER, Chairman; R. H. BURMAN, Secretary.
Longmeadow, Oct. 25, 1852.

ESCAPE FROM RUIN.—The Providence Times has the following:

"On Thursday, as the Fall River boat was about leaving her wharf, an interesting affair occurred, painfully illustrative of the depths of depravity to which poor human nature can be plunged. The immediate subject was a young girl about sixteen of age, whom a couple of her own sex of no doubtful appearance, had persuaded to accompany them to New York. Her mother had, at the last moment, learned of the mischief in contemplation, just in time to arrive at the boat, and make a few expostulations with her daughter, in an effort to induce her to return home, but without success. The mother being fully determined not to abandon her daughter, to the terrible fate to which her companions were leading, was finally carried with them to Fall River. On the way she succeeded in dissipating the allurements held out by the young girl's seducers, and induced her to consent to return home, which she did on the boat of Friday morning.

What punishment and restraint is too severe for human beings who can thus lead to destruction an innocent and confiding fellow mortal? And how startling is the thought of the feeble partitions which separate a life of sorrow and depravity from one of virtue and usefulness."

SEDUCTION.—Reuben Lee of Nunda, N. Y., was recently tried at Albany, for abducting and marrying a girl of less than 14 years old, named Elizabeth Murray, against the consent of her father. Lee and Elizabeth went to school together, and one day instead of going to school, went to a neighboring town and were married. The father commenced a suit with two counts, one for abducting the girl and the other for marrying her. On the first count Lee was discharged, and on the second found guilty.

IMMENSE CORN CROP IN MISSOURI.—The Brunswick of the 25th Sept. says:

"The yield of corn this season in the Grand River country will be unprecedented, and will probably bring forth the best fat pork hogs we have ever had, as that will be the most ready way of turning corn into cash. Stock animals of all kinds are in great demand amongst us, and we shall have for years a great market of all kinds for live stock. Three year old steers now sell at from \$15 to \$18; four year old at from \$20 to \$25, and sucking milk cows at \$30."

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday morning, as the accommodation train on the Western Railroad, in going west, was near Chester Factory, an Irishman, named Michael Foley, who was sitting in a hand car attached, fell out, and striking his head upon a rail, was instantly killed.

A man named Brown 47 years old, was run over and killed by a gravel train on the New London Railroad, near New London, on Wednesday evening.

CHOLERA—REMARKABLE FATALITY.—Mr. Algernon S. Smith, residing in Bourbon County, Kentucky, near the Clarke River, was attacked with cholera on Monday week, and died Tuesday evening. His death was followed by that of his wife, his grandfather, Mr. James Thomas, and seven negroes by Saturday evening, following—making ten deaths in the family from Tuesday until Saturday. There were seven other cases on Monday last, one or two of which it was thought would terminate fatally.

OUTRAGE.—At West Newton, on Tuesday night, last week, the houses of deacon Stone and Wm. P. Houghton, active friends of the new liquor law, were bearded with coal tar, paint, or other offensive substance.

PALMER JOURNAL.

G. M. FISK, EDITOR.
SATURDAY, OCT. 30, 1852.

DEATH OF HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.

A great man has passed away. DANIEL WEBSTER is dead! He died at his residence at Marshfield, on Sunday morning last, at 22 minutes before 3 o'clock. He died as calmly as the great orb of day goes down behind the western hills.

Mr. Webster had been unwell for some weeks, but no alarming symptoms showed themselves until Thursday afternoon, last week. He was then taken vomiting, which continued at intervals up to the day before his death. His disease was an affection of the liver, though supposed to be a cancerous affection of the bowels by his physicians, until a post mortem examination proved the contrary.

Daniel Webster, without doubt, was the greatest man in the world. His superiority as an orator and statesman never found an equal in America. Wherever our Government is recognized, his name is known; in fact, he has been to the Union what Solon was to Greece—the fashioner and supporter of its laws. He was ever a firm supporter of the Whig Party, yet he has received most ungrateful treatment at their hands. At their two last national conventions he should have received the nomination for President, but he was passed over to make room for inferior men. This neglect was sensibly felt by him, yet he continued his attachment to his party and warmly advocated their measures. His support of the Fugitive Slave law, in our opinion, was the greatest error of his life. His previous declarations in favor of the non-extension and prohibition of Slavery, had led the North to expect that his influence would be wielded against it; but the hearty manner in which he embraced the compromise measures, and his subsequent obedience to southern demands, alienated many of his northern friends. But we shall not attempt to criticize the acts of his life; we know he was not faultless, and we also know that impartial history will do justice to his many great and noble deeds. His name will live as long as this nation endures, and his mastery genius will shine in the literary firmament through succeeding ages. The following is a brief compendium of the principal acts of the great man:

Daniel Webster was the descendant of a Scottish ancestry, who came to this country more than two centuries since and located in Massachusetts. They possessed in a marked degree the distinguishing attributes of the early New England settlers. Daniel, one of the five children of Ebenezer Webster, was born in that part of Salisbury, N. H., which is now known as Franklin, on the 18th of January, 1792. He received his education in the common schools of his native town, in the famous Phillips Academy, at Exeter, in the family of Rev. Samuel Wood, of Boscawen, and at Dartmouth College, to which his father resolved unsolicited to send him—a great undertaking for a poor farmer, in what was still almost a pioneer settlement. His brother Ezekiel was also sent a little later to Dartmouth, impeding on them both, as well as to our parents, the necessity of observing a most rigorous economy. But they were both carried creditably through, and more than justified the fond hopes of their parents. Ezekiel became a lawyer of eminence, but fell dead (of disease of the heart) while arguing a cause in Concord, N. H., in 1823.

Daniel entered college in 1797, and graduated in 1801, spending the next year as Principal of an Academy at Fryeburg, Maine, for \$350 per annum, which he saved there, earning his livelihood by copying legal records. After spending a few months in the law office of a Mr. Thompson in Salisbury, he went to Boston, and entered as a student the office of Christopher Gore, an eminent lawyer and statesman, where he made rapid proficiency, and was admitted to the bar in March, 1805. Returning to New Hampshire he declined a proffered Clerkship in the Court of which his father was now a Judge, and as his father was visibly declining, he settled beside him at Boscawen, till the old man's death, which occurred in April, 1806. The next year, Daniel relinquished his business to his brother Ezekiel and removed to Portsmouth, and was married the following summer to Grace Fletcher, daughter of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkinton, N. H. By her he had four children—Grace, Fletcher, Julia, and Edward—of whom Fletcher alone survives. Edward died in Mexico, in 1847, while serving as a Major of Massachusetts Volunteers. Julia became Mrs. Appleton, and died in Boston some years ago.

Mr. Webster lived nine years in Portsmouth, and was there elected to Congress in Nov. 1812, and re-elected in 1814. After remaining for several years in retirement, during which he removed from New Hampshire to Boston, Mr. Webster returned to Congress as representative of the Boston district. His course while filling that office was marked by a display of talent which soon led to his elevation to the National Senate, in which body he remained until 1841, when he accepted the post of Secretary of State, under President Harrison. While in the Senate, Mr. Webster took the leading part in every intellectual journey that occurred during fourteen exciting years of our history. The tariff, nullification, the recharter of the Bank of the United States, the removal of the deposits, the independent treasury, and other questions of importance were discussed in the Senate during those years; and, whatever difference of opinion may ex-

ist as to the soundness of his position, there is but one sentiment as to the manner in which he maintained them.

After serving more than two years in the office of Secretary of State, Mr. Webster retired to private life, but returned to the Senate in 1845, in which body he remained until the summer of 1850, when, on the reconstruction of the Whig cabinet, consequent on the accession of Mr. Fillmore to the Presidency, he was again called to the State Department, where he continued until the day of his death.

His last hours.

About half past five o'clock on Saturday evening, Mr. Webster was seized with violent nausea, and raised considerable darkness, tinged with blood. Exhaustion now increased rapidly, and his physicians held another consultation, which resulted in a conclusion that his last hour was fast approaching. This was a solemn and sad moment to his family, his friends, and the nation.

The announcement of the opinion of the physician was made to Mr. Webster, who calmly requested that the female members of his family might be called in, viz., Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Fletcher Webster, Mrs. J. W. Paige, and Miss Downs of New York. To each, calling them individually, he addressed a few words of farewell and religious consolation. Next he had called in the male members of his family, and the personal friends, who have been at Marshfield during the last few days, viz., Fletcher Webster, his only surviving son; Samuel A. Appleton, his son-in-law; J. W. Paige, George T. Curtis, Edward Curtis of New York, Peter Harvey, Charles Henry Thomas, (of Marshfield), and Messrs. George J. Abbott and W. C. Zantzig, both of the Department of State, Washington. Addressing each by name, he referred to his past relations to them respectively, and one by one he bade them an affectionate farewell. This was about half past six.

Shortly after he conversed with Dr. Jeffrey, who said he could do nothing more for him than to administer occasionally a sedative potion. "Then," said Mr. Webster, "I am to lie here patiently till the end. If it be so, may it come soon."

He now had Mr. Peter Harvey called in again, and said to him, "Harvey, I am not sick but that I know you; I am well enough to know you; I am well enough to love you; and well enough to call down the richest of Heaven's blessings upon you and yours. Leave Marshfield till I am a dead man."

Then, as if speaking to himself, he said, "On the twenty-fourth of October, all that is mortal of Daniel Webster will be no more."

He now prayed in his usual voice, strong, full, and clear, ending with "Heavenly Father, forgive my sins, and receive me to thyself through Christ Jesus."

Repeatedly, in the course of the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon, he conversed freely and with great clearness of detail in relation to his private affairs, and the condition of his farm, stating his plans fully, and the manner in which he wished them carried out.

These matters, however, formed but a small portion of his conversation during the day and evening. He seized upon every opportunity to press upon his friends the great truths of religion, and their practical application to the affairs of life; and he seemed to gain new strength as he from time to time eloquently and solemnly expatiated upon the beauties of Christianity, and its principles and promises.

At half past 7, Dr. J. Mason Warren arrived, and from this hour up to 10 o'clock, the great man filled rapidly. At that time he arose somewhat from a lethargy, his countenance became animated, and his eye flashed with its usual brilliancy, when he exclaimed:—

"I STILL LIVE!"

and immediately sunk into a state of tranquil unconsciousness. Those were the last words of Webster. His breathing now became fainter, and his strength seemed entirely prostrate. He lingered in this condition until twenty two minutes past eight, when the spirit returned to its God—and Daniel Webster was no more!

His bedside was surrounded by his son, Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. Paige, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Le Roy, Edward Curtis, Esq., Mr. Thomas, Mr. Appleton, Doctors Warren and Jeffries, Mr. Abbott and George Curtis.

A few moments after he had expired, Mrs. Webster entered the room to gaze upon the lifeless remains of her beloved partner. The scene is beyond description. Her grief found utterance in the most exquisitely agonizing tones of sorrow. Like Rachel, she refused to be comforted, and was led away by a friend.

Mr. Webster's age was 70 on the 18th of January last. He had made every arrangement of his worldly concerns, and provided that his remains should be deposited in the tomb which he had caused to be constructed upon his farm at Marshfield.

News of his death.

News of the death of Daniel Webster was sent by telegraph to all parts of the country on Sunday morning, and in every place where the sad event was announced, the most profound manifestations of mourning were adopted. Bells were tolled, flags hung at half mast, and public buildings draped in emblems of woe. Everywhere, among all classes and all parties, the loss of the great man is deeply felt. All are ready to let partizan feeling be forgotten and united in tokens of sorrow for the deceased.

The funeral.

The funeral of Mr. Webster took place at Marshfield yesterday, at 12 o'clock. It was his request that he should be buried in an unostentatious manner.

FALL IN PRICES.—Despatches from New Orleans of 23d inst., announce that mess Pork has fallen as low as \$15.50 per bbl. in that market.

An Outrageous Fraud.

All our readers have probably heard considerable about the Gardner Claim, which was a long time before Congress, and which our Government paid nearly half a million of dollars to settle. Mr. Gardner alleging that the late war with Mexico had been the means of robbing him of a valuable gold mine in the State of San Luis Potosi. The U. S. House of Representatives appointed a Committee to examine into this claim, and they reported that the alleged mine in the State of San Luis Potosi, (department of Rio Verde) upon which Gardner's claim was based, has no existence, because there are no mines of any sort in that department and State! They also state the claim was established by perjury and forgery.

Thomas Corwin received \$22,000 for being counsel for Mr. Gardner, but he will refund the same to Government, now the fraud is discovered. How easily the wise men in our national council can be gilled.

RETURN OF THE ENGLISH ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—Prince Albert's expedition ship had arrived at Aberdeen, in Scotland, on the 6th inst. She brings no news of Sir John Franklin. The Albert wintered in Baffin's Bay; had searched Prince Regent's inlet without any new discovery. Her consort passed up Wellington Channel, and found it open.

The Prince Albert traversed a newly discovered channel on the west of North Star, and traveled with sledges round by Port Leopold, but found no traces of the missing expedition. The Prince Albert got as far North as Beaulieu Head. On the 10th August last, she fell in with the North Star. The expedition had passed up Wellington Channel early in the season. It was free from ice.

ATTACK ON A POTENTATE.—The Shah of Persia was recently attacked, while hunting, by four men. Two of the fellows seized the horse's bridle, while their companions fired two doubled barreled pistols at the Shah, who, although wounded in the thigh and mouth, was still able to quit his saddle and keep off his assailants until his suit came up. Two of the assassins were literally hewn to pieces; the others, who were taken alive, declared they had no accomplices, but that belonging to the Babis, they had determined to avenge the death of their chief by murdering the Shah. The Shah's life was not considered in danger.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Skaneateles Columbian learns from a correspondent writing from Spafford, that on the evening of the 18th inst., a young man by the name of COLUMBUS MASON, living some two miles from that place, was on his way home on horseback. When one and a half miles from there, a flash of lightning struck him down, killing his horse and so much injuring Mr. Mason that he lay in the rain some two hours before he recovered sufficiently to proceed on his way home. No one was with him at the time. His recovery is very doubtful. Singular for October.

BARBAROUS SUPERSTITION.—At Munich, on the 5th ultimo, a criminal was beheaded. A crowd surrounded the scaffold and as soon as the culprit's head fell, the people rushed as if frenzied, to dip pieces of rags and paper in the streaming blood, as charms against certain diseases, and copies of their numbers in the lottery, to insure their being drawn prizes.—The scene was fearful, from the incredible amount of superstition displayed.

OUR VEGETABLE DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Roswell Graves, of Three Rivers, has sent us a Beet which is about two feet in length and weighs 12 pounds.

Mr. Chauncey Smith, of this town, has left with us eight very large and fine apples which grew upon a small branch of a young tree.

Hon. A. J. Ogle, of Pennsylvania, died on the 14th inst. He will be remembered for his remarkable speech in Congress, in which he charged President Van Buren with official extravagance, in purchasing gold spoons, knives, forks, &c., which raised a great din at that exciting period.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE.—Mr. Wm. Moulton, a Revolutionary soldier, who was actively engaged in the battle of Long Island, and was present at the execution of Major Andre, died at Grantham, N. H., on the 8th inst., aged 90. Mr. Moulton was a native of Massachusetts.

VALUABLE DESK.—An old desk, carried to an auction room in Boston, when about to be sold, was found to contain a drawer concealed by a secret spring, in which were found \$125 in gold and silver. The desk was withdrawn, the owner not thinking it worth while to make any "great sacrifice."

An exploring expedition along the coast of Siberia is about to be undertaken by a Captain Von Krusenstern, in a vessel built at his own expense, at Kamt, in 1850. The expedition is a private enterprise.

LET THE GIRLS ALONE.—Patrick Hoolehan of Chicopee, was fined \$3 and costs, last week, for committing an aggravated assault and battery upon Mary Morarty.

Mary Ann Wheeler, in Milwaukee, milliner, who shot her seducer in the streets of that city on Friday, 15th, has been committed for trial on a charge of wilful murder.

Capt Marcy who was so often killed by telegraph, is now stated to be very sick, at the residence of his brother in New York.

For the Journal.

"Face the Music."

For once in my life I am going to preach a short sermon. I am not in the habit of sticking my nose into the pie that properly belongs to clergymen, deacons, and all good people who go to church to say their prayers, hear the preaching and let the world know that they go to meeting. But when the congregation depart from that good old custom of "facing the music," it is high time for somebody to preach about it.

Now I am among those who would like to know the reason, if there is any, for sitting stone still through the whole service, while the singers are singing long hymns, the minister making long prayers and preaching longer sermons. Why, that venerated custom of "facing the music" in church services is expressly prohibited in many churches at the present time, and a congregation is compelled to sit as stiff as stakes, for two mortal hours and stand the fire in their face and rear, without being able to help themselves, unless a sudden fainting fit affords them no excuse to leave church in a hurry. Now, I most sincerely believe that it is just as proper for a congregation to turn their backs upon the minister when he is preaching, as to sit with their backs to the singers when they are singing—the opinion of Lowell Mason to the contrary notwithstanding.

But it shocks the confidence of singers to stare them in the face. Fiddlesticks and shoothings! I've stood in the gallery and "tuned my Ebenezer" for the past ten years and never yet got frightened by people looking at me. If any lady can't stand up and sing with better spirits when she knows the congregation are not only hearing, but seeing her, she had better take the "black veil" or keep out of the choir. Why, if the present plan is to be adhered to, I would suggest as an improvement, that the congregation rise and "face the music," while the singers very unceremoniously turn their backs upon the congregation, or *squat down* behind the gallery and perform their part.

It is argued that singing is an indispensable part of church worship; if so, isn't it just as essential to face the singers when they perform their exercises, as to face the pastor when he performs his? My school teacher used to tell his pupils if they wished to understand what was said, to look the speaker in the face. This everybody will acknowledge, was good advice, but no better than that of the minister, who told his hearers "he could preach a great deal better if they would look at him instead of out of the window."

The same reasoning will apply equally well to a choir of singers. They can sing better when the eyes of the congregation are upon them.

I am unfortunately obliged to attend church where this modern practice is inflicted on the congregation. Deacon A. and Squire B., who are as regular in their slips as the dawn of the Sabbath, seem to enjoy the practice highly. They never turn to the right or left from the time they take their seats till the benediction is pronounced. By the time the person gets his morning prayer finished they both get into a state of comparative stupor. Then comes the first hymn, soothingly stealing over their shoulders like a lullaby, and they seem to feel the quiet spirit of the Sabbath calmly settling upon them.—The text and sermon come next, and by the time the minister gets to secondly or thirdly, sorbed in the subject, and for the rest of the sermon nod assent to every sentence the speaker utters. Now if they could be stirred up by rising in prayer and singing time, they would probably keep awake during the whole sermon, unless the minister extended his remarks to ninthly and tenthly, when no one would be blamed for going to the land of nod.

NELLY GRAY.

JOKING AT THE EXPENSE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.—A number of placards, particularly offensive to the Prince President, have been posted at Lille, the authors of which are of course, being diligently sought after by the Police. Here is a specimen of the most atrocious:

"MEASURE OF GENERAL SAFETY—DECREE OF THE PRESIDENT.

"In consequence of the ordinary loquacity of women, and the mischief which results from it, we have, after mature deliberation, decreed as follows:

"ART. 1. That all women shall be inuizled. Given at St. Clouds, &c.,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON."

Accounts from Bridgetown, Barbadoes, to Oct. 5th, report the yellow fever as raging fearfully over the whole island, and notwithstanding the precautionary measures taken, soldiers and civilians fell before the disease indiscriminately. Business was entirely neglected.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The body of Mr. James C. Gates, of Lyndon, Vt., was found, on Tuesday morning last, crushed beneath the dead body of his horse, both having fallen over the embankment of a small stream near Chamberlin's Mill, in Lyndon. The fall was not much over four feet.

The inhabitants of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket were without communication with the main land from Tuesday until Friday of last week, in consequence of severe gales.

James Hedgeman, made a cripple for life by an accident on the Western Railroad, has recently recovered the sum of \$3000 of the corporation.

The citizens of Savannah have subscribed \$500,000 toward the completion of the Savannah and Albany Railroad.

Personal Memorials of Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster was married in June, 1808, to Grace Fletcher, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of Hopkinton, New Hampshire.—She died in 1837, while on the way to Washington with her husband. They had four children—Grace Fletcher Julia and Edward of whom only Fletcher now survives. Grace died early; Edward died in the Mexican war; Julia married Samuel A. Appleton, of Boston, and died a few years since. The decease of these children was deeply felt by Mr. Webster. The last volume of the recently published edition of his works contains the following touching tribute to their memory:

With the warmest paternal affection, mingled with deeply afflicted feelings, I dedicate this last volume of my work, to the memory of my deceased children.

JULIA WEBSTER APPLETON,

beloved in all the relations of daughter, wife, mother, sister and friend; and MAJOR EDWARD WEBSTER, who died in Mexico, in the military service of the United States, with undiminished honor and reputation, and who entered the service solely from a desire to be useful to his country, and to do honor to the State in which he was born.

"Go gentle spirits, to your destined rest, While I—reversed our Nature's kinder doom, Four forth a father's sorrow on your tomb."

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Mr. Webster was again married in 1832 to Caroline Le Roy, daughter of Herman Le Roy, of New York City, by whom he has issue. Mrs. Webster is still living.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A death occurred at the New Market, St. Louis, on Wednesday morning, 13th inst., under circumstances of a most singular character. Mrs. Sarah Jane Bolton, while passing through the market, accidentally lost her pocket-book. It was picked up soon after by a German woman, named Mrs. King, who returned it to the owner. She opened the pocket-book, examined it, and declared that Mrs. King had taken \$10 of the money. The latter seemed much confused, and denied it. Mrs. Bolton then threatened that she would have her arrested and searched, when Mrs. King fell dead at her feet. The death was as sudden as has ever been known. Mrs. King was the wife of a steamboat man, and the mother of several children.

JAPAN EXPEDITION.—The Japan expedition from the United States it is believed, will result in the establishment of American factories at the principal port of the empire, and the opening of trade as at Canton. It is believed also, that the squadron will secure the location at some convenient point within the Emperor's dominions of a coaling station for the steam packets about to be established between California and China. This done, and a pledge that our sailors shipwrecked on the Japan coast shall not be maltreated hereafter, and the expedition will result in great practical good.—N. Y. Express.

THE LOBOS ISLAND MATTER.—We hear that the firms in this city who have despatched vessels to collect guano at the Lobos Islands, have sent out orders to their commanders not to attempt to obtain a cargo of guano, but to proceed to Callao, and other points along the coast, for freight, looking to the U. S. Government for whatever loss accrues in consequence.—Traveler.

A GIANT AND GIANTESSE. At Plaistow, in Essex county, England, there at present resides a woman aged twenty, who stands six feet four inches in height; the middle finger on either hand measures six inches; the length of her arm is twenty-eight inches. It is only within the last three or four years that she has attained her present extraordinary height.—There is every indication that two or three inches will be added to her stature. The Kentish giant, Edward Crouser, is paying his addresses to this young woman, and they will probably be married. Crouser is only nineteen years of age, and stands seven feet six inches. His father and mother are below the middle stature, and his sisters are dwarfs.

A FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.—It is said that applications have been made to the proprietors of the different places of entertainment in London, from whence balloon ascents take place, by an individual who wishes to make an ascent suspended 30 feet below the car, by magnetic attraction. The method by which he proposes to accomplish the feat is this: He possesses a magnet, the attractive power of which will sustain a weight of 150 lbs.; this is to be hung by a line 30 feet below the car; round his body is fixed an iron zone, which, on being brought near the magnet, firmly attaches itself thereto.

COLORS ROMANCE.—A pretty bit of romance in relation to a lady who had married her fifth husband, originated a short time since in Holmes County, Miss. The Lexington Advertiser, published in that County, spoils the interesting story remarking "that a story is going the rounds of the papers about a woman living in Holmes County, who has married five husbands, her first and fifth being identical, and her third the officiating minister at her last marriage." This speaks very badly for the morality of our County. We have inquired into the matter, and learn that the aforesaid "lady" is a negro woman living in the southern portion of our county.

EXTREME OLD AGE.—There is an old man in Belgrade, on the frontiers of Hungary and Turkey, who has attained the enormous age of one hundred and seventy-two years. He is still in possession of all his faculties, and smokes his pipe regularly. Fifty years ago, he used to go out hunting with his grandson, and it is not quite one hundred years since he made his third marriage with a young girl of nineteen, whom he has outlived by forty-four years.

The barn of Alexander Gray of Athol, was struck by lightning on Monday evening, last week, and was entirely consumed, with all the hay and grain, and one horse.

The Primary School House in Winchester was entered on Tuesday night, the clock stolen, windows and doors stolen, and the house otherwise injured.

The steamer Financier collapsed a flue of one boiler, near Graveland, Ill. Twenty-seven persons were scalded, but none fatally.—Boat and cargo not much damaged.
